



FINAL REPORT

THEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT (TSLGC)

2024

FOREWORD



The series of earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefaction disasters that occurred in Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018, have had an impact on community activities, with damaged housing and infrastructure supporting social and economic activities. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) data shows that the total damage reached more than 18 trillion rupiah. The settlement sector and basic infrastructure were the most affected, including roads and bridges, irrigation systems, drinking water, wastewater, electricity and communication networks, and public facilities.

The vision of restoring life in affected districts is rebuilding better, safer, and more sustainable. The *Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project* (CSRRP) supports this vision through (i) provision of shelters and settlement infrastructure, (ii) rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities, and (iii) activity implementation support. CSRRP prioritizes the principles of earthquake-resistant buildings, universal design, risk mitigation for Gender-Based Violence, waste and debris management, and the implementation of green buildings. CSRRP, as part of the Indonesia Disaster Resilience and Reconstruction (IDRAR) program, also targets improving the preparedness and resilience of disaster-affected, high-risk, and central economic development areas.

This Study Report on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management is one of six reports on evaluation and study activities carried out by ESC CSRRP in 2024. This report contains an overview of the capacity and challenges of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction disasters. This study also captures good practices and lessons learned in disaster management by local governments. Stakeholders are expected to draw lessons from the results of this study so that they can better implement post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the future.

Jakarta, September 2024

Head of Central Project Management Unit
CPMU - CSRRP



Arie Setiadi Moerwanto

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	i
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURE.....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Purpose and Objectives of the Study	3
1.3. Scope.....	3
1.4. Key Question	4
1.5. Objectives and Outputs	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1. Central Sulawesi Natural Disasters 2018.....	6
2.2. The Role of Local Governments in Disaster Management in the Emergency Response Phase, Transition Phase and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase	7
2.3. Legal Basis for Disaster Management by the Government	9
2.4. Organizational Structure of Disaster Management in City/Regency.....	13
2.5. Aspects of Institutionalization (internalization) in Disaster Management	14
2.6. Definition of Capacity and Local Government Capacity	15
2.7. Funding and Management of Disaster Relief by Local Governments.....	19
2.8. Learning from the Implementation of Disaster Management by Local Government	19
2.9. City/District Profile of Study Location.....	22
2.9.1. Palu City Profile.....	23
2.9.2. Donggala Regency Profile	27
2.9.3. Profile of Sigi Regency	31
CHAPTER 3 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH	35
3.1. Study Methodology and Phases	35
3.2. Study Framework and Expected Outputs	36
3.3. Capacity Measurement	36
3.4. Timeframe.....	39
3.5. Approach and Strategy.....	39
3.6. Data and Data Collection Methods.....	40



CHAPTER 4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT	42
4.1. Determination of Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs).....	42
4.1.1. WTB Determination Process.....	42
4.1.2. Identification of Disaster Affected People in Palu City.....	46
4.1.3. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Donggala Regency.....	50
4.1.4. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Sigi Regency.....	52
4.2. Land Provision.....	54
4.2.1. CSRRP Land Supply Governance Concept	54
4.2.2. Tupoksi Tupoksi Regional Office of ATR/BPN and Land Office Land Provision	56
4.2.3. Land Needs and Issues in the Huntap Relocation Policy d alam CSRRP	58
4.2.4. Local Government Capacity in Land Provision.....	60
4.3. Preparation and Implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards	61
4.3.1. Role of LGs in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management	61
4.3.2. Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Mechanism	62
4.3.3. Capacity of the Local Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency in the Management of Environmental and Social Safeguards	64
4.4. Issuance of Building Approval (PBG) and Certification of Fitness to Function (SLF).....	65
4.4.1. Mechanism for Issuance of Building Approval and Certificate of Functioning by Local Government	65
4.4.2. Local Government Capacity in Provision of PBG and SLF Documents	68
4.5. Occupancy Process	69
4.6. Post-occupancy Activities.....	70
4.7. Readiness of LGs to Receive, Operate, Maintain and Develop Assets	71
4.7.1. Handover of Palu City Assets	71
4.7.2. Handover of Donggala Regency Assets.....	75
4.7.3. Handover of Sigi Regency Assets.....	76
4.8. Handling Community Complaints	78
CHAPTER 5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES IN DEALING WITH DISASTERS.....	81
5.1. Local Government Challenges in Disaster Management	81
5.2. Local Government Challenges in Collecting Data on Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs)	82
5.3. Local Government Challenges in Land Provision.....	82



5.4. Local Government Challenges in Preparing and Implementing Environmental Safeguards.....	83
5.5. Local Government Challenges in PBG and SLF Issuance	84
5.6. Local Government Challenges in Occupancy	84
5.7. Local Government Challenges in Handover of Asset Management.....	84
5.8. Local Government Challenges in Information Disclosure and Complaint Handling.....	85
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	86
6.1. Conclusion	86
6.2. Recommendation	86
APPENDIX	89



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Division of Disaster Management Affairs by City / Regency Governments in accordance with Law 23 of 2004 concerning Regional Governments	12
Table 2. Distribution of Sub-districts and Kelurahan in Palu City	23
Table 3. Spatial Planning Policies and Strategies of Palu City.....	26
Table 4. Population Distribution of Palu City in 2020 Based on Sub-district and Gender	27
Table 5. Area and Division of Administrative Areas of Donggala Regency.....	27
Table 6. Population, Sex Ratio and Population Density of Donggala Regency in 2021	30
Table 7. Sub-districts and Villages in Sigi Regency.....	32
Table 8. Scores and Categories of Local Government Capacity	37
Table 9. Assessment of Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management.....	38
Table 10. Study Plan and Realization	39
Table 11. Study Scope and Interviewees	40
Table 12. Data on Damaged Houses in Central Sulawesi Province	44
Table 13. Pasigala Huntap Development Plan.....	46
Table 14. Sectors Involved in Palu Disaster Management	48
Table 15. Principles of Land Provision Rules in CSRRP	54
Table 16. Land Provision in terms of Method of Acquisition in CSRRP	56
Table 17. Local Government Issues in Land Acquisition in Central Sulawesi	58
Table 18. Local Government Tupoksi in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management.....	61
Table 19. Construction and Licensing Status of PBG SLF	68
Table 20. Status of Permanent Residence Occupancy Process.....	69
Table 21. Recapitulation of Local Government Capacity Assessment.....	86



LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1: CSRRP Organizational Structure	2
Figure 2: Family Tree of Nomenclature for Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster Management in Central Sulawesi Province	9
Figure 3: Organizational Structure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)....	14
Figure 4: Development Policy Direction of Palu City	25
Figure 5: Administrative map of Donggala Regency	29
Figure 6: Flowchart of the LG Capacity study	35
Figure 7: Study Framework.....	36
Figure 8: Data and Data Collection Methods	41
Figure 9: Central Sulawesi Damaged House Recapitulation Data	44
Figure 10: Central Sulawesi Huntap Development Plan.....	45
Figure 11: Central Sulawesi Huntap Development Plan.....	45
Figure 12: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of PAPs for Prospective Residents of Huntap Petobo	47
Figure 13: Organizational Diagram of the Implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction in Palu City.....	48
Figure 14: Mayor's Decree on Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II.	49
Figure 15: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of WT of Donggala Regency	51
Figure 16: Flowchart of Sigi Regency WTB Identification and Determination.....	53
Figure 17: Land Acquisition and Handover in the Flow of Huntap Provision	55
Figure 18: Diagram of Input, Process, and Output of Land Acquisition in CSRRP	55
Figure 19: Organizational Structure of Regional Office of National Land Agency Prov. Central Sulawesi	57
Figure 20: Organizational Structure of Land Office of Palu City, Prov. Central Sulawesi	59
Figure 21: Post-housing Assistance.....	70
Figure 22: Mechanism of Public Complaint Handling of Palu City Government.....	79



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APBD	: Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget
APBN	: National Budget
ATR/BPN	: Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency
BAPPENAS	: National Development Planning Agency
BP2JK	: Construction Services Procurement Implementation Center
BP2P	: Housing Provision Implementation Center
BNPB	: National Disaster Management Agency
BPBD	: Regional Disaster Management Agency
BPPW	: Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center
CPMU	: Central Project Management Unit
CSRRP	: Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
DED	: Detailed Engineering Design
DGHS	: Directorate General of Human Settlements
DPKP	: Housing and Settlement Area Office
DPRP	: Office of Spatial Planning and Land
DRM/PRB	: Disaster-Risk Management
DPU	: Public Works Department
ESC	: Evaluation and Study Consultant
HAT	: Land Rights
Hunatap	: Permanent Residence
Shelters	: Temporary Shelter
KPI	: Key Performance Indicators
NMC	: National Management Consultant
NSUP- CERC	: National Slum Upgrading Project-Contingency Emergency Response Component
LAP	: Land Acquisition Plan
LARAP	: Land Acquisition and Relocation Action Plan
NSUP	: National Slum Upgrading Project
OPD	: Regional Device Organization
OSP	: Oversight Service Provider
PAD	: Project Appraisal Document
PDO	: Projects Development Objective
PIU	: Project Implementation Unit
PJU	: Public Street Lighting
PKP	: Housing and Settlement Areas
PMC	: Project Management Consultant
PMU	: Project Management Unit



WORKING GROUP	: Working Group
POM	: Project Operational Manual
PPK	: Commitment Maker Official
PTSL	: Complete Systematic Land Registration
PUPR	: Public Works and Housing
RAB	: Cost Budget Plan
RAP	: Relocation Action Plan
RPJMD	: Regional Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJMN	: National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPP	: Settlement Arrangement Plan
RT	: Neighborhood
RTH	: Green Open Space
RTP	: Public Open Space
RTRW	: Spatial and Regional Plan
RW	: Rukun Warga
SETDA	: Regional Secretariat
SHM	: Certificate of Title
SITABA	: Disaster Response Information System
SK	: Decree/Decree
TFL	: Field Facilitator Team
TMC	: Technical Management Consultant
WB	: World Bank
WTB	: Residents Affected by Disaster
WTP	: Residents Affected by the Project



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On September 28, 2018, there was a devastating earthquake in Central Sulawesi Province, more popularly known as the Palu earthquake. Several areas were affected by this disaster, namely Palu City, Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency, and Parigi Mountong Regency. According to the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency, the earthquake measured 7.7 on the Richter scale and was centered at 18 South latitude and 119.85 East longitude or 27 kilometers northeast of Donggala. This natural disaster caused more than 2,537 serious and minor injuries; 2,803 people died, 701 people were missing, 172,999 people were displaced, and 100,405 houses were damaged.

To deal with the impact of this disaster, the Government established the Disaster Management Task Force in NTB Province, Central Sulawesi, and Affected Areas in Indonesia through Presidential Decree 28 of 2018 and Presidential Instruction Number 10 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) is responsible for, among others, carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational facilities, health, economic support, and basic infrastructure; supervising the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the facilities above; as well as assisting and supervising the construction of earthquake-resistant housing carried out with self-help schemes by the community or contractually.

CSRRP is part of the Indonesia Disaster Resilience and Reconstruction (IDRAR) program that aims to rebuild and increase the resilience of selected areas in Indonesia that are affected by disasters, have high risks, and are centers of economic development. CSRRP builds the foundation of a disaster management system in terms of systematic provision of infrastructure, especially housing and public facilities. Regarding post-disaster management, the City/District Government certainly plays an important role in the emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and sustainability stages. For this reason, CSRRP mobilizes the activities of the Study of Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management. In general, this study aims to assess the role of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency's implementation of earthquake disaster management activities through CSRRP and other activities or programs. While specifically the purpose of this study has four specific objectives, namely:

1. Identify the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in implementing the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure.
2. Identify the challenges faced by the Governments of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in implementing the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure and their resolution strategies.
3. Formulate recommendations regarding disaster management capacity for the Governments of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency.
4. Formulate concrete steps local governments must take to build collaboration among stakeholders in disaster management efforts.

The study was conducted in 3 cities/districts affected by the 2018 Central Sulawesi disaster: Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency. To be able to answer the specific objectives above, this study is limited by four key questions as follows:



1. What is the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency to implement rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure?
2. What are the challenges faced by the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure, and what are the strategies to resolve them?
3. What are the recommendations for the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency regarding disaster management capacity?
4. What are the concrete steps that need to be taken by the Local Government to build collaboration between stakeholders in disaster management efforts?

Using document study methodology and in-depth interviews with stakeholders at the central, provincial, and municipal/district levels, this study concludes that the governments of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency can handle the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction disasters in Central Sulawesi in 2018. However, they still face challenges in terms of disaster management:

1. Identification and verification of disaster-affected people must be based on valid population data. The determination of disaster-affected people in the early stages of rehabilitation and reconstruction is the key to the successful handling of subsequent stages;
2. The determination of the criteria for disaster-affected residents by the Local Government must be carried out clearly and firmly to ensure the accuracy of targeting assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction stages;
3. Local governments must have complete, valid, and accountable land use maps to determine land for the construction of permanent housing (Huntap). The delay in the construction of Huntap, apart from being caused by the changing identification of the WTB, is also influenced by the readiness of land provision by the Local Government;
4. Strict implementation of environmental and social management in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase to ensure the security and safety of all parties involved in the preparation, implementation, and post-rehabilitation and reconstruction phases;
5. The readiness of the local government to receive and manage assets resulting from CSRRP activities, both in terms of human resources, finance/budgeting, and technical capacity in managing assets;
6. Challenges in building openness of communication and information between local governments and disaster-affected residents and communities in disaster areas. Disaster-affected residents have the right to obtain certainty of handling measures by the local government to ensure the sustainability of post-disaster livelihoods. For this reason, the local government must open access to communication and information as widely as possible for disaster-affected residents.

Based on the description of local government capacity in disaster management, this study provides the following suggestions:

1. Local governments must review all laws and regulations related to rehabilitation and reconstruction in each city/regency in order to be better prepared to deal with disasters. This review is very important to see the completeness of regulations for the City/Regency Government at the disaster prevention and handling stage.



2. Local governments must uphold transparency and accountability, especially in the final stages of rehabilitation and reconstruction. City/Regency Governments can utilize community organizations and available information media in order to disseminate information and ensure the accountability of all disaster management activities.
3. Local governments must involve village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, and local traditional leaders (if any). Data collection for WTB is carried out in a transparent and accountable manner based on clear and measurable criteria and involves village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, and local traditional leaders (if any).
4. Local governments need to record and reorganize all land and building assets in each City/Regency and compile land maps along with supporting data including land area and status, topographic data, ownership and so on.
5. The local government facilitates synergy for the collective submission of PBG and SLF documents for huntap and knowledge transfer to the community and collaborates with practitioners and academics as specialized experts to help accelerate the PBG and SLF issuance process.
6. Local governments need to re-record all land and building asset data in each City/Regency, confirm the status and ownership of land and buildings, and update the data in accordance with Permendagri No 47 of 2021.
7. All complaints and grievances must be handled thoroughly. The OPD responsible for handling complaints is given the responsibility of following up complaints to be responded to and followed up by the competent Service / Agency / Institution.



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Government of Indonesia has committed to implementing the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) to provide a recovery program after the 2018 earthquake disaster in Central Sulawesi.¹ The program provides assistance in the form of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and reducing potential losses experienced by the community, especially economic losses resulting from future disasters and other disaster events, by improving the quality of public facilities and residential settlements in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala. The project consists of three components: (1) *Resilient Construction of Permanent Housing Units and Settlement Infrastructure*, (2) *Resilient Reconstruction and Strengthening of Public Facilities*, and (3) *Project Implementation Support*.

1. Component 1: *Resilient Construction of Permanent Housing Units and Settlement Infrastructure*.

- a) **Sub-component 1.1 - Civil Works:** This sub-component finances civil works for the construction of approximately 3,600 permanent housing units as per project resilience standards in safe resettlement sites and associated settlement infrastructure and community facilities to relocate households displaced by the disaster. Affected communities will be involved from the beginning of the relocation process, with special emphasis on the participation of women and vulnerable community members.
- b) **Sub-component 1.2 - Grants for Community-Based Reconstruction :** This sub-component supports communities in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of settlement infrastructure that meets earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami risk mitigation standards in safer locations. This sub-component will be triggered at the request of the Government if its implementation is required.

2. Component 2: *Resilient Reconstruction and Strengthening of Public Facilities*.

This component finances civil works for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and structural strengthening of public facilities to improve seismic performance and safety, reduce disaster vulnerability, enhance climate resilience, and improve functionality and service standards. Public facilities such as educational facilities, health facilities, and government office buildings can be financed under this component. The project supports the following main types of investments: (a) on-site repair and reconstruction of damaged assets; (b) construction of new assets in new locations when damaged assets cannot be rebuilt in situ; and (c) construction and/or expansion of assets in new locations to serve communities that due to earthquakes, liquefaction and tsunamis have to relocate from disaster-prone areas.

3. Component 3: *Project Implementation Support*.

¹ The 2018 Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami was a 7.5 magnitude earthquake followed by a tsunami that struck the west coast of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, on September 28, 2018, at 18:02 WITA.



This component supports project managerial and technical assistance through financing the costs of expert consultants and community facilitators throughout the project cycle to strengthen the capacity of the Government at both central and local levels in post-disaster recovery. CSRRP is currently in its second year and the closing date is June 2024.

The Implementing Agencies at the central level as the Project Management Unit (PMU) are the Directorate General of Human Settlements (DG Cipta Karya) and the Directorate General of Housing (DG Housing) under the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Ministry of PUPR). At the Provincial level, there are BPPW and BP2P as Project Implementation Units (PIU). The Directorate *General of Housing Provision (DGHP)* will build around 3,600 permanent housing units in new locations, facilitate the community planning process, and supervise the construction works. *DGHS-Directorate General of Human Settlement* will implement the construction of settlement infrastructure and reconstruction of public facilities and is responsible for coordinating the results achieved by each PIU and for measuring progress towards the project objectives.

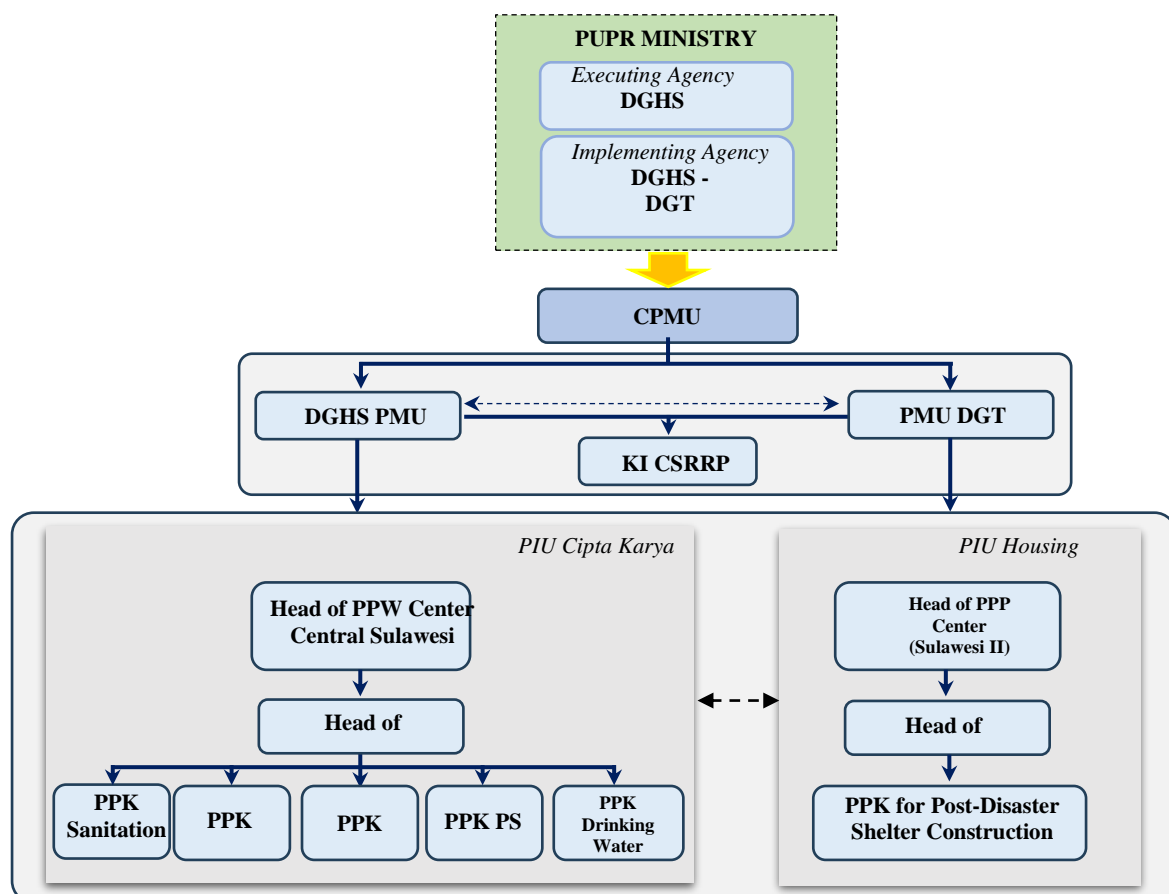


Figure 1: CSRRP Organizational Structure

In Indonesia's highly decentralized governance structure, local governments are responsible for service provision. However, there are still gaps between local governments, especially in disaster management.

In general, this study will capture the capacity, policies, planning, implementation, and monitoring of local government emergency response, particularly in the post-disaster phase. The study is expected to produce a description of initial good practices and an analysis of action plans

to contribute to operational guidelines, strategies, and policies related to institutional development in disaster management.

1.2. Purpose and Objectives of the Study

This study will examine the capacity of Local Governments, especially Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the planning, implementation and sustainability phases in supporting the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster management through CSRRP activities. Thus, this study is limited in scope to disaster management activities through CSRRP in the three cities/districts mentioned above.

This study is intended to produce a description of good practices of disaster management support by local governments, as well as compile an analysis to contribute ideas and thoughts on policies, handling strategies and improving operational guidelines related to institutional development for future disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

The purpose of this study in general is to assess the role of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the implementation of earthquake disaster management activities both through CSRRP activities and other activities or programs.

The objectives of this study will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

1. Identify the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure.
2. Identify challenges faced by the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure and their resolution strategies.
3. Formulate recommendations for the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency regarding disaster management capacity.
4. Formulate concrete steps that need to be taken by local governments to build collaboration among stakeholders in disaster management efforts.

1.3. Scope

This study will examine aspects of policy, planning, implementation, and capacity of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters.

This study is expected to produce an overview of good practices in the implementation of disaster management in 2018 by Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency. The results of this analysis will contribute to the preparation of operational guidelines, strategies, and policies regarding the handling of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in the future, especially related to the role of the City / District Government and the relationship between institutions at the City / District level.

The scope of this study includes:

1. **Scope of Study:** The scope of this study is all disaster management activities for the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province.

Specifically, this study will look at disaster management activities, including:

- a) Identification and determination of Disaster Affected People (DAPs);
 - b) Land provision;
 - c) Safeguard development and implementation;
 - d) Issuance of Building Regulations (PBG) and Certificate of Functioning (SLF) documents;
 - e) Occupancy and post-occupancy process;
 - f) Asset management;
 - g) Information system and complaint handling.
2. **Region:** The Local Government Capacity Study area includes all municipalities/districts that received funding from CERC and CSRRP activities, namely Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District.
 3. **Time Span:** This study will analyze the role of local governments in earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster management in Central Sulawesi Province from 2018-2024.

1.4. Key Question

Through this study, it is expected to answer the following key questions as follows:

1. What is the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure?
2. What are the challenges faced by the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure, and what are the strategies to resolve them?
3. What are the recommendations for the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency regarding disaster management capacity?
4. What are the concrete steps that need to be taken by the Local Government to build collaboration between stakeholders in disaster management efforts?

1.5. Objectives and Outputs

The aim of the study was to capture lessons learned from initial good practices and analysis to contribute to operational guidelines, strategies, and policies related to institution building for future rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

The outputs of this study include:

1. An overview of the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure.
2. An overview of the challenges faced by the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and settlement infrastructure and strategies for resolving them.

3. Recommendations regarding disaster management capacity for the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency.
4. Formulation of concrete steps that need to be taken by the Local Government to build collaboration between stakeholders in disaster management efforts
- .



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indonesia's geographical position through the Pacific Circumference or Pacific Ring of Fire, through the Alpide belt, and in the tropical region along the equator results in high potential for natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, and others. In addition to having a large area of continental shelf (Sunda Shelf and Sahul Shelf), Indonesia also has the highest folded mountains in the tropics and eternal snow (Central Mountains of Papua). It is also the only country in the world that has a very deep inter-island sea, the Banda Sea (more than 5,000 meters), and a very deep sea between two island arcs, the Weber trough (more than 7,000 meters). Two of the world's great volcanic trails also meet in the archipelago and several of the world's folded mountain ranges meet in Indonesia.

These conditions are part of the results of the process of meeting 4 major tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian plate, Eurasian plate, Pacific plate and Philippine Sea plate. The meeting zone between the Indo-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate is off the west coast of Sumatra, south of Java and Nusa Tenggara, the Pacific plate in the northern part of the island of Papua and Halmahera, while the Philippine Sea plate is in the Maluku sea. This zone is generally also characterized by the presence of deep troughs.

Indonesia's geographical and geological conditions result in high potential for natural disasters, especially earthquakes and tsunamis. One of the natural disasters that hit Indonesia occurred in Central Sulawesi in 2018.

2.1. Central Sulawesi Natural Disasters 2018

A 7.4 magnitude earthquake struck the city of Palu in Central Sulawesi Province and several surrounding districts on Friday, September 28, 2018. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami and liquefaction at several points north of Palu City with a depth of 10 km. The disaster has caused more than 2,537 serious and minor injuries, 2,803 deaths, 701 people missing, 172,999 people displaced and 100,405 houses damaged. The earthquake was also felt in Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency and resulted in damage to buildings and structures and a large number of casualties.

Some of the buildings that suffered structural damage were the 4-story Anutapura Hospital in Palu City collapsed, the Roa-roa Hotel in Palu City was flattened to the ground, where at the time of the incident 76 rooms were recorded as being filled with guests, Tadulako University suffered structural damage due to building collisions and some buildings collapsed, the Ponulele Bridge connecting West Donggala and East Donggala Subdistrict was also collapsed by the tsunami and dozens of other buildings suffered structural damage and collapsed due to the shaking of the earthquake and tsunami. A quick count conducted by BNPB and UNDP indicated that the total damage and losses reached 4.85 trillion rupiah. Significant damage and losses occurred in the settlement sector, infrastructure, and social and economic facilities.





Damage to residential and social sectors such as education, health and public service buildings resulted in a decrease in community productivity in the affected locations. The need for rebuilding is a priority for the government and affected communities. The government through BNPB and support from NGOs, has provided temporary shelters (Huntara) for people who

lost their post-disaster homes, educational facilities, health facilities, and other basic facilities that suffered heavy damage. Activities in temporary buildings will continue until permanent buildings are completed.

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 10/2018 on the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas, the Ministry of PUPR is responsible for carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational, health, economic support, and basic infrastructure facilities; supervising the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of these facilities; and assisting and supervising the construction of earthquake-resistant housing carried out under contractual and self-help schemes by the community.

2.2. The Role of Local Governments in Disaster Management in the Emergency Response Phase, Transition Phase and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase



In terms of disaster management, the Regent/Mayor holds the main duties and responsibilities in organizing mitigation and reconstruction rehabilitation, with support from the Provincial and Central Governments and various other donor agencies. These duties and responsibilities include collecting data on casualties and infrastructure damage, mitigating victims of natural disasters, emergency response activities and post-disaster recovery.

Following the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, the Central Government established a Disaster Management Task Force to handle the impact of the disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, West Nusa Tenggara and other affected areas through Presidential Decree 28/2018. This Decree is the legal umbrella for the establishment of the Disaster Management Task Force (Satgas) for the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province which will be directly responsible to the President. The Disaster Management Task Force to handle the impact of disasters in the Provinces of Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and other affected areas is chaired by the Vice President with 2 Vice

Chairmen, namely Menkopolhukam as Vice Chair I and Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture as Vice Chair II. Specifically, disaster management in Central Sulawesi is under the coordination of Vice Chairman I.

This Disaster Management Task Force has the following duties:

- a. Synchronization of disaster management planning and implementation in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Sulawesi Province, and other affected areas;
- b. Accelerate the rebuilding of facilities and infrastructure damaged by disasters;
- c. Accelerate the implementation of recovery to disaster-affected communities; and
- d. Implement measures to accelerate disaster management in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Sulawesi Province, and other affected areas.

Presidential Decree 28/2018 was followed up by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and the affected City/Regency Governments by developing post-disaster recovery plans through the following regulations:

- a. The Governor of Central Sulawesi issued the Master Plan for the Recovery and Rebuilding of Post-Disaster Areas of Central Sulawesi in 2018.
- b. Mayor of Palu issued the Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Palu City 2019-2020
- c. Donggala Regent issues Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for Earthquake and Tsunami in Donggala Regency 2019-2020
- d. Regent of Sigi publishes Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for Earthquake, Liquefaction and Other Disasters in Sigi Regency 2019-2020

This Master Plan becomes the basis for operational policies at the Central Sulawesi Provincial level in controlling the implementation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Central Sulawesi Province, while the rehabilitation and reconstruction plan documents in each City / Regency become a reference for the operational activities of the Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in allocating resources, and financial resources and handling rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after coordinating with the Central Government through the Ministry of PUPR, Provincial Government and other institutions / donors.

2.3. Legal Basis for Disaster Management by the Government

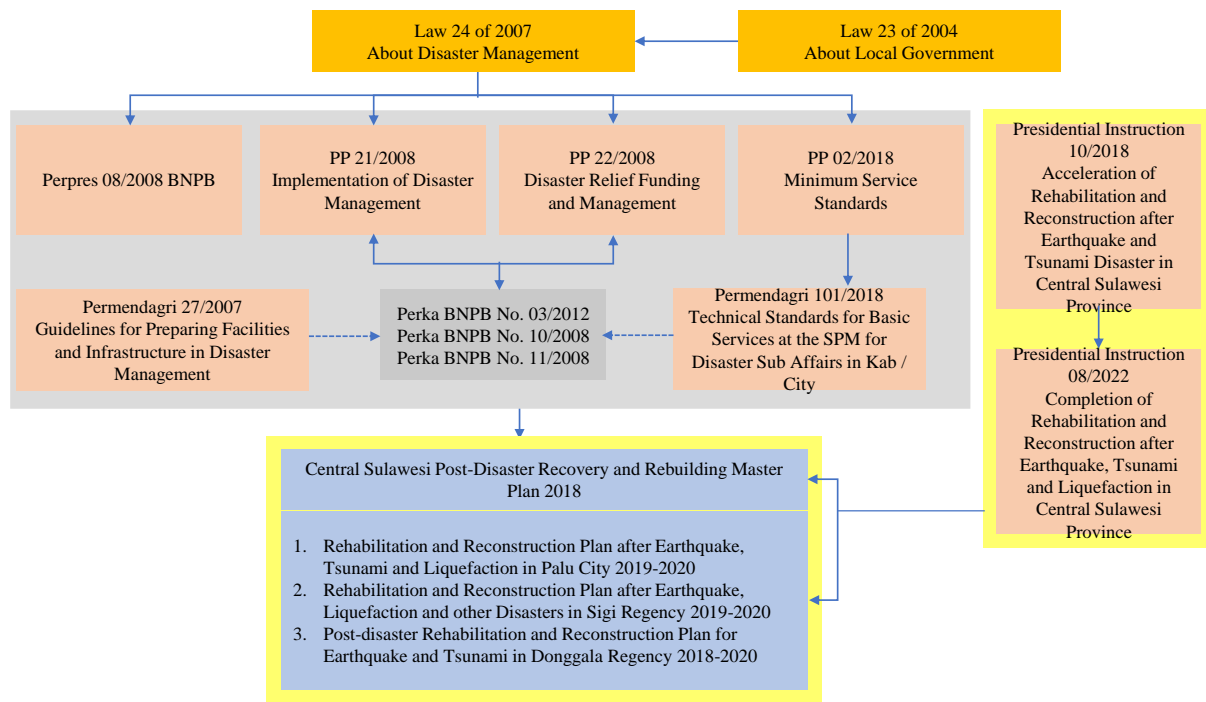


Figure 2: Family Tree of Nomenclature for Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster Management in Central Sulawesi Province

Based on Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, disaster management is carried out with the aim of providing protection to the community from the threat of disaster, harmonizing existing laws and regulations (related to disasters), ensuring the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner, disaster management must still respect local culture, build public and private participation and partnerships, encourage the spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity and generosity and create peace in the life of the community, nation and state. To ensure the achievement of disaster management objectives, the participation and cooperation between the Central Government, Provincial Government, City / Regency Government, the private sector and the role of the community is needed. There is no successful disaster management without the collaboration of the parties including the community as victims. This law guarantees that the implementation of disaster management ensures the rapid and safe recovery of civilian life.

In accordance with Law 24/2007, the organization of disaster management is regulated as follows:

1. **The implementation of Disaster Management** is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that are at risk of disasters, disaster prevention activities, emergency response and rehabilitation (*Article 1 paragraph 5*).
2. **The Government and Local Governments** are **responsible for** organizing disaster management (*Article 5*).
3. The Regional Government as referred to in Article 5 establishes a **Regional Disaster Management Agency** (*Article 18*)

Law 24/2007 states that the Central Government and Local Governments are responsible for organizing disaster management. There are at least 7 (seven) responsibilities of the Central Government in the implementation of disaster management including:

- a. Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs;
- b. Protection of the community from the impact of disasters;
- c. Guaranteeing the fulfillment of the rights of communities and refugees affected by disasters fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards;
- d. Recovery from disaster impacts;
- e. Allocation of an adequate disaster management budget in the State Budget;
- f. Allocation of disaster management budget in the form of ready-to-use funds; and
- g. Maintenance of authentic and credible archives/documents from disaster threats and impacts.

Meanwhile, the authority of the Government in organizing disaster management is regulated in this Law as follows:

- a. The establishment of disaster management policies is in line with national development policies;
- b. Development planning that incorporates elements of disaster management policies;
- c. Determination of national and regional disaster status and levels;
- d. Determination of cooperation policies in disaster management with other countries, agencies, or other international parties;
- e. Formulation of policies on the use of technologies that are potential sources of disaster threats or hazards;
- f. Formulation of policies to prevent the control and depletion of natural resources that exceed the ability of nature to recover; and
- g. Control of the collection and distribution of money or goods on a national scale.

For Local Governments, responsibilities and authorities are set out in Article 8 and Article 9 as follows:

The responsibilities of the Regional Government in organizing disaster management include:

- a. Ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of communities and refugees affected by disasters in accordance with minimum service standards;
- b. Protection of the community from the impact of disasters;
- c. Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs; and
- d. Allocation of adequate disaster management funds in the Regional Budget.

The authority of local governments in organizing disaster management includes:

- a. The establishment of disaster management policies in the region is in line with regional development policies;



- b. Development planning that incorporates elements of disaster management policies;
- c. Implementation of cooperation policies in disaster management with other provinces and/or regencies/cities;
- d. Regulating the use of technology that has the potential to be a source of disaster threats or hazards in the region;
- e. Formulation of policies to prevent control and depletion of natural resources that exceed the natural capacity of the region; and
- f. Controlling the collection and distribution of money or goods on a provincial, district/city scale.

In accordance with Law 24/2007 above, it is emphasized that local governments have duties and authorities in the stages of disaster prevention, mitigation and reconstruction rehabilitation. These duties and authorities include the preparation of planning documents, the implementation of disaster management cooperation, disaster risk reduction, ensuring that all community rights continue to be served in accordance with minimum service standards and allocating APBD for disaster management in accordance with the fiscal capacity of each City/Regency (Article 8 and Article 9).

Furthermore, the authority of the Regional Government in disaster management is regulated more technically in PP 21/2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management. The implementation of disaster management referred to in this PP includes the Pre-Disaster, Emergency Response, Post-Disaster stages. The post-disaster reconstruction rehabilitation activities in Central Sulawesi carried out by CSRRP are in the Post-Disaster stage which consists of 2 major parts, namely Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (article 55).

Rehabilitation activities referred to in GR 21/2008 include activities to improve the disaster area environment, repair public infrastructure and facilities, provide assistance to repair community houses, social psychological recovery, health services, reconciliation and conflict resolution, social, economic and cultural recovery, restoration of security and order, restoration of government functions; and restoration of public service functions.

Reconstruction activities in post-disaster areas are carried out through rebuilding infrastructure and facilities, rebuilding community social facilities, reviving the socio-cultural life of the community, applying appropriate design and using better and disaster-resistant equipment, participation and participation of institutions and community organizations, the business world and the community, improving social, economic and cultural conditions, improving public service functions, and improving key services in the community.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities as mentioned above are the responsibility of the affected Regional Government, except for infrastructure and facilities which are the responsibility of the Central Government.

The responsibilities and authorities of Local Governments in disaster management stipulated in Law 24/2007 and PP 21/2008 are in line with the spirit of Law 23/2014 on Local Government where the division of Government affairs in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas for Housing Sub Affairs, Provincial Governments and City / Regency Governments have responsibility for providing and rehabilitating victims of provincial disasters and district / city



disasters. While related to the division of Government affairs in the field of Peace and Public Order and Community Protection, the Disaster Sub Affairs divides the obligations of the Provincial Government for disaster management at the Provincial level and the City / Regency Government for disaster management at the City / Regency level.

Meanwhile, disaster management is explained through the Social Affairs Sub Government Affairs which emphasizes that the City/Regency Government has the responsibility of providing basic needs and trauma recovery for Regency/City disaster victims and organizing community empowerment towards Regency/City disaster preparedness.

Table 1. Division of Disaster Management Affairs by City / Regency Governments in accordance with Law 23 of 2004 concerning Regional Governments

No.	Division of Affairs	Field	Central Government	Provincial Government	City/District Government
1	Housing and Surface Areas Division	Housing	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for victims of national disasters	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for provincial disaster victims	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for disaster victims City/Regency
2	Division of Peace and Order and Public Protection	Disaster	National-level disaster management	Provincial-level disaster management	City/Regency level disaster management
3	Social Field	Disaster Management	1. Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for victims of national disasters 2. Modeling community empowerment towards disaster preparedness models	Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for provincial disaster victims	1. Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for disaster victims City/Regency 2. Implementation of community empowerment for disaster preparedness City/Regency

Law 24/2007 and PP 21/2008 became the legal basis for the preparation of Presidential Instruction 10/2018 on the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province. Through this Presidential Instruction, the President instructs the Working Cabinet Ministers, the Commander of the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI), the National Police Chief, the Attorney General, the Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions, the Governor of Central Sulawesi Province, the Mayor of Palu, the Regent of Donggala and the Regent of Sigi to accelerate rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the earthquake and tsunami disasters in Central Sulawesi Province and other affected areas. The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities mandated in Presidential Instruction 10/2018 are derivatives of the authority stipulated in Government Regulation 21/2008.

The rehabilitation activities referred to in this Presidential Instruction consist of repairing the environment of disaster areas, repairing public facilities and infrastructure, providing assistance to repair community houses, social psychological recovery, health services, social, economic and cultural recovery, restoring security and order, restoring



government functions and restoring public service functions. Meanwhile, reconstruction activities consist of rebuilding facilities and infrastructure, rebuilding community social facilities, reviving the socio-cultural life of the community, applying appropriate design and using better and disaster-resistant equipment, participation and participation of institutions and community organizations, the business world, and the community, improving social, economic, and cultural conditions, improving public service functions, and improving key services in the community.

In detail, Presidential Instruction 10/2018 provides direction for the Mayor of Palu, Donggala Regent and Sigi Regent to:

- a. Responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
- b. Conduct damage data collection, determine damage data of community houses and public service facilities and propose a plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction needs after earthquake and tsunami disasters to the provincial government and/or the National Disaster Management Agency through the provincial government;
- c. Provide district/city budgets and implement activities in accordance with the established action plan;
- d. Coordinating with relevant ministries/agencies for the smooth implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities;
- e. Provide land availability for post-earthquake and tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction purposes and coordinate with relevant ministries/agencies;
- f. Receive assets resulting from post-earthquake and tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction activities originating from the State Budget in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
- g. Monitor and report the progress of implementation to the central government through the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency with a copy to the Governor of Central Sulawesi Province.

The implementation of accelerated rehabilitation and reconstruction may include, cooperate, and or coordinate with ministries and or institutions, business entities, communities, international institutions, and other parties deemed necessary. During the rehabilitation and reconstruction period, provincial and district/city governments continue to carry out community needs services, in coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency.

2.4. Organizational Structure of Disaster Management in City/Regency

Head of BNPB Regulation No. 10/2008 regulates the organizational and institutional arrangements at the central, provincial and city/district levels in dealing with disasters. In general, the organizational structure at the central/national, provincial and city/district levels in disaster management is no different, the only difference is that the Chairman is held by the Regent/Mayor for disasters at the city/district level, the Governor for disasters at the provincial level and the President for national disasters.

At the City/Regency level, the BPBD structure can be seen in the following chart:



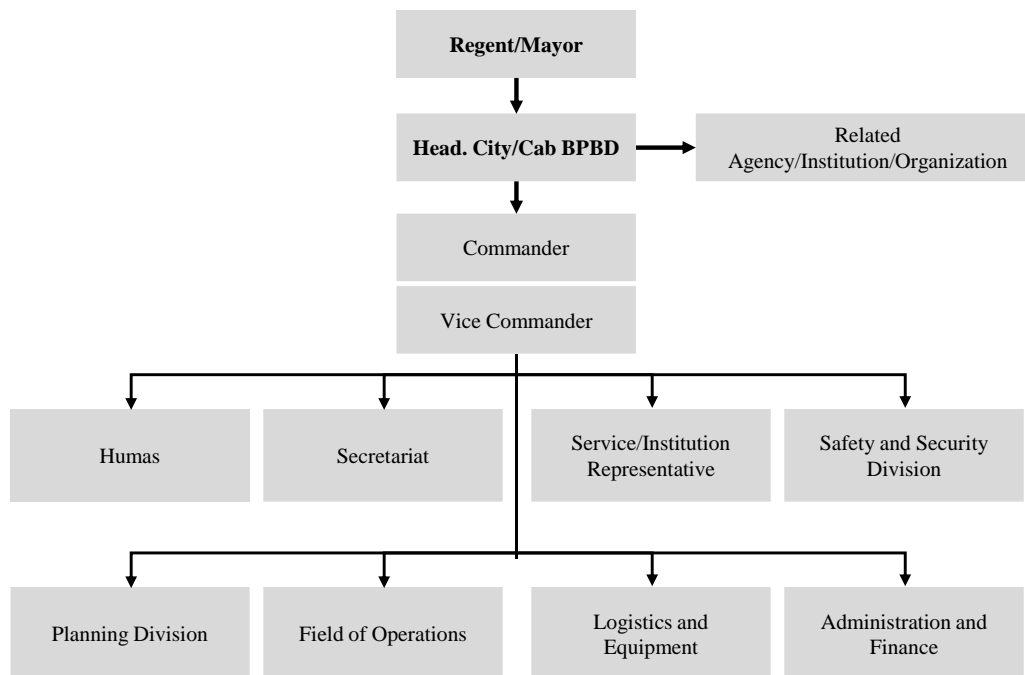


Figure 3: Organizational Structure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)

This disaster management organizational structure is general in nature and can be developed according to the conditions and disaster situations faced by the City/Regency.

2.5. Aspects of Institutionalization (internalization) in Disaster Management

The presence of the state in natural disaster management is a necessity. This is none other than because natural disasters pose a threat to the sustainability of people's lives or in other words, public safety. For this purpose, it is necessary to have a special institution that handles natural disaster events. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 24/2007 Article 10, the government established the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). This non-departmental institution was established through Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency. BNPB acts as the leading sector in handling natural disasters that occur in Indonesia. Along with the spirit of decentralization of government and regional autonomy, disaster management and mitigation issues are also the responsibility and authority of local governments. Thus, it is necessary to synchronize the coordination between the central and local governments in disaster mitigation as mandated by Law No. 24/2007 in Article 5 that the Government and Local Governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management. For this purpose, the provisions for the establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs) are also stipulated. This is expressly mentioned in Law No. 24/2007 Article 18.

Based on the provisions, each province is required to establish a Provincial BPBD. Meanwhile, regencies/cities can form BPBDs based on workload criteria, financial capacity, and needs. If the Regency / City Regional Government does not form a BPBD, then the handling of disaster management is accommodated by the appropriate Regional Work Unit

(SKPD). Thus, it can be said that BPBDs are non-departmental government institutions that carry out disaster management tasks in both provinces and regencies/cities.

In general, BPBD has the following duties and functions:

1. Formulate technical policies for the establishment of guidelines and directions as well as standardization of the implementation of hazard management which includes disaster prevention, emergency management, rehabilitation and reconstruction in a fair manner and in accordance with the strategic plan set by the local government and BNPB.
2. Provide support for the planning, guidance and control of technical policies for the implementation of disaster management in determining and informing disaster-prone maps.
3. Formulate planning, guidance, coordination and control the preparation and establishment of fixed procedures for disaster management, including disaster prevention efforts.
4. Formulating, planning, coaching, coordination and technical control of reports on the implementation of disaster management and accountability for budget use.
5. Formulate and establish policies on disaster management and prevention efforts as well as handling refugees by acting quickly and precisely, effectively and efficiently.
6. Coordinate the implementation of disaster management and disaster prevention efforts in a planned, integrated and comprehensive manner.

2.6. Definition of Capacity and Local Government Capacity

Regional government is the administration of autonomous regions by the Regional Government and DPRD according to the principle of decentralization that the elements of regional government administration are governors, regents, or mayors, and regional apparatus (Sufiyanto in Lantikawati, 2018: 10). Decentralization is "The transfer of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy" (Law No. 23 of 2014 article 1: 8). In principle, the regional autonomy policy is carried out so that government authority is not centralized, by decentralizing all authorities that have been in the central government to local governments.

Local Government Capacity is the ability of local governments to plan, organize, implement, supervise and evaluate the implementation of government affairs carried out by local governments based on the principles of decentralization and assistance tasks effectively, efficiently and sustainably (Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2012 concerning the National Framework for Local Government Capacity Development).

Local government capacity is divided into two categories: **technocratic capacity** and **political capacity**.

In relation to explaining technocratic capacity, the forms of local government capacity that can be used include:

- a. **Regulatory Capacity**, in the form of the local government's ability to regulate its own life and its contents (territory, wealth and population) with local regulations, based on the needs and aspirations of the local community.
- b. **Extractive Capacity**, the ability to collect, direct and optimize regional assets to support the needs (interests) of government and citizens.
- c. **Distributive Capacity**, namely the ability of local governments to distribute regional resources in a balanced and equitable manner in accordance with the priority needs of the community.

The three capacities above will later be elaborated with governance principles in the form of:

- a. **Accountability**, is a degree that shows the amount of responsibility of the apparatus for the policies and processes of public services carried out by the government bureaucracy.
- b. **Professionalism**, which is a principle that prioritizes expertise based on a code of ethics and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.
- c. **Justice**, all people are entitled to fair treatment and equal opportunities to improve their welfare.

As for explaining political capacity, the forms of local government capacity that can be used include:

- a. **Responsive capacity**, the ability to be sensitive or responsive to the aspirations or needs of citizens to be used as a basis for regional development policy planning.
- b. **Networking and cooperation capacity**, the ability of government and community members to develop cooperation networks with external parties in order to support effective capacity.

To see how good the political capacity of the local government is, the principles of governance that must be upheld are participation and transparency.

To make it easier to understand the capacity of Palu City Government in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster, the challenges faced and the strategies developed to deal with the disaster, we divide the capacity, challenges and strategies of the local government into three stages of disaster management: pre-construction phase, construction phase and post-construction phase.

In accordance with the mandate of **Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2022** concerning the Completion of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, the duties and responsibilities of the Mayor of Palu are as follows:

- a. Responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of the completion of rehab and recon;
- b. Updating post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plans in disaster-affected areas, and proposing plans for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction needs through the provincial government.
- c. Conduct verification and validation of data collection and determination of disaster-affected residents for the purposes of rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster-affected residents in disaster-affected areas;

- d. Integrate the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plan document into the RKPD document and provide the district / city APBD;
- e. Coordinate with relevant ministries/institutions to smooth the completion of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in disaster-affected areas;
- f. Ensure the availability of land for the purposes of completing post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, in coordination with relevant ministries/institutions;
- g. Receive and manage assets resulting from post-disaster rehabilitation and recon activities originating from the state budget, grants, and other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with statutory provisions;
- h. Facilitate the acceleration of the issuance of Building and housing approvals in the form of PBG and SLF documents for the purposes of completing post-disaster rehabilitation and recon in disaster-affected areas;
- i. Conducting post-construction management of shelters for the sustainability of settlements at rehab and recon locations for disaster-affected residents;
- j. Conduct joint inventories with relevant ministries/institutions of assets resulting from post-disaster rehabilitation and recon activities originating from the state budget and other legal and non-binding sources that will be handed over to regional / city governments, in accordance with statutory provisions; and
- k. Report periodically on the progress of implementation to the Head of BNPB through the Governor of Central Sulawesi.

In the **2018 Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding Master Plan**, three stages are set in the response and recovery efforts including emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

The **emergency response phase** was initially set for 14 days from the occurrence of the disaster but with certain considerations this emergency response period was extended until the end of October 26, 2018. Emergency response activities include 4 priority activities, namely evacuation and disbursement of victims, medical services for disaster victims, fulfillment of basic needs and logistics for refugees and repair of infrastructure and public services.

The **rehabilitation phase** was carried out for 2 months from the end of the emergency response period, starting on October 26, 2018 and ending on December 26, 2018. The purpose of this rehabilitation activity is to restore and restore the functions of buildings and infrastructure that are urgent to follow up the emergency response period. The focus of rehabilitation activities includes rehabilitation of places of worship, hospitals, basic social infrastructure and much-needed economic infrastructure and facilities. At this stage, the Government seeks to resolve various problems related to legal aspects through the settlement of land rights and those related to psychological aspects through handling the trauma of disaster victims.

The **reconstruction phase** is the final stage of Central Sulawesi disaster management. Initially set for 24 months from December 26, 2018 to December 26, 2020, but in its implementation it has been adjusted until it will finally be completed in December 2024. This stage aims to rebuild cities, villages and agglomeration areas by involving all disaster victims, experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations and the business world. The main



target of this stage is the rebuilding of areas and communities in disaster-affected areas both directly and indirectly.

The Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding Master Plan 2018 contains 6 (six) basic principles as follows:

1. Recovery and Development Policies and Strategies;
2. Disaster Risk-Based Regional Development;
3. Regional Infrastructure Recovery;
4. Recovery of the Regional Economy and Socio-Cultural Community;
5. Financing and Cooperation;
6. Institutionalization.

The Master Plan also serves as a reference for the development of Action Plans and other plans:

1. Spatial Planning of Post-Disaster Areas and Relocation Areas;
2. Infrastructure Selection Plan for Post-Disaster Areas and Relocation Areas;
3. Social and Economic Recovery Plan for Post-Disaster and Relocation Areas;
4. Financing and Cooperation Plan for Post-Disaster Recovery and Relocation;
5. Regulatory and Institutional Setting Plan and Post-Disaster Recovery and Relocation.

The basic principles used in the rehabilitation and reconstruction and development process:

1. Better, safer and more sustainable recovery
2. Holistic and inclusive
3. Integrative, collaborative, and participatory
4. Pro-people recovery for vulnerable groups
5. Transparent and accountable
6. Diverse resources/financial resources
7. Monitoring and evaluation

General Policy

1. Redevelopment to be better disaster risk-based by integrating RPJMD and RTRW that consider disaster risk analysis.
2. Provision of complete and in-depth information and data for the preparation and implementation of recovery at the provincial and district levels.
3. Restoration of infrastructure for communities that are resilient to potential future disasters in situ and ex situ on a priority basis.
4. Recovery of the community economy, increasing economic resilience through cooperation with the business world and the community through business funding assistance and assistance, optimizing the provision of life insurance, restoring socio-economic facilities, utilizing village funds, and strengthening MSMEs and cooperatives.
5. Efficient financing by optimizing sources of funding allocation effectively according to the level of need and importance.
6. Professional adjustment of post-disaster regulations in governance, prioritizing local wisdom based on community aspirations and participation.



2.7. Funding and Management of Disaster Relief by Local Governments

PP. 23 of 2008 regulates the Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management. The management of assistance (foreign / domestic / individual / private / NGO) both during disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, can be carried out with the following criteria:

1. Effective and efficient
2. Helpful
3. Get to the target quickly
4. Right on target
5. As needed (does not have to meet the needs)
6. Accountable
7. Transparent/accessible

In order to meet these criteria, the following aid management strategy needs to be prepared;

1. It is necessary to establish a Media Center to convey to the outside world the current conditions of the disaster.
2. The need to release the results of disaster loss and damage assessment through the Media Center
3. Through the Media Center, it is also necessary to release the emergency needs that are needed so that potential donors know what to do.
4. The implementation of a one-stop aid acceptance and distribution policy is difficult to implement, but at the entry points (terminals, airports, train stations, etc.) a *desk* should be provided to assist donors.
5. There is a special work unit that manages these aids equipped with IT equipment.
6. When the emergency response is over, it is necessary to *hand over* assistance from the special work unit to the sectoral work unit to be handled through the rehab / reconstruction program.
7. The Regional Head on behalf of the community should express gratitude to donors, either in writing or through electronic media.

2.8. Learning from the Implementation of Disaster Management by Local Government

Since 2007, Post-Disaster Management in Indonesia has been based on Law No.24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management as the highest legal umbrella. Several laws and regulations, government regulations, agency head regulations and ministerial regulations (policy aspects) and SOPs, POUs, POTs are the legal basis for post-disaster management activities. Some regulations and policies are as follows:

1. Law No.24 of 2007 on Disaster Management



2. Government Regulation No.21 Year 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management
3. Regulation of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) No. 11 of 2008 Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
4. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 17/2010 on the organization of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.
5. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 4 of 2013 on technical guidelines for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in the settlement sector.
6. Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency No.3 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
7. Minister of Finance Regulation No.162/Pmk.07/2015 on grants from the central government to local governments in the context of funding assistance for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.
8. Minister of Finance Regulation No.155/Pmk.07/2016 concerning amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation No. 162/PMK.07/2015 concerning grants from the Central Government to Local Governments in the context of funding assistance for post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

The enactment of Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, which was later followed by Government Regulations, Perka BNPB and Minister of Finance Regulation, oriented towards disaster management, was motivated by several factors including the existing legal basis that is no longer relevant to the demands of the times, which must be planned, coordinated and integrated. Also, the territory of Indonesia is very vulnerable to disasters, both natural, non-natural and social disasters, and based on the spirit that the State must be responsible for the safety of its citizens and the safety of its homeland, it is necessary to issue Law No.24 of 2007.

The emergence of this law has become a point of difference in making comprehensive disaster management efforts. Starting from the status of emergencies to post-disaster handling, which includes: handling disaster victims, refugees, necessary assistance, handling Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, as well as the elements of the institutions involved in it, everything is regulated and outlined in this law, so that disaster-related handling can run directed, organized and smoothly as required.

Some of the main thoughts that emerged related to the policy aspect, along with the effect of changes in connection with the issuance of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, are as follows:

a. A Paradigm Shift in Disaster Management by Local Governments

The paradigm shift can be seen in the change of perspective from emergency response to disaster to disaster risk reduction from pre-disaster, namely disaster mitigation efforts to post-disaster efforts, namely rehabilitation and reconstruction.



The paradigm shift is based on the idea that disasters are a series of cause-and-effect events by both nature and non-nature. Therefore, mitigation efforts emphasize prevention and disaster preparedness to minimize the impact of disasters. The new paradigm will continue to be emphasized to all parties both at the government and community levels.

In this aspect, the disaster paradigm that emphasizes the importance of disaster risk reduction is automatically correlated with development planning designed annually by the government. It should be understood that development that does not pay attention to aspects of disaster risk reduction will potentially increase the disaster risk faced in the event of a disaster in the future.

The emergence of disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts, technological failures are examples of disasters that are indicated to occur due to the failure of a development vision that is not oriented towards disaster risk reduction. This disregard for disaster mitigation in the planning and development process is often driven by efforts to utilize regional natural resources to increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD).

b. Disaster Management Institutionalization

Law No.24/2007 on Disaster Management explicitly states that the State establishes a National Disaster Management Agency down to the regional level, namely the Regional Disaster Management Agency/BPBD (Provincial and Regency/City). These institutions are expected to be able to carry out disaster management as part of protecting all citizens from the threat of disasters in a focused and sustainable manner.

BPBDs have two main functions: coordination (when no disaster occurs) and command (when a disaster occurs). Appreciation should be given to the existence of BPBDs in many regions that already have the capacity and resources to carry out emergency response when a disaster occurs to alleviate the victims of the disaster.

However, in the aspect of coordination, it seems that BPBD is still not optimal, this is because there is no common perception between stakeholders in the regions who are still trapped by sectoral issues. The role of BPBD in development planning will be very vital where the reference of the Disaster Management Plan prepared as a translation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document has the duty and authority to minimize disaster risk in the region. Therefore, BPBD also needs to look at the development plan documents of each Local Government Work Unit (SKPD) to ensure that all types of disaster threats in the area have been planned for disaster mitigation activities with communities in disaster-prone areas.

c. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Disaster management efforts are the responsibility of the Government, both central and regional. In the context of disaster risk reduction efforts, the involvement of many parties is needed, including the government itself, public/private universities, NGOs, NGOs and the affected communities themselves.

Participation, democracy, accountability and community-based are demands that must be prioritized so that conflicts at the grassroots level, which are pressured by disasters, can be eliminated.

d. Participation

In the new paradigm of disaster management, the community is no longer seen as an object but as the main actor because people who are victims of any event (disaster) often appear to be the first in an effort to get out of adversity due to changes in conditions affected by the disaster.

In various disaster experiences that have occurred in many regions, community participation is still not evenly visible for several reasons. First, limited capacity in dealing with disaster threats. Second, limited access to information to increase knowledge of various types of disaster threats. These limitations often cause various responses to disasters to not run optimally, such as disaster relief that comes late, not on target and others. In this case, it is necessary to carry out disaster risk reduction programs and or community-based disaster management so that community participation can be more effective and optimal.

e. Democracy

The momentum of changing conditions due to the impact of disasters is used to change habitual patterns in planning and implementing development. The habit of physical development that is Top Down, is changed to a Bottom Up pattern. All proposed activities that are the needs of affected communities are discussed together democratically by all residents or representatives, so that everyone feels involved and feels ownership of the infrastructure built.

f. Accountability

All activities, from planning to implementation, are presented to the community for criticism. All proposed activities and the results of their design are presented to the community through Public Test activities, namely the dissemination of information through activities to install banners, posters, leaflets, pamphlets and information sheets in several strategic places that are easy to read and reach by all citizens. The processes during the implementation, starting from goods expenditure, labor expenditure and total financing, are also transparent through public testing activities. In this way, it is hoped that all processes and results of the implementation of community-based development can be known by the community at large and there will be no conflicts due to interests or dishonesty.

2.9. City/District Profile of Study Location

The study of Local Government Capacity in disaster management will be carried out in 3 cities/districts affected by the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in 2018, namely Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency. The profile of the 3 cities/districts of the study location will be seen from the aspects of geographical conditions, the direction of the



development policy of the city/district, demographic and population conditions, socio-economic conditions and potential disaster vulnerability.

2.9.1. Palu City Profile

The profile of Palu City is explained through several sections including geographical conditions, development policy direction, demographic and population data, fiscal analysis and potential disaster vulnerability.

2.9.1.1. Geographical Conditions

Palu City is the capital of Central Sulawesi Province which is located between 0° 39.065' - 0° 56.844' South latitude 119° 45.443' - 120° 2.535' East longitude just below the equator with an altitude of 0- 700 meters above sea level.

Palu City has an area of 395.06 km² with a population of 363,867 people. Based on the area and population, the population distribution of Palu City is approximately 921 people/km².

Palu City consists of 8 sub-districts and 43 villages, has administrative boundaries in the north bordering Donggala Regency, the south bordering Sigi Regency, the west with Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency and the east with Donggala Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency.

The distribution of sub-districts and villages in Palu City can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Distribution of Sub-districts and Kelurahan in Palu City

No.	District	Number of neighborhoods	Village Name
1	Mantikulare	8	Kawatuna, Lasoani, Layana Indah, Poboya, Talise, Talise Valangguni, Tanamodindi, Tondo
2	West Palu	6	Balaroa, Baru, Kamonji, Lere, Siranindi, Ujuna
3	South Palu	5	Birobuli South, Birobuli North, Petobo, Tatura South, Tatura North
4	East Palu	5	West Besusu, Middle Besusu, East Betutu, South Lolu, North Lolu
5	North Palu	5	Kayumalue Ngapa, Kayumalue Pajeko, Mamboro, West Mamboro, Taipa
6	Tatanga	6	Boyaoage, Duyu, Nunu, Palupi, Pengawu, Tawanjuka
7	Tawaeli	5	Baiya, Lambara, Panau, Pantoloan, Pantoloan Boya
8	Ulujadi	6	Buluri, Donggala Kodi, Kabonena, Silae, Tipo, Watusampu

Palu City is surrounded by mountains and beaches. The elevation map records that 376.68 Km² (95.34%) of Palu City area is at an altitude of 100 - 500 meters above sea level and only 18.38 Km² (46.66%) is located at a lower altitude. Palu City is located south of the equator, making it one of the driest tropical cities in Indonesia with less than 1,500 mm of rainfall per year.

Physiographically, the Palu area consists of an east ridge and a west ridge, both oriented north-south and separated by the Palu Valley (Fossa Sarasina). The Western Pematang near Palu rises to over 2000 meters in height, but in Donggala drops to sea level. The eastern ridge

has peaks from 400 to 1,900 meters high and connects the mountains of Central Sulawesi with the northern arm. Based on its topography, the area of Palu City can be classified into three zones of earth surface elevation from sea level, namely:

1. Lowland/coastal topography with an elevation between 0-100 m above sea level extending from north to south and east to north.
2. Hilly topography with an altitude of between 100-500 m above sea level located in the Western part of the West and South sides, the Eastern area towards the South and the Northern part towards the East. Mountains with altitudes of more than 500 m to 700 m above sea level.
3. Areas with slope levels of 0-5% to 5-40% are the most extensive at 376.68 Ha (95.34%), while elevations above 500 meters above sea level are the most extensive at 18.38 Ha (4.66%).

2.9.1.2. Development Policy Direction

The management of Palu City Government 2021-2026 is aimed at improving government performance and the quality of public services as indicated by (i) increasing accountability, transparency, and government performance, (ii) improving the quality of the state civil apparatus, (iii) improving public service performance, (iv) developing regional innovation and utilizing information technology, and (v) improving regional regulatory arrangements.

The development strategies and policy directions in order to create a professional and always present serving City Government are as follows:

1. Develop an accountable and transparent government system

- a. Implement an integrated system of planning, programming, funding and financing, implementation, control and evaluation;
- b. Develop a regional financial management system that is orderly, effective, efficient and rational;
- c. Structuring local government organizations;
- d. Improve the government's internal control and supervision system;
- e. Improve regional asset management;
- f. Increase revenue from the PAD sector; and
- g. Improving regional archive management

2. Accelerating the quality improvement of the state civil apparatus

- a. Conduct education and training to ASN;
- b. Conduct ASN internships on a national scale; and
- c. Structuring the regional contract personnel system within the city government.

3. Accelerate the improvement of public service performance and be present to serve

- a. Implement quality service standards and international standards;
- b. Develop a fast and accurate public service system; and

- c. Establish villages to ensure the presence of government services in remote areas.
- 4. Encouraging the presence of innovation in governance, public services, and other sectors**
 - a. Presenting innovations in each OPD (One OPD Five Innovations)
- 5. Accelerating the utilization of information technology in government management**
 - a. Policy direction to apply the *smart city* concept to governance, public services, and other sectors
- 6. Accelerate the structuring of regional regulations**
 - a. Structuring regional regulations; and
 - b. Enhance legal development.

The development goals and objectives of Palu City 2021-2026 that have been formulated are achieved by determining several *core* development focuses that guide the strategy and direction of future development policies.

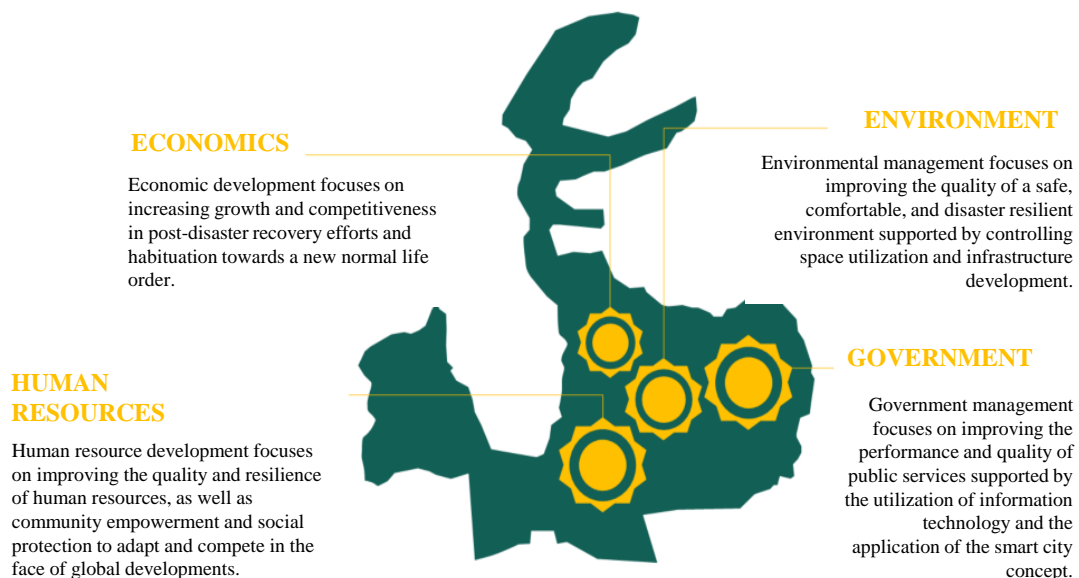


Figure 4: Development Policy Direction of Palu City

Space Arrangement

The spatial planning objectives of Palu City in 2021-2041, as mandated in the Regional Regulation of Palu City Number 2 of 2021 concerning RTRW, are to realize regional space as a Bay City and PKN based on industry, education, tourism, trade and services with local wisdom, and disaster resilience. The spatial planning objectives of Palu City are elaborated into policies and strategies for the spatial planning of Palu City. Policies and strategies for the spatial planning of Palu City include:

Table 3. Spatial Planning Policies and Strategies of Palu City

No.	Policy	Strategy
1	Development and stabilization of PPK to support the region as a Gulf City and PKN	a. Establishing and developing PPK as the main urban activity center that serves the entire region and/or region. b. Develop centers of industry, trade and services, education, and tourism with supporting infrastructure and facilities. c. Develop hierarchical activity centers
2	Development and improvement of an integrated and disaster-resilient urban infrastructure network system	a. Improve the quality and range of integrated transportation network services b. Develop outer ring road and inner ring road in the city c. Improving the quality and coverage of energy and telecommunication network services d. Preserve water sources and increase water availability e. Improve the quality and coverage of raw water services f. Improve the quality and service system of waste treatment, as well as waste management facilities and infrastructure. g. Improve drainage systems to control inundation and flooding h. Develop disaster mitigation infrastructure i. Develop disaster evacuation routes and sites
3	Establishment and improvement of function, quantity, and quality protected area	a. Restore and improve the function of protected areas b. Realizing RTH of at least 30% (thirty percent) c. Controlling space utilization in disaster-prone areas
4	Realization of disaster-resilient cultivation area development by Taking into account the carrying capacity and environmental capacity	a. Develop industrial activities in industrial allotment areas b. Develop tourism and education activities c. Develop trade and service activities with supporting infrastructure d. Developing disaster-resilient housing areas
5	Improved area function for defense and security	a. Provide space for defense and security areas b. Selectively develop activities in and around defense and security areas c. Develop buffer zones for defense and security areas with other areas

2.9.1.3. Demographic and Population Data

Palu City with an area of 395.06 km², had a population of 373,218 people in 2020. The largest population is in Kecamatan Mantikulore with 76,745 people (20.56%) while Kecamatan Tawaeli has the smallest population of 22,568 people (6.05%).



Table 4. Population Distribution of Palu City in 2020 Based on Sub-district and Gender

No.	District	Population (Soul)			Sex Ratio	Population Density per km2
		Male	Female	Total		
1	West Palu	23,425	23,010	46,435	101	5,691
2	Tatanga	26,471	26,109	52,580	104	3,685
3	Ulujadi	17,710	17,345	35,055	108	914
4	South Palu	36,169	35,890	72,059	99	2,720
5	East Palu	21,411	21,907	43,318	97	5,710
6	Mantikulore	38,331	38,414	76,745	97	392
7	North Palu	12,316	12,142	24,458	104	849
8	Tawaeli	11,556	11,012	22,568	106	394
Total		187,389	185,829	373,218		981

2.9.2. Donggala Regency Profile

The profile overview for Donggala Regency is explained through several explanations, namely; geographical conditions, direction of development policies, demographic and population data, socio-economic conditions, fiscal analysis of Donggala Regency and disasters in Donggala Regency.

2.9.2.1. Geographical Conditions

Donggala Regency, located in Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, has an area of approximately 4,275.30 square kilometers. The district is in a strategic position that makes it important from an economic and ecological point of view. With a diverse topography, from long beaches to highlands, Donggala offers a very rich natural landscape as well as abundant natural resource potential.

Territory Boundaries

Donggala Regency borders several important regions:

- North: Sulawesi Sea
- South: Sigi Regency and Palu City
- West: Makassar Strait
- East: Parigi Moutong Regency

Table 5. Area and Division of Administrative Areas of Donggala Regency

No.	District	Extensive Area (km2)	Percentage Area	Status		Total
				Village	Village	
1	Balaesang	246.53	5.77	13	-	13
2	Balaesang Tanjung	161.62	3.78	8	-	8
3	Banawa	80.13	1.87	5	9	14
4	South Banawa	335.4	7.85	19	-	19

No.	District	Extensive Area (km2)	Percentage Area	Status		Total
				Village	Village	
5	Banawa Tengah	60.25	1.41	8	-	8
6	Dampelas	603.32	14.11	13	-	13
7	Labuan	116.98	2.74	7	-	7
8	Pinembani	340.26	7.96	9	-	9
9	Rio Pakava	704.45	16.48	14	-	14
10	Sindue	132.9	3.11	13	-	13
11	Sindue Tambusabora	182.39	4.27	6	-	6
12	Sindue Tobata	162.52	3.80	6	-	6
13	Sirenja	227.41	5.32	13	-	13
14	Sojol	567.89	13.28	9	-	9
15	North Sojol	111.86	2.62	5	-	5
16	Tanantovea	241.17	5.64	10	-	10
Total		4.275,08	100	158	9	167

Source: Donggala Regency in Figures, 2022

Topography

From the topographic conditions of the region, Donggala Regency has a fairly diverse topography, ranging from lowlands, hilly plains to mountains. Lowlands are scattered along the coast of Donggala Regency which is directly opposite the Makassar Strait, most of which are in the West Coast area. The hilly and mountainous areas are mostly in the border area with Parigi Moutong Regency with varying heights ranging from an altitude of 1,000 meters above sea level to reaching altitudes above 2,500 meters above sea level.

Hydrology

The hydrological system in Donggala is influenced by several major rivers, including the Palu River which is the main source of water for irrigation and domestic needs. The area also has several lakes and springs that provide water reserves for the local population as well as supporting biodiversity.

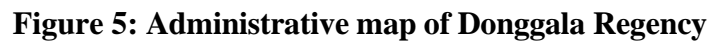
Climate

Donggala Regency experiences a tropical climate with two distinct seasons: the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy season usually lasts from November to April, while the dry season lasts from May to October. These climatic variations affect cropping patterns in agricultural areas and the hydrological conditions of the region.

Geographical Implications

Donggala's geographical conditions provide many opportunities as well as challenges. The potential for the development of the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors is huge, but the region is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods and landslides due to its soil structure and topographical conditions.





Donggala Regency, as part of Central Sulawesi Province, has taken strategic steps to develop its region through a series of development policies that focus on economic, social, infrastructure, environmental, and governance aspects. These policies are directed at achieving inclusive and sustainable growth, strengthening the resilience of local communities, and maximizing the potential of rich natural resources.

Infrastructure development is a top priority in Donggala Regency. The district government has allocated significant funds to repair and build new roads connecting remote villages with sub-district centers and nearby cities. These infrastructure projects also include bridge construction, airport improvements, and harbors aimed at supporting the fisheries and tourism sectors.

ICT infrastructure development is also a focus to accelerate access to information and communication across the district. This includes the deployment of broadband networks and the strengthening of cellular signals that are expected to support economic and educational activities.

Donggala, with its wealth of natural resources, directs economic development to utilize key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. In agriculture, policies are focused on modernizing agricultural tools and techniques, as well as improving efficient irrigation systems to support agricultural productivity. On the other hand, the fisheries sector is encouraged through investment in more modern and environmentally friendly fishing and seafood processing technologies.

Tourism is one of the pillars of Donggala's economy with the development of tourist destinations that utilize natural beauty and local cultural wealth. Effective promotion and

marketing strategies, homestay development, and hospitality training for local communities, are expected to increase tourist visits both domestic and international.

c. Improved Community Quality of Life

Social policies in Donggala aim to improve access to and quality of education and health services. The district government built and rehabilitated education facilities from primary to secondary levels, as well as providing teacher training and procuring better learning resources. For health services, the construction of health centers and clinics in villages as well as improving facilities and services at the regional hospital are prioritized.

Poverty alleviation programs are also implemented through the provision of employment, access to business capital, and social assistance programs planned to help poor and vulnerable families.

d. Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation

Environmental considerations have an important place in every development project in Donggala. This policy includes reforestation, sustainable forest management, and protection of marine conservation areas. Climate change adaptation and mitigation programs are integrated to strengthen resilience to the impacts of natural disasters such as floods and landslides.

e. Efficient and Participatory Government

Transparency and accountability are principles upheld in the Donggala Regency government. Community involvement in development planning and monitoring is realized through participatory forums and the use of information technology. Capacity building of government apparatus through training and implementation of electronic-based government systems are also part of this effort.

2.9.2.3. Demographic and Population Data

The population of Donggala Regency in the book Donggala Regency in Figures 2022 reached 302,965 people, consisting of 155,907 male residents and 147,058 female residents. The sex ratio is 106, which means that every 100 women there are 106 men. The population of Donggala Regency per sub-district in 2020 can be seen in the following table.

Table 6. Population, Sex Ratio and Population Density of Donggala Regency in 2021

No.	District	Population (Soul)			Sex Ratio	Population Density
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Balaesang	12,960	12,338	25,298	105	103
2	Balaesang Tanjung	6,577	6,203	12,780	106	79
3	Banawa	18,786	17,724	36,510	106	456
4	South Banawa	13,352	12,259	25,611	109	76
5	Banawa Tengah	5,953	5,508	11,461	108	190
6	Dampelas	16,577	15,783	32,360	105	54
7	Labuan	7,626	7,399	15,025	103	128
8	Pinembani	3,373	2,980	6,353	113	19



No.	District	Population (Soul)			Sex Ratio	Population Density
		Male	Female	Total		
9	Rio Pakava	11,180	10,159	21,339	110	30
10	Sindue	10,912	10,389	21,301	105	160
11	Sindue Tobata	5,169	4,873	10,042	106	62
12	Sindue Tombusabora	6,400	5,983	12,383	107	68
13	Sirenja	11,156	10,826	21,982	103	97
14	Sojol	13,044	12,305	25,349	106	45
15	North Sojol	4,755	4,483	9,238	106	83
16	Tanantovea	8,087	7,846	15,933	103	66
Total		155,907	147,058	302,965	106	71

Source: Donggala Regency in Figures 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that Banawa Subdistrict is the area with the highest density of 456 people / km² with a population of 36,510 people, this is possible because Banawa Subdistrict is the capital of Donggala Regency, while Pinembani Subdistrict is an area with a low population density of 19 people / km² with a population of 6,353 people. Judging from the sex ratio, the male population in Donggala Regency is more than the female population.

2.9.3. Profile of Sigi Regency

2.9.3.1. Geographical Conditions

Sigi Regency is a regency located in Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The district capital is Bora which is located in Sigi Kota sub-district. This district was formed based on Law Number 27 of 2008 and is a division of Donggala Regency. This expansion aims to improve services in the fields of government, development, and society, as well as provide the ability to utilize regional potential, so it is necessary to form a Law on the Establishment of Sigi Regency in Central Sulawesi Province.

Astronomically, Sigi Regency is located at 119°38'45" - 120°21'24" East Longitude and 0°52'16" - 2°02'21" South latitude. Based on its geographical position, Sigi Regency borders Donggala Regency and Palu City on the North side, North Luwu Regency of West Sulawesi Province on the West side, Mamuju and North Mamuju Regencies of West Sulawesi Province on the South side and Poso Regency on the East side.

Kabupaten Sigi consists of 15 (fifteen) sub-districts, namely Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru, Kecamatan Palolo, Kecamatan Gumbasa, Kecamatan Kulawi, Kecamatan Kulawi Selatan, Kecamatan Pipikoro, Kecamatan Dolo, Kecamatan Dolo Selatan, Kecamatan Tanambulava, Kecamatan Marawola. Lindu sub-district, West Dolo sub-district, West Marawola sub-district, Kinovaro sub-district, and Nokilalaki sub-district. Sigi Regency has a total area of ± 5,196.02 km² with a population of ± 264.67 thousand people (Population Census 2023).

Table 7. Sub-districts and Villages in Sigi Regency

No.	District	Number of Villages	Village Name
1	Sigi Biromaru	10	Jono Oge, Kalukubula, Lolu, Loru, Mpanau, Ngatabaru, Pombewe, Sidondo I, Sidondo II, Sidondo III
2	Palolo	21	Ampera, Bahagia, Bakubakulu, Berdikari, Bobo, Bunga, Kapiroe, Karunia, Lembantongoa, Makmur, Patimbe, Rahmat, Ranteleda, Rejeki, Sarumana, Sejahtera, Sintuwu, Tanah Harapan, Tongoa, Ue Nuni, Ue Rani
3	Nokilalaki	5	Bulili, Kadidia, Kamarora A, Kamarora B, Sopo
4	Lindu	5	Anca, Langko, Olu, Puroo, Tomado
5	Kulawi	16	Banggaiba, Boladangko, Bolapapu, Lonca, Marena, Mataue, Namo, Poleroa Makuhi, Rantewulu, Salua, Siwongi, Sungku, Tangkulowi, Toro, Towulu, Winatu
6	Kulawi Selatan	12	Gimpu, Lawua, Lempelero, Moa, O'o Parese, Palamaki, Pilimakujawa, Salutome, Tompi Bugis, Tomua, Wangka, Watukilo
7	Pipikoro	19	Banasu, Kalamanta, Kantewu, Kantewu II, Koja, Lawe, Lonebasa, Mamu, Mapahi, Masewo, Morui, Morui II, Onu, Peana, Pelempea, Poluroa, Porelea, Porelea II, Tuwo Tanijaya,
8	Gumbasa	7	Kalawara, Omu, Pakuli, Pandere, Saluki, Simoro, Tuva
9	Dolo South	12	Bangga, Balongga, Baluase, Bulubete, Jono, Poi, Pulu, Ramba, Rogo, Sambo, Walatana, Wisolo
10	Tanambulava	5	Lambara, West Sibalaya, South Sibalaya, North Sibalaya, Sibowi
11	Dolo Barat	12	Balamoa, Balaroa Pewenu, Balumpewa, Bobo, Kaleke, Kaluku Tinggu, Luku, Mantikole, Pesaku, Pewunu, Rarampadende, Sibonu
12	Dolo	9	Kabobona, Karawana, Kotapulu, Kotarindau, Langaleso, Maku, Potoya, Soulowe, Tulo
13	Kinovaro	10	Balane, Bolobia, Daenggune, Doda, Kalora, Kanuna, Kayumpia, Porame, Rondingo, Uwemanje
14	Marawola	11	Baliase, Beka, Binangga, Bomba, Boyabaliase, Lebanu, Padende, Sibedi, Sunju, Tinggede, Tinggede Selatan
15	Marawola West	12	Dombu, Lemosiranindi, Lewara, Matantimali, Panasibaja, Ongulero, Soi, Taipanggabe, Wawujai, Wayu, Wiapore, Wugaga
16	Sigi City	10	Bora, Maranatha, Panturabate, Sidera, Sidondo IV, Sigimpu, Soulowe, Olobuju, Watubula Watunonju
Number of Villages		117	

75% of Sigi is forested, including customary forests, limited production forests, national parks, nature tourism and botanical forest parks. Lore Lindu National Park is a rainforest mountain range in Sulawesi with high biodiversity including 77 endemic bird species and important historical sites (megalithic monuments). The Sigi District Government, supported by Central Sulawesi Province, has been working hard to deal with the threat of illegal logging and poaching. In the field of conservation, the Government is serious in its efforts to conserve endangered species such as the Maleo bird (*Macrocephalon Maleo*), and Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*) as well as monitoring and cooperation involving local community groups (ML)



and indigenous communities (MA) in 181 villages and 4 community groups around the national park.

2.9.3.2. Development Policy Direction

The vision to be achieved by Sigi Regency is "Agriculture Based on Natural Resource Conservation and Culture". The formulation of the Mission intended to achieve the Vision 2021 - 2026 is :

1. Strengthening Access and Quality of Education, Health and Infrastructure Services;
2. Developing a Competitive People's Economy Based on Agribusiness;
3. Continuing Bureaucratic and Governance Reforms, Rule of Law and Human Rights;
4. Strengthening the Quality of Order, Security and Social Harmony;
5. Continuing Sustainable Development Based on Disaster Mitigation

Improving the quality of Human Resources (HR)

One of the priority programs of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in his second term is the development of human resources (HR) which plays an important role in the growth of the country. The growth of human resources is fast, but the quality is still low, so it cannot be utilized optimally as a development resource. Human resources are one of the dynamic factors in long-term economic development, along with science and technology, natural resources, and the installed production capacity of the society in question. But of all that, the role of human resources takes a central place, especially in regional development and developing countries, where human welfare is the main goal in the economic community. Therefore, human resources are strongly influenced by improving the quality of education and health services.

Infrastructure equalization

Physical infrastructure is a basic component of the economy and a major aspect of equitable regional development. Infrastructure is also the driving force of economic growth. The existence of infrastructure is very important in supporting economic and social development because good infrastructure can increase effectiveness and efficiency both for the business world and for social society. With adequate infrastructure, production, transportation, communication and logistics costs are cheaper, the amount of production increases, business profits increase, so that it can increase people's income. The availability of infrastructure also accelerates equitable development through infrastructure development that is tailored to the needs of each and between regions so as to encourage new investment, new jobs and increased income and community welfare. Connectivity between residents is also getting closer and opening up isolation for underdeveloped communities.

Development Governance

Government is oriented towards efforts to realize good and accountable governance by developing synergy between government, society and the private sector, creating cooperation



and partnerships between governments (central, provincial, district and city), realizing the rule of law and excellent service to the community.

In an effort to organize governance, it is directed towards dialogical leadership at every level. This dialogical leadership is an embodiment of the nature of democratic and aspirational leadership. Clean government, without corruption and justice means that the process of governance is good and appropriate (good governance), transparent, and free from actions that lead to Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN), accountable describes the ability to answer public expectations in the form of a clean, professional government, and is able to provide the best service for citizens and constructive and proportional accountability. Improve the quality of governance, development, and services to the wider community in accordance with the principles of good governance, transparency, and freedom from acts that lead to Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN).

Sustainable Development

The issue of development is a multi-complex problem. Therefore, development should not be carried out partially or sectorally. The existence of limited development resources, especially in the budget component, demands efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of development. Overlapping, duplication or contradictions in policies, programs and activities must be avoided. Instead, integration and synergy of policies, programs and activities must be built.

In addition, in the future, the development of Sigi Regency must be integrated, based on the environment and disaster mitigation. Sigi Regency in the future is expected to become a leading Regency, which manages the environment to be optimal and provide benefits to the people of Sigi in particular and outside communities in general. A comfortable and useful environment is a reference in Sigi's future development. In the future, development will be carried out by harmonizing the utilization of natural resources with the real needs of humans and the ability to

People's Economy

Community empowerment to realize an innovative, creative, productive, and superior people's economy based on agriculture, tourism, small industries, and cooperatives. Community empowerment is a very important aspect to be prioritized in implementing Sigi's future development.

The effort to shift the paradigm of "giving" to "empowerment" is realized to be not an easy job, but it must be done for the future of Sigi. The empowerment function by the government must be implemented gradually and steadily to reduce the growth of the consumptive nature of the community, and slowly form a productive, innovative, creative nature in the community and towards improving the welfare of that community.

Improving people's welfare can be achieved through superior people's economic growth by paying attention to agriculture, tourism, small industries and the strength of cooperatives. Economic development cannot only pay attention to the economic growth component alone, but must also pay attention to income distribution. For this reason, economic development is directed at increasing productivity and developing micro, small and medium enterprises.



CHAPTER 3 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

3.1. Study Methodology and Phases

The flowchart of the SG Capacity study is depicted in the following scheme:

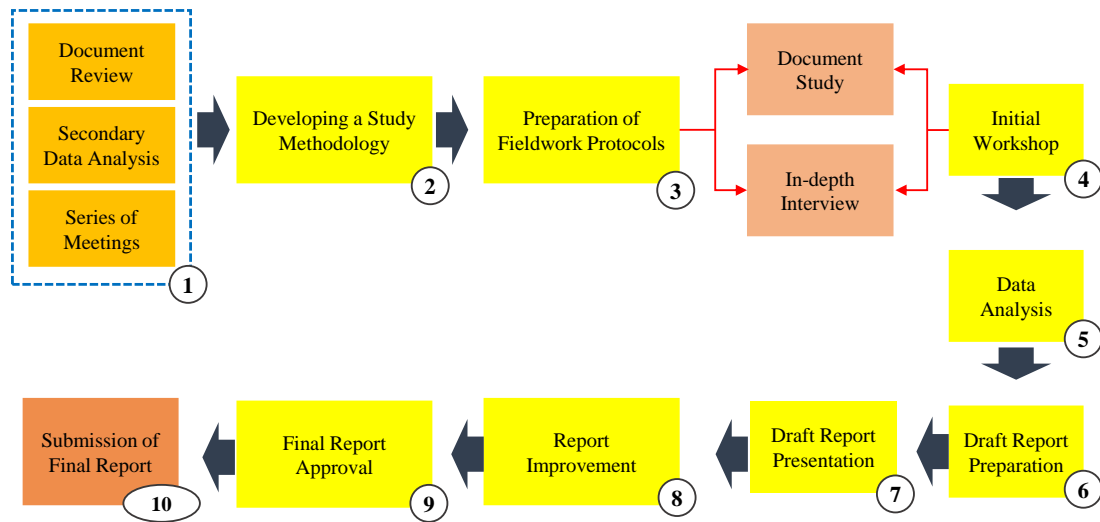


Figure 6: Flowchart of the LG Capacity study

After studying the TOR and understanding the objectives and outputs of the study, the ESC Team developed the methodology and stages of the study as the basis for determining the study steps. These methodologies and stages also serve as guidelines in translating key questions into operational questions that will be asked to resource persons.

The study team conducted a document study to learn about disaster management activities in Central Sulawesi since 2018 through CSRRP activities. This document study includes :

1. Laws, and Government Regulations on disaster management, including the role of Local Governments in disaster management
2. Presidential Regulations and Presidential Instructions related to the follow-up of disaster management of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province in 2018
3. Data on Central Sulawesi disaster management activities by each local government
4. Supporting data related to disaster management, including data from BNPB and BPPD.
5. Monthly report document from CSRRP consultant team

The results of the document study and secondary data analysis were then followed up with a series of initial meetings with stakeholders such as the CSRRP PMU, CSRRP Assistance Consultants (OSP and PMC) and disaster-affected communities (PAPs).

Preliminary data obtained through document review, secondary data analysis and a series of meetings with stakeholders became the basis for developing the study methodology.

The study methodology uses a qualitative approach by studying case studies experienced by the Local Government of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District in handling the 2018 Central Sulawesi natural disaster through CSRRP. This methodology is supported by secondary data collection and document review and will be carried out a series of interviews with stakeholders at the central level and the target City / District Government.

Data was collected through interviews with the Government of Palu City, Donggala District Government and Sigi District Government involved in disaster management activities through CSRRP. Initial findings through a series of document study activities and interviews with related parties were brought to an initial workshop involving stakeholders. This initial workshop is a cross-actor forum conducted to obtain clarification and initial responses from stakeholders regarding the initial findings of disaster management activities through CSRRP.

A series of data collection activities through interviews and document studies became the basis for writing a draft of the final report that would be brought to the workshop to become the final report.

3.2. Study Framework and Expected Outputs

The study framework developed in this study is as follows:

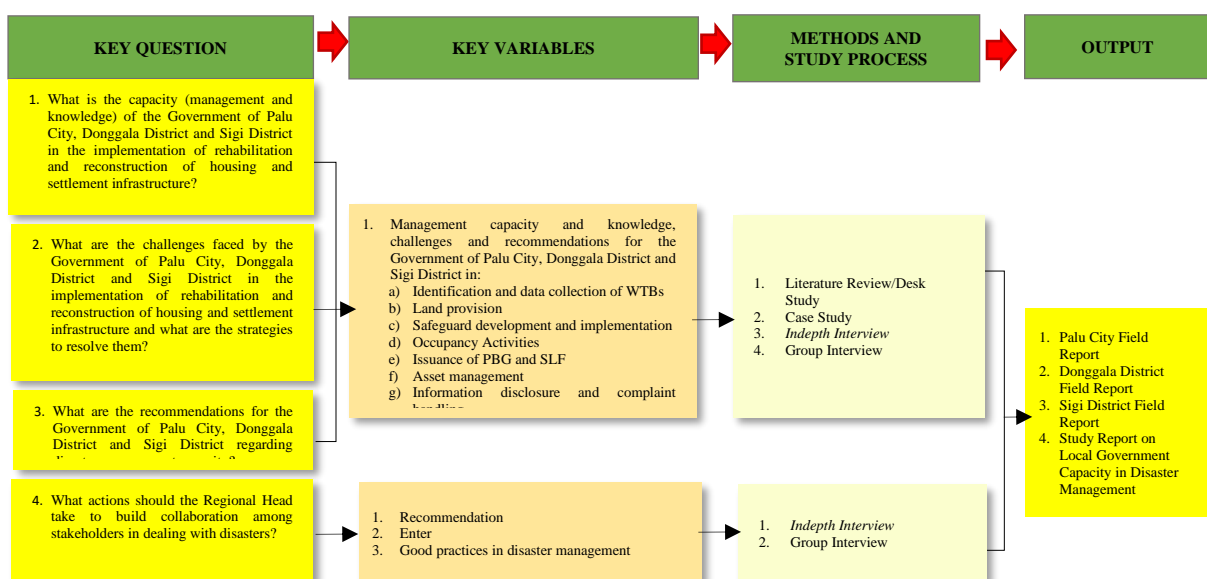


Figure 7: Study Framework

3.3. Capacity Measurement

The capacity of local government in this study is measured based on the planning aspect, implementation aspect, budget support aspect and documentation aspect in 7 key variables as follows:

1. **Planning** aspects include disaster aspects in relevant Local Government documents consisting of :

- a. RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan)
 - b. RKPD (Local Government Work Plan)
 - c. RTRW (Spatial and Regional Plan)
 - d. RDTR (Detailed Spatial Plan)
 - e. R3 (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan)
2. The **implementation** aspect covers the entire series of activities of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency at the CSRRP implementation stage:
 - a. Coordination meeting with CSRRP PMU
 - b. Joint monitoring with CSRRP PMU
3. Aspects of **budget support** include
 - a. Allocation of Palu City APBD to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
 - b. Donggala Regency APBD allocation to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
 - c. Sigi Regency APBD allocation to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
4. **The documentation** aspect includes administrative arrangements made by the Government of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District to support the implementation of CSRRP which consists of:
 - a. WTB DECREE
 - b. Decree on Location Determination for Huntap
 - c. Occupancy Decree
 - d. PBG and SLF documents
 - e. Asset Grant Letter
 - f. Public complaint media

To obtain the score of each City/Regency the steps taken are :

1. Assess the planning, implementation, budget support and documentation aspects of the 7 key variables. From this step a score was obtained for each key variable (Score 0 - 100);
2. The final score for each City/District is obtained from the average score of the 7 key variables;
3. The category for each City/District is determined based on the following table:

Table 8.
Scores and Categories of Local Government Capacity

AVERAGE SCORE	CATEGORIES
66 - 100	Adequate
33 - 65,9	Moderately
< 32,9	Inadequate



The reference in determining the capacity of each city/district for all aspects assessed can be seen in the table below. The determination of the capacity of the local government in the categories of Inadequate, Adequate and Adequate then becomes the basis for the preparation of follow-up and recommendations for this study.

Table 9.
Assessment of Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management

No.	Aspects	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate
1	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments have not included disaster management nomenclature in regional planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.) Local government has not yet prepared the R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments have included disaster management nomenclature in local planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.) The local government has not yet prepared the R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments have included disaster management nomenclature in local planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.) Local government has developed R3 document
2	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGs not involved in CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek The SGs are not involved in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activity implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government has attended CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek Local government has participated in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activity implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government involved in every CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek activity The SG always participates in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activity implementation. LGs independently monitor CSRRP activities
3	Budget support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government does not allocate APBD to support CSRRP implementation Local government does not allocate budget for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments only allocate routine activity budgets for disaster management Local government does not allocate a specific budget to support CSRRP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government has allocated budget to support CSRRP implementation Local government has budget for WB data collection, land acquisition, PBG and SLF certification Local governments allocate a special budget for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in 2018
4	Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government does not issue decree on WTB The local government does not issue a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap Local government does not issue occupancy decree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local government has issued a WTB decree but not all WTBs are included in the decree. The local government has issued a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap but not in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local government has issued a decree for all eligible disaster victims. The local government has issued a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap in accordance with the need The local government has issued an Occupancy Decree



No.	Aspects	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government does not issue PBG and SLF documents Local government does not issue Asset Grant Letter Local government does not have a public complaint channel 	<p>accordance with the needs of Huntap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local government has issued an Occupancy Decree but has not yet covered all Huntap and all WTBs Local governments are in the process of issuing PBG and SLF documents for Kawasan Huntap and Independent Huntap LGs are in the process of issuing Asset Grant Letters for any built infrastructure The local government has a public complaints channel but is not active in receiving and following up on public complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments have issued PBG and SLF documents for Kawasan Huntap and Independent Huntap The SGs have issued Asset Grant Letters for any built infrastructure The local government has a public complaints channel and actively receives and follows up on any public complaints.

3.4. Timeframe

According to the TOR, the study plan and realization were carried out within 9 months with the following details of activities:

Table 10. Study Plan and Realization

No.	Activities and Reporting	Month to -									
		1 (0,5)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (0,5)
A	Mobilization Stage										
1	Mobilization	X									
2	Preparation of draft study design, instruments and study protocol		X								
3	Presentation of draft study design			X							
B	Preparation and Data Collection Phase										
1	Approval of study design, instruments and protocol				X						
2	Data collection				X	X	X	X			
3	Draft report writing and literature review				X	X	X	X			
C	Data Processing and Report Writing Stage										
1	Draft Final Report								X	X	X
2	Final Report draft presentation										X
3	Finalize Final Report and <i>Executive Summary (bilingual)</i>										X

3.5. Approach and Strategy

The Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management will be conducted using the following approaches and strategies:



1. Qualitative Approach

The study will be conducted through a qualitative approach, using a case study strategy that focuses on the capacity of local governments in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction by local governments.

2. Case Study

City/District governments in 3 disaster areas that received CSRRP interventions

3. Study Limitations

Interviews were conducted in March 2024 and literature review was conducted until July 2024.

Table 11. Study Scope and Interviewees

No.	City/District	CSRRP Rehab-Recon Activities	OPD Relevant to CSRRP
1	Palu City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 1 (Housing and settlement infrastructure) Component 2 (public facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Secretariat Bappeda Public Works Department Spatial Planning and Land Agency Housing and Settlement Area Office Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency Regional Disaster Management Agency
2	Donggala District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 1 (Huntap and settlement infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Secretariat Bappeda Public Works and Spatial Planning Office Housing, Settlement and Land Agency Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency Regional Disaster Management Agency
3	Sigi District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 1 (Huntap and settlement infrastructure) Component 2 (public facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Secretariat Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency Public Works and Spatial Planning Office Housing and Settlement Area Office Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency Regional Disaster Management Agency

3.6. Data and Data Collection Methods

The data collection method in this study uses a case study, with a secondary data collection method. To obtain preliminary data, interviews with the local government, integrated group discussions with supporting consultants such as PMC and OSP, and observations of CSRRP activities related to the role of the local government will be conducted.

Primary data will be obtained through interviews with stakeholders while secondary data will be obtained through various laws and regulations regarding disaster management in Central Sulawesi, progress and development of CSRRP activities, process and development of local government activities that support the implementation of CSRRP.



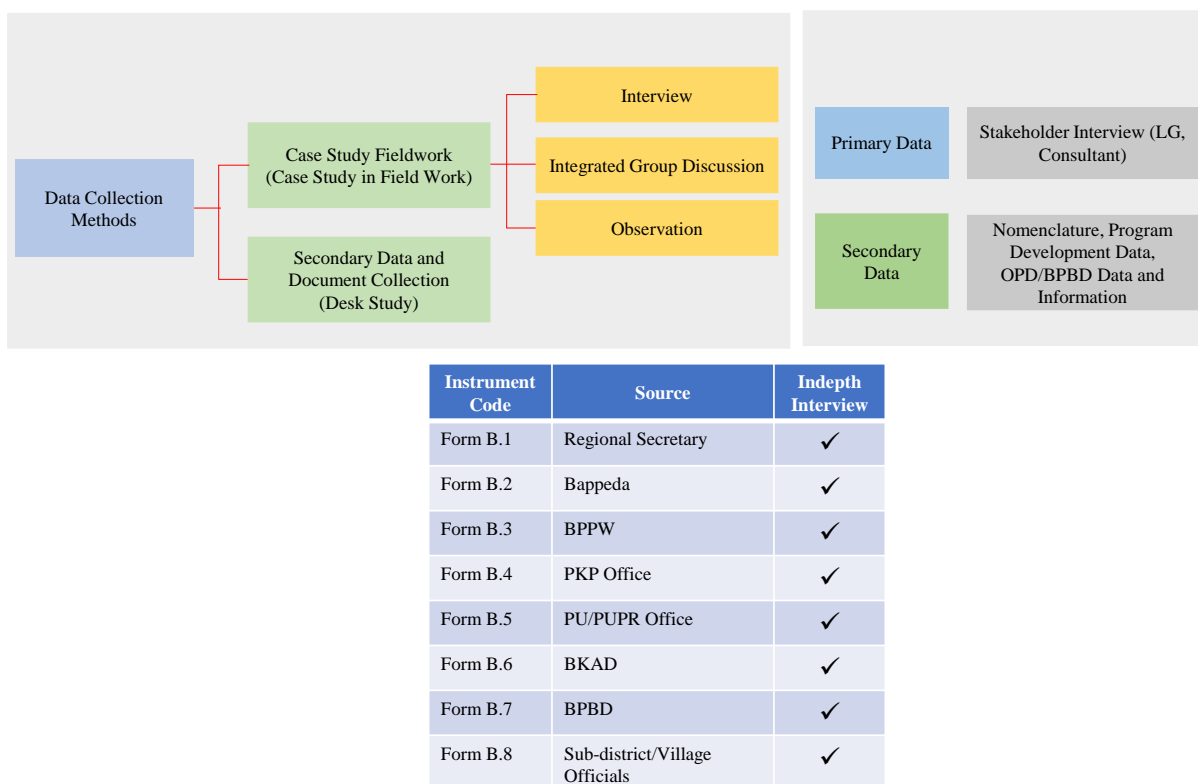


Figure 8: Data and Data Collection Methods

CHAPTER 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.1. Determination of Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs)

In a large-scale disaster situation, the entire government system cannot run as it should, considering that most of the government apparatus are also affected, whether their houses are damaged, offices are damaged, accessibility is hampered and all aspects of life are disrupted.

In the context of establishing a WTB, the capacity of the LGU in the institutional aspect can be seen from at least 2 (two) things, namely:

- i. Organizational structure in the LGU as the administrator of CSRRP implementation
- ii. Rules of the game or sets of laws and regulations related to the determination of WTBs

Based on Government Regulation No. 21/2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management, post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities are the responsibility of the government and/or local government affected by the disaster. In its implementation, post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities are coordinated at the regional level by BPBD Palu City and BPBD Central Sulawesi Province and BNPB for coordination at the Central level. Substantial technical implementation is carried out by the Ministry/Institution and or Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) in the Province and or City.

Technical implementation of aspects of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction must refer to technical standards set by laws and regulations. The implementation of procurement of goods and services in the context of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction refers to the prevailing laws and regulations. International institutions, foreign non-governmental organizations and or non-governmental organizations involved in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction must coordinate with BNPB and BPBD together with Ministries / Institutions and OPD.

4.1.1. WTB Determination Process

As mentioned in the previous section, in accordance with **Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2022** concerning the Completion of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Central Sulawesi Prov, that the duties of the Regional Government in this case are the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency Government and Sigi Regency Government are:

1. Updating post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plans in disaster-affected areas, and proposing plans for the needs of completing post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction through the Provincial Government.
2. Conduct verification and validation of data collection and determination of disaster-affected residents for the purposes of rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster-affected residents' shelters in disaster-affected areas;



Determining the PAPs who will receive CSRRP benefits in practice is not as simple as imagined (see Figure 4.1), it takes a long process to determine the PAPs who will receive housing benefits. This data is very important because it is based on this data that the Housing Site Plan (*Siteplan*) can be prepared and then becomes the basis for the implementation of construction activities.

The eligibility criteria for prospective residents of permanent housing/relocation are determined through a Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi. The Governor of Central Sulawesi on January 31, 2019 issued Decree No. 360/034/BPBD-G.ST/2019 on the Determination of Criteria for the Rights of Disaster Victims of the 2018 Central Sulawesi Province Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction (attachment 1.a). The Governor's step to accelerate the recovery of the conditions of disaster-affected communities by establishing criteria to serve as a basis and guide for the central and regional governments in an effort to fulfill the rights of disaster victims. The criteria for the rights of disaster victims are detailed in detail regarding the provision of compensation for the dead, the provision of stimulant funds and life insurance, the construction of temporary housing and the construction of permanent housing.

The criteria for victims of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province who receive permanent housing are set out in the SECOND Dictum of the Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi Province as follows:

- a. People who lost their homes due to Earthquake, Tsunami, Liquefaction, and Palu Koro Fault Line disasters (Disaster Prone Zone), who are registered in the data determined by the local government and proven by a valid ownership letter or certificate from the local government;
- b. Land, Residential Buildings, Social Facilities and Public Facilities are provided by the Government and/or non-binding donors;
- c. Land for the construction of permanent housing must refer to the Master Plan for the arrangement of the area and the site plan by the government and / or local government;
- d. People who are entitled to get Permanent Housing are residents of the house owner or legal heirs, provided that each house only gets 1 (one) Permanent Housing Unit; and
- e. People who are not willing to enter the Permanent Residential House building, will be built a Permanent Residential House on the land owned by the residents concerned as long as it is not in the Disaster Prone Zone.

The criteria in point (d) emphasize that residents of disaster-affected houses do not and or have never received stimulant funds and permanent housing assistance from the government or non-governmental organizations.

The Central Sulawesi Governor's eligibility criteria become the basis, reference and requirements for the identification, validation, verification and finalization of prospective housing assistance recipients for both Local Governments and Ministries and Institutions.

Based on the records of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government after the 2018 earthquake disaster, 4,042 people died, more than 100 thousand houses were damaged, and

more than 172 thousand people had to be displaced. In the following table, we can see in detail the number of damaged houses around 115,103 units in Central Sulawesi Province consisting of 31,086 severely damaged, 17,551 moderately damaged and 66,463 lightly damaged.

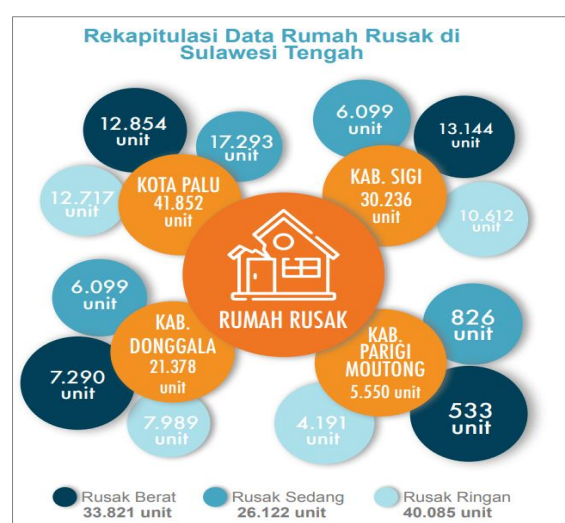
Table 12. Data on Damaged Houses in Central Sulawesi Province

District/City	Severely Damaged	Medium Damaged	Lightly Damaged	Total
Hammer	13,069	4,969	47,635	65,673
Sigi	1,085	5,536	6,751	17,372
Donggala	11,106	5,283	8,964	25,353
Parigi Moutong	1,869	1,763	3,113	6,745
Total	31,086	17,551	66,463	115,103

Source: Central Sulawesi Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan

This data in practice in the field continues to move according to the dynamics of the field (see Figure 9). The Ministry of PUPR in 2021 recorded 100,028 damaged houses in Central Sulawesi Province, consisting of 33,821 severely damaged units, 26,122 moderately damaged units and 40,085 lightly damaged units. Distributed in Palu City 41,852 units, Sigi Regency 30,236 units, Donggala Regency 21,378 units and Parigi Moutong Regency 5,550 units.

The dynamics of changes in data on damaged houses are caused by difficulties in accessing isolated areas due to damaged infrastructure, data collection in areas affected by liquefaction takes longer due to *total loss* in the area and the limited number of officers conducting data collection compared to the coverage area. These data changes affect the plan for handling and building livable houses for victims of natural disasters, including in land acquisition and calculating the need for housing units.



Source: Presentation of the Profile of the Construction of Post-Disaster Permanent Residential Special Houses in Central Sulawesi, Region III Subdirector of the Directorate of Special Houses, Directorate General of Housing, Fiscal Year 2020/2021

Figure 9: Central Sulawesi Damaged House Recapitulation Data

Of the 100,028 damaged housing units, there are 11,788 units needed for relocation, consisting of 7,913 in Palu City, 2,445 in Sigi Regency and in Donggala Regency 1,210 units and Parigi Moutong Regency there are no or 0 units for relocation (see Figure 10). Then from a total of 11,788 units that are the responsibility of PUPR are 8,788 units and NGOs 3000 units.

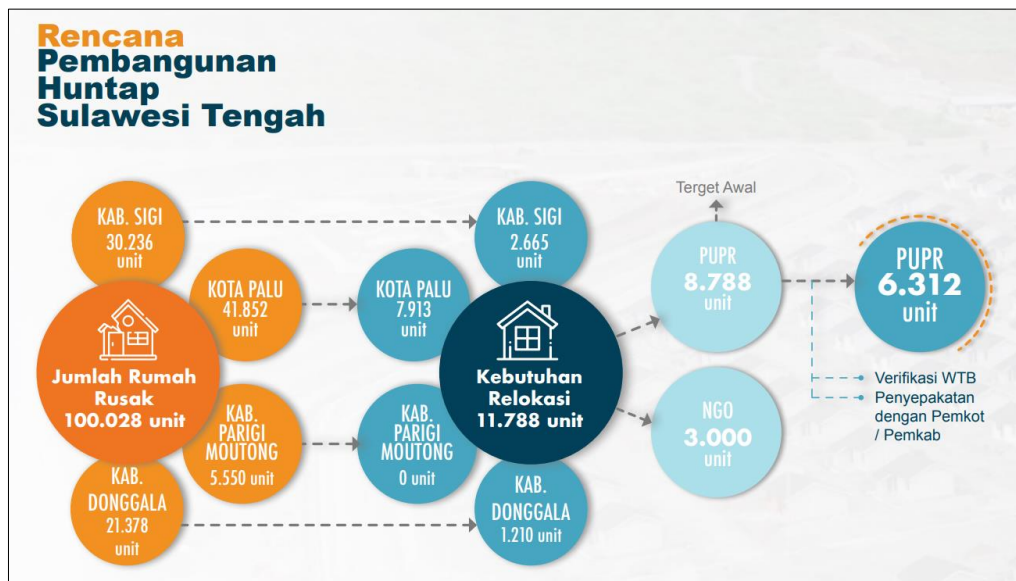


Figure 10: Central Sulawesi Huntap Development Plan

After going through the WTB data verification process, 6,312 units were determined to be built by PUPR, of which 1,679 units were funded through the CERC program and 4,633 units were funded through the CSRRP program (see Figure 11).

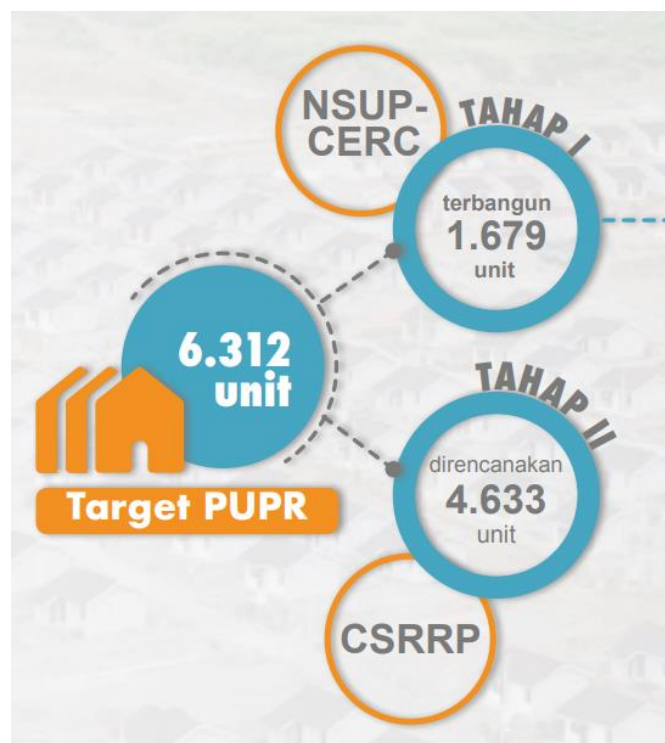


Figure 11: Central Sulawesi Huntap Development Plan

Later this data also continued to move dynamically, the data as of April 15, 2024, showed that the total number of shelters to be built was 3,880 units. This change occurred due to land readiness, the readiness of disaster-affected residents to move to a new location (far from the location of their previous residence, far from the location of their work/school) and other reasons.

Table 13. Pasigala Huntap Development Plan

No.	City/District	Quantity (Unit)
1	Palu City	2,625
2	Sigi Regency	508
3	Donggala Regency	747
	Total Units	3,880

Source: CSRRP Progress Report, April 22, 2024

In terms of determining the WTB, in all LGs/cities there were at least 4 changes in WTB data with the following conditions:

- The first determination through the Regent/Mayor Decree includes all disaster-affected victims according to BNPB data in 2019.
- The second stipulation is through the Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi, containing the criteria for diversity stipulated by the Mayor's Decree in 2021.
- The third determination will be made through the decree of each Regent/Mayor in 2022.
- Fourth determination through the Mayor/Regent Decree in 2023 that has adjusted the land / site and verified by the Center and Consultant

Referring to the Decree of the Mayor of Palu City, for example (see table 13), it is confirmed that the process of determining the WTB takes quite a long time and is not a simple process, given the dynamics in the field.

The prolonged process of determining the WTB and Occupancy Decree resulted in delays in the Huntap Development process, this was due to, among others:

- At the beginning of the disaster, the local government did not have agreed criteria for determining WTB, the entire process was carried out manually involving OPDs in the local government.
- Adjustment to Privilege Criteria set by the Governor's Decree
- Indications of inaccuracies and invalidation of data on WTB, among others related to KK Gendong (there should only be 1 per household, the move of the related WTB, and the absence of WTB data after going through the verification process.

4.1.2. Identification of Disaster Affected People in Palu City

The initial identification of disaster-affected residents by the Palu City Government was carried out in stages and in stages. The Palu City Government mobilized village officials with the assistance of RT and RW to conduct initial socialization related to the criteria and eligibility of disaster-affected residents. The criteria set refers to the criteria of livelihood that has been determined by the Governor of Central Sulawesi through Decree 360.



The process of collecting data on residents is carried out through the RT or directly to the village office. Government officials in the Kelurahan assist in the processing of documents of disaster-affected residents that may have been lost during the disaster. Input of complete data on prospective permanent housing recipients and Stimulant Fund recipients is carried out at the village office. Data on prospective residents of permanent housing and stimulant funds from urban village officials were submitted to the Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City. After the data was inputted, verification and validation based on the eligibility criteria, data on disaster-affected houses was carried out by BPBD Palu City together with the facilitator team. The facilitator team, in addition to collecting proof of habitability, also took the coordinate points of the location of the affected houses to show the location of the disaster-affected houses. Data on disaster-affected residents that have been identified are then subjected to public testing at the urban village level, before being determined as potential recipients by the Mayor. The public test process is an effort by the Palu City government to get input from the community so that the permanent housing recipients meet the criteria of sustainability in accordance with the Governor's Decree. After obtaining input, additional information and identification of additional residents who might have been missed from the community, the data was finalized at BPBD. Furthermore, the data of disaster-affected residents was submitted to the Mayor of Palu in order to obtain a Decree on the determination of prospective recipients of stimulant funds or prospective recipients of permanent housing relocation.

The process of finalizing data on disaster-affected residents was carried out by BPBD in collaboration with facilitators from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Housing Provision Work Unit of the Ministry of PUPR for assistance in the construction of permanent housing. Finalization is carried out in two ways, namely data sanding and ensuring the completeness of the data of the WTB with the interview process. First, the process of data sanding, the data on housing recipients is juxtaposed with housing recipients who come from non-government assistance and recipients of stimulant assistance.

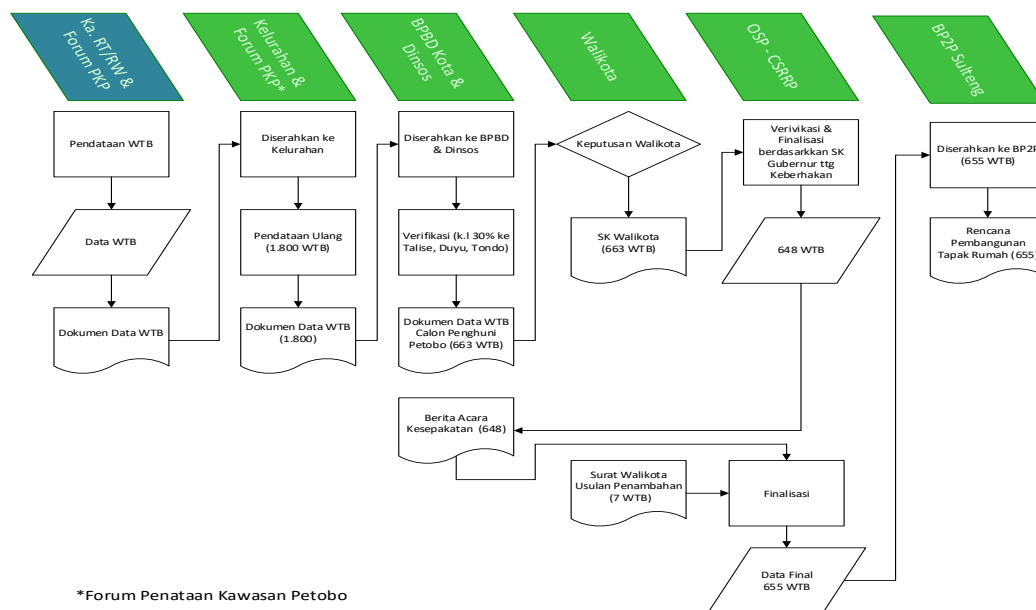
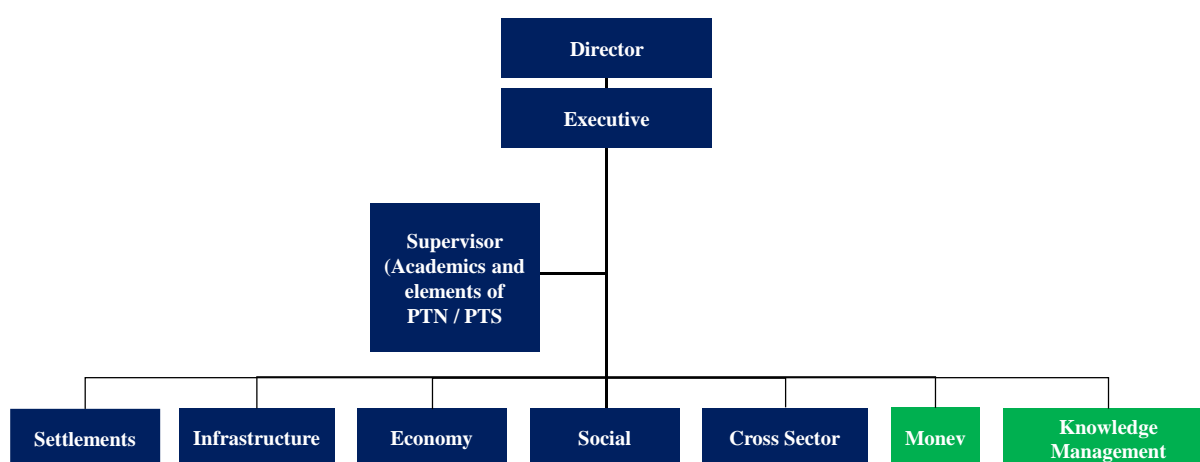


Figure 12: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of PAPs for Prospective Residents of Huntap Petobo

From the diagram above, by taking an example of the process of determining the WTB in Petobo Huntap, it can be seen that the determination of the WTB of shelter beneficiaries is actually the end of the WTB data collection process for shelter beneficiaries. The process was preceded by the data collection of damaged houses, which was initially carried out by the Regional Government facilitated by BNPB.

The results of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities that become assets of the Government, Regional Governments, and/or communities are administered in accordance with applicable regulations. To ensure the monitoring and evaluation process and the running of the *knowledge* management cycle to explore learning during the implementation of recovery, the organization implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction for the post-disaster earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction of Central Sulawesi is proposed to come from various sectors as can be seen in the following figure.



Source: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (R3) Post-disaster Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction of Palu City

Figure 13: Organizational Diagram of the Implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction in Palu City.

This is further detailed in each subsector involved in disaster management in Palu as explained in the table.

Table 14. Sectors Involved in Palu Disaster Management

Sector Type				
Settlement Sector	Infrastructure Sector	Sector Social	Sector Economy	Cross Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing sub-sector Environmental infrastructure sub-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation sub-sector Water resources sub-sector Energy resources sub-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Sub-sector Education Sub-sector Religion sub-sector Social protection sub-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture/plantation/fishery sub-sectors Trade sub-sector Tourism sub-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government sub-sector Security and order sub-sector (TNI/Police) Disaster Risk Reduction Sub-sector

Source: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (R3) Post-disaster Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction of Palu City

Thus it can be said that formally, the Organizational Structure in disaster management including CSRRP in Palu City has been designed in such a way with the division of tasks of each sector and subsector in Palu City led by the Mayor of Palu. In more detail, the organizational structure of disaster management in Palu City is also contained in the Mayor's Regulation Number 35 of 2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II.

From the Planning Aspect, the Mayor of Palu has issued a Decree of the Mayor of Palu with Number 360/294.a/BPBD/2019 related to the Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction of Palu City in 2019-2020. Then the Mayor Regulation Number 35 of 2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II which was amended by the Mayor Regulation Number 24 of 2020 and amended again through the Mayor Regulation (PERWALI) of Palu City Number 7 of 2022. The regulation regulates in detail the definitions, basic principles, policies, strategies and criteria for beneficiaries, the organization of the acceleration of rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses and the stages of the process of implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

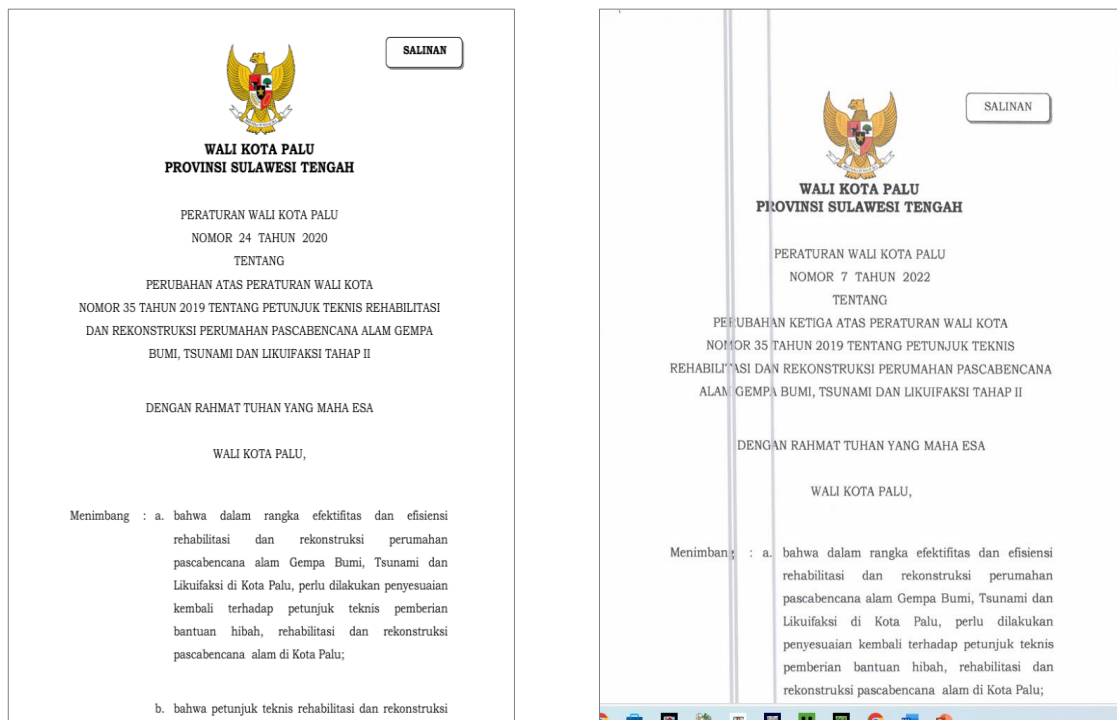


Figure 14: Mayor's Decree on Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II.

This then became the basis for all parties in Palu City in carrying out tasks related to Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Natural Disasters in Palu City.

Similarly, in determining the WTB as explained in the previous section, the SGs have set a WTB that is flexible following the dynamics of the field as well as the provisions set out in the CSRRP.

Thus, local governments actually have the capacity to determine WTB both in terms of organizational structure and regulations related to it.

4.1.3. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Donggala Regency

The impact of the 2018 disaster in Donggala Regency was not as large and massive as in Palu City. Infrastructure damage and disaster victims are relatively small with the number of damaged houses estimated at around 747 units (the results of the BPBD and Donggala Regency Government arrangement). This condition does not make the process of determining disaster-affected residents easier than Palu City and Sigi Regency. Dynamics still occur, especially in terms of the completeness of administrative documents that will be used as the basis for determination. In general, many residents' administrative documents were lost/damaged due to the earthquake disaster, but even before that, many residents did not hold legal administrative documents in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

At the time of the determination of the disaster emergency status by the Donggala Regency Government, there were still hundreds of residents who were in refugee camps and did not dare to return to their homes. People are worried that there are still subsequent disasters in their respective areas of residence. This makes the data collection slow and the verification process is also carried out according to the presence of residents in their old homes. For residents whose houses were damaged 100% and live in Huntara, the identification process is easier, but not a few residents who moved out of town or to relatives who slightly complicate the data collection and verification process.

Handling disaster victims in Donggala Regency is carried out with principles:

1. Using rehabilitation and reconstruction activities as a means of building communities and stimulating people's socio-economic lives with sustainable development principles that consider long-term impacts;
2. Implemented with a good governance approach, through effective coordination between activity implementers and prioritizing the aspirations of disaster-affected communities;
3. In particular, recovery activities in the field of housing and community life are implemented with a community participation approach in accordance with local cultural characteristics, while increasing community understanding of disaster risk reduction;
4. Implemented by paying attention to technical standards for improving residential environments in disaster-prone areas with the principle of *build back better*;

The flow of data collection of the WTB carried out by the Donggala District Government began at the base level by relying on the remaining administrative data and statements from village officials met. Initial data collection was only able to map the number of damaged houses and victims of serious injuries / deaths. After tracing by village officials and community leaders, finally one by one mapping of the names of residents and the number of family members can be done. However, this mapping still requires several verifications to ensure that all residents affected by the disaster are not left out of the verification process.



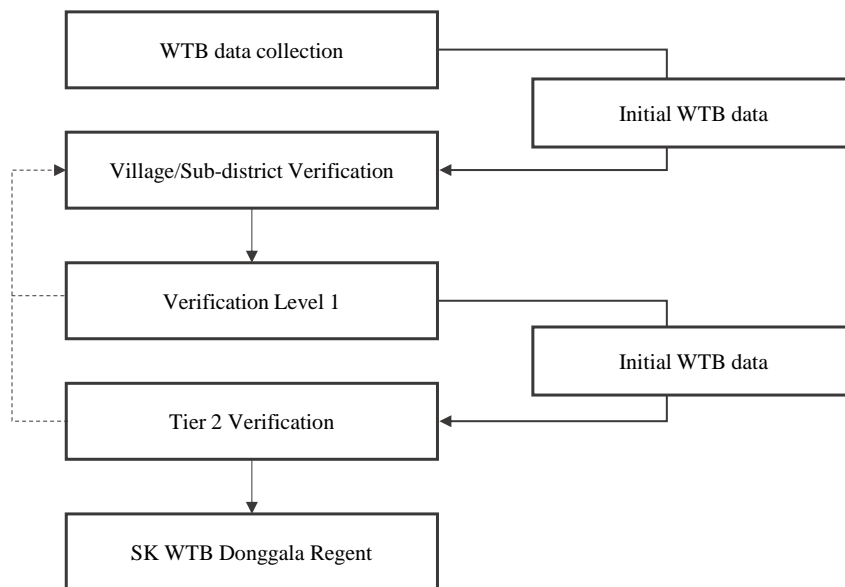


Figure 15: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of WT of Donggala Regency

Although it looks simple in practice, verification is carried out repeatedly to ensure the validity of disaster-affected residents who are really entitled to receive housing assistance from CSRRP. This includes multilevel verification at the Donggala Regency Government level with the Village / Sub-district to ensure that residents who are displaced outside the shelter provided by the Donggala Regency Government are still recorded and obtain the right to Huntap.

The agencies/OPDs involved in the data collection of DAPs in Donggala Regency include the Regional Secretariat as the Chairperson, assisted by Bappeda and other OPDs such as the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office, the Social Service Office, the Community and Village Empowerment Office, and the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office.



BUPATI DONGGALA
PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGAH
KEPUTUSAN BUPATI DONGGALA
NOMOR 45/0157/01/KP
TENTANG

PENETAPAN PENERIMA BANTUAN HUNIAN TETAP TAHAP I
KABUPATEN DONGGALA TAHUN 2020

BUPATI DONGGALA,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa Hunian Tetap adalah tempat tinggal yang diperuntukkan bagi masyarakat terdampak bencana 28 September 2018 pasca tinggal dari hunian sementara yang bersifat permanen, yang tidak lagi memiliki tempat tinggal, dan/atau mereka yang tempat tinggalnya masuk dalam Kawasan Terdampak/ Rawan Bencana dan tidak dapat ditinggali lagi menurut aturan pemerintah;
- b. bahwa dalam rangka pembangunan rumah bagi masyarakat yang terdampak bencana gempa bumi dan Tsunami agar dapat menghuni rumah layak huni, perlu ditetapkan Penerima Bantuan Hunian Tetap yang terdampak Bencana Gempa dan Tsunami;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Bupati tentang Penetapan Penerima Bantuan Hunian Tetap Tahap I Kabupaten Donggala Tahun 2020;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 29 tahun 1959 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-Daerah Tingkat II di Sulawesi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1959 Nomor 74, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 1822);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 17 tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 47, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4286);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 66, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4723);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 tentang Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (Lembaran Negara

Example of Donggala Regency WTB Decree

4.1.4. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Sigi Regency

The determination of disaster-affected residents in Sigi Regency was carried out through the issuance of a Regent Decree which was carried out 8 times. The main principle of identification is not much different from the mechanism established in Palu City and Donggala Regency. The Regent of Sigi involved OPDs, agencies/institutions, sub-districts/villages, and communities in the data collection process. Participatory community involvement was carried out considering that the people of Sigi have a very high level of kinship and know more clearly the number of residents and the names of those who previously lived in the disaster site.

The Regent of Sigi in the period 2018-2023 has issued 8 decrees determining disaster-affected residents which are also used as the basis for further disaster management, both for land acquisition, shelter construction, basic infrastructure development and social assistance originating from the APBD and other sources.

The mechanism for determining the WTB in Sigi is carried out with the following steps:



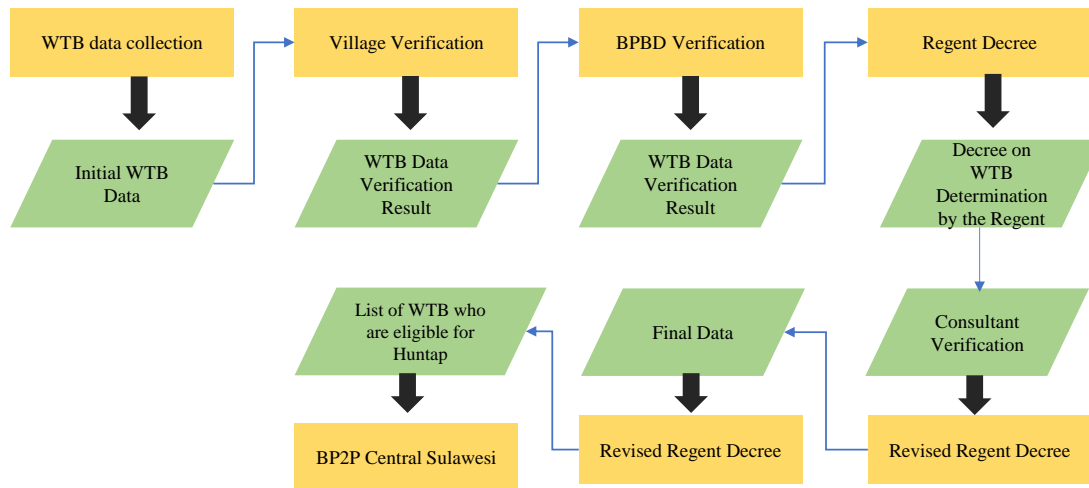
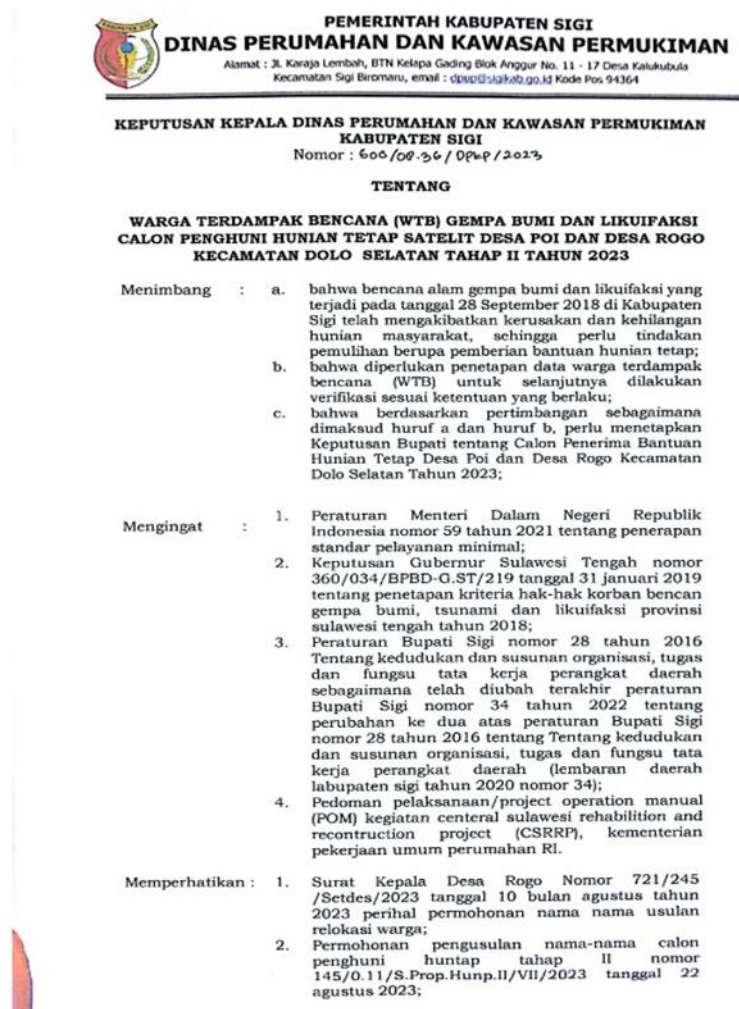


Figure 16: Flowchart of Sigi Regency WTB Identification and Determination



Example of Sigi District WTB Decree

4.2. Land Provision

In accordance with Presidential Decree No. 34 of 2003 concerning National Policy in the Land Sector, the authority of the City / Regency Government in the land sector includes 9 aspects including granting Location permits, organizing land acquisition for development purposes, resolving compensation issues and compensation for land for development, utilization and settlement of vacant land issues and planning for land use in the Regency / City area. Based on this Presidential Decree, the Governments of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency have full authority in the implementation of land acquisition for relocation of WTB including the settlement of compensation when land acquisition occurs and the utilization of vacant land for the benefit of post-disaster management.

To discuss the capacity of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the provision of land for post-disaster management of the Central Sulawesi earthquake, we will first look at the governance of land provision carried out in the CSRRP.

To gain an understanding of the types of land provision in CSRRP, the definition of procurement and land provision contained in the laws and regulations, namely Law (UU) No.2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest and its derivative regulations, namely PP No.19 of 2021 and Ministerial Regulation (Permen) of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR)/National Land Agency (BPN) No.19 of 2021; and secondly, Presidential Regulation No.62 of 2018 concerning Community Social Impact Handling in the Context of Land Provision for National Development.

4.2.1. CSRRP Land Supply Governance Concept

The CSRRP implementation guidelines regulate the provision of land for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses and public facilities in Central Sulawesi Province. The CSRRP POM and ESMF guidelines do not anticipate the implementation of a land provision mechanism through KT, although the possibility of such an alternative has been stated², so it has not regulated the technical and specific procedures for land provision through KT, especially in post-disaster locations.³ Some of the principles of land provision in the CSRRP are summarized as follows:

Table 15. Principles of Land Provision Rules in CSRRP

No.	Aspects	Principles/Rules	Source
1	Land location is in a safe zone and land assets are <i>clean & clear</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses and public facilities in Central Sulawesi Province must refer to spatial risks. This causes houses and buildings previously located in Zone 4 (high hazard) to be relocated to safer places as an effort to mitigate future risks. - For the new location of Huntap, the Regional Government must ensure that the transfer of land assets is <i>clean and clear</i>. 	POM page 15
2	Awareness of equal access to land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSRRP promotes awareness raising on equal access to land and tenancy rights between men and women 	POM page 18

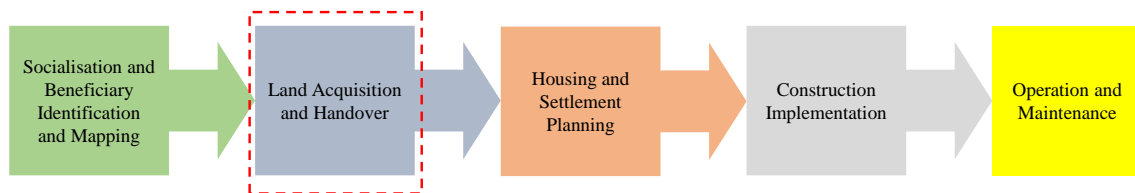
² Stimulant assistance in the form of permanent housing for categories 1, 2a, 2b, land provision is carried out by the Local Government/Community Land Consolidation, and for category 3 land provision by the community, POM pp 21-23.

³ CSRRP ESMF Vol.2 Appendix 8, has anticipated three land provision schemes for relocation, has not anticipated any relocation land provision scheme through Land Consolidation



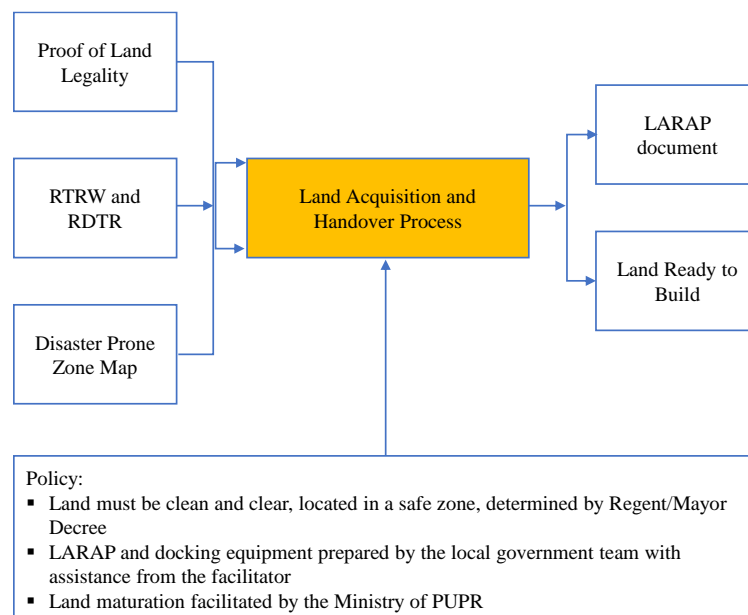
No.	Aspects	Principles/Rules	Source
3	Certainty of ownership of land rights for independent locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation of the WTB to a residential location proposed by the WTB himself with land ownership is owned by the WTB himself and the location is in a safe zone - For land owned by individuals, the legality must be proven by proof of land ownership / certificate. 	POM page 21 & 23
4	Land status and the party providing the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for large and medium scale relocation areas must be in the ownership status of the LGU (not in any dispute). Local governments are responsible for land acquisition. 	POM page 23
5	Land certificate processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local government is responsible for obtaining land and building ownership certificates. Land ownership will be transferred to the beneficiaries after construction, which is stipulated in the Regent/Mayor Decree. - Property management should be fair to both men and women in both information dissemination and administrative processes. 	POM page 23
6	Land supply mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulant assistance in the form of permanent housing categories 1, 2a, 2b, the provision of land is carried out by the Local Government / Community Land Consolidation, and for category 3, the provision of land by the community. 	POM page 22

Source: CSRRP POM



Source: CSRRP Project Operation Manual

Figure 17: Land Acquisition and Handover in the Flow of Huntap Provision



Source: CSRRP Project Operation Manual

Figure 18: Diagram of Input, Process, and Output of Land Acquisition in CSRRP

For the provision of land, it can be classified in terms of the area of land that needs to be provided, the source of financing is generally presented as follows:

- 1) For Large Scale Land Acquisition, above > 5Ha. Costs incurred in the form of operational costs sourced from the Budget of the Ministry of ATR / BPN, through the ATR / BPN Regional Office of Central Sulawesi Province, and compensation costs incurred by the Regional Government conversion of the provision of replacement land for the Talise Area Huntap location through the Land Distribution / Consolidation program. There is no cost for small-scale land acquisition where the land is provided by the community.
- 2) While the acquisition of Small Scale land, < 5 Ha sourced from the APBD of the Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency Governments. Donggala and Sigi Regency Governments are estimated to spend Rp 30,000 to Rp 45,000 per meter to buy land for relocation sites and or replacement land (swap).

In CSRRP, there are at least 3 methods of land provision in terms of the method of acquisition, namely:

1. Land Consolidation
2. Utilization of Ex- HGU/HGB Land
3. Self-contained - Individual Provided

In an effort to improve the quality and availability of housing, various methods of land and infrastructure provision have been implemented in accordance with policies initiated by CSRRP. The table below presents a categorization and explanation of the approaches used in the provision of housing land and infrastructure, covering local government involvement to community participation. These explanations underline the commitment and collaboration between central, local, and community governments in supporting sustainable and inclusive housing programs.

Table 16. Land Provision in terms of Method of Acquisition in CSRRP

No.	Category	Explanation
1	Huntap Kawasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land by Local Government ▪ Settlement infrastructure by Central/Local Government
2	Satellite House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land by Local Government ▪ Settlement infrastructure by Central/Local Government
3	Group Independent Housing (\leq 15 units)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is prepared by community groups ▪ Provision of settlement infrastructure provided by local government/existing
4	Group Independent Housing (\geq 15 units)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is prepared by community groups; ▪ Provision of settlement infrastructure can be provided or facilitated by the Central/Local Government.

4.2.2. Tupoksi Tupoksi Regional Office of ATR/BPN and Land Office Land Provision

The implementation of land consolidation is organized by the Ministry of ATR/BPN through the Central Sulawesi National Land Agency Regional Office and the City/Regency

Land Office, in collaboration with the City/Regency Government. The construction of permanent housing and settlement infrastructure on some of the consolidated land is carried out by the Ministry of PUPR, assisted by contractors and accompanying consultants (PMC, TMC-1, TMC-2, OSP) through CSRRP.

Land procurement and control as well as handling land case disputes are part of the functions of the BPN Regional Office at the provincial level. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 17 of 2020 on the Organization and Work Procedures of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency and the Land Office, the Regional Office has the main task of carrying out some of the duties and functions of the National Land Agency within the province concerned.

The functions of the Regional Office are to: 1) coordination, guidance, and implementation of the preparation of plans, programs, and budgets of Regional Offices and Land Offices in the region; 2) *coordination, guidance, and implementation of surveys, measurement and mapping, determination of land rights, land registration and community empowerment, land structuring, land acquisition, land control and handling of disputes and cases*; 3) coordination of the completion of follow-up on the findings of supervision results; 4) Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of land activities in the Regional Office and Land Office; and 5) Providing administrative support to all organizational units of the Regional Office and coordinating tasks and administrative guidance at the Land Office.

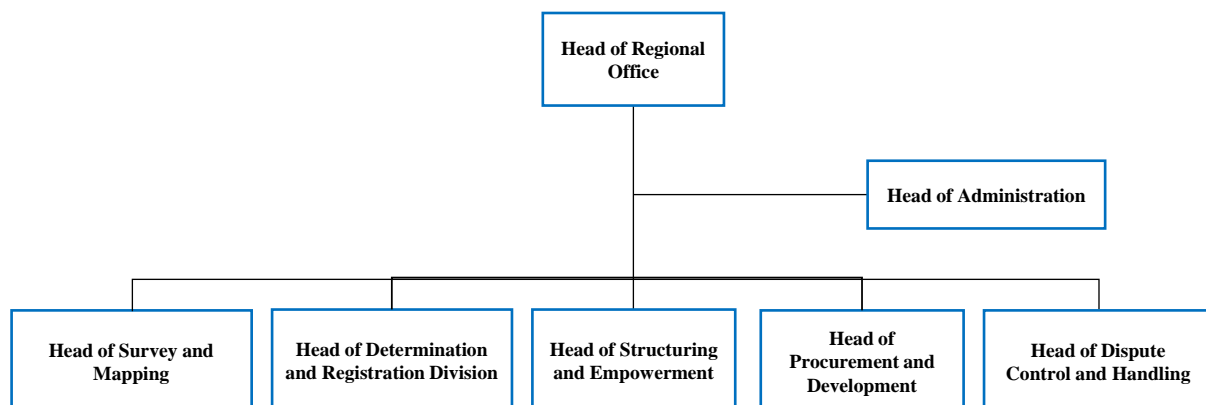


Figure 19: Organizational Structure of Regional Office of National Land Agency Prov. Central Sulawesi

The implementation of land consolidation activities is part of the duties and functions of the Land Acquisition and Development Division. Sourced from Annual Report of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency of Central Sulawesi Province in 2021, it is known that the selection of Land Consolidation locations is based on spatial suitability and sector support to become priority areas and potential for development organized through Land Consolidation Planning activities. For Land Consolidation Technical Material (Matek KT) activities in Central Sulawesi Province which are carried out in Fiscal Year 2021, they are located in 2 (two) Districts/Cities; namely Tojo Una-Una District and Palu City, for the 2021 Matek KT activities are located in Palu City.

4.2.3. Land Needs and Issues in the Huntap Relocation Policy dalam CSRRP

The provision of land in CSRRP activities is a very crucial part, which determines the success and speed of the CSRRP implementation process. For local governments, this is not an easy task, given that they are generally located in disaster-prone areas and there is limited land available. Also, the land that must be provided must be in *Clean and Clear* status, so that construction on the land can be carried out.

The following are some of the problems of land supply in cities and districts in Central Sulawesi Province:

Table 17. Local Government Issues in Land Acquisition in Central Sulawesi

Palu City Government	Donggala Regency Government	Sigi District Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no large expanse of secure land. Land is mostly owned by the private sector and individuals. Local governments have limited budget for land acquisition Limited safe ground due to ZRB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget for land purchase No ZRB map at the beginning of the disaster Uncertainty over ZRB designation - Red Zone and Green Zone designations in the same location at different times (there is an effort to maintain relocation sites close to WTB works) The local government team did not have the instruments to ascertain the land area requirement, resulting in multiple land acquisitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget for land purchase Limited safe land (ZRB Map) Uncertainty over ZRB designation - Red Zone and Green Zone designations in the same location at different times (there is an effort to maintain relocation sites close to WTB works)

In Palu City, for example in Petobo, the Location of Land Consolidation for Permanent Housing Development in Petobo Village is outside the Location Determination for permanent housing development that was determined by the Governor of Central Sulawesi in December 2018. The location of permanent housing in Petobo Village was determined as needed and at the same time responded to a number of land issues faced by the Government and Local Government that emerged later. Land issues for permanent housing relocation faced by the Government (in this case the Ministry of PUPR represented by BPPW, BP2P, Consultants, and the Ministry of ATR/BPN represented by the Provincial Office and Kantah of Palu City) and the Local Government of Palu City (temporarily represented by the Housing and Settlement Office, Spatial Planning and Land Office) are; 1) the emergence of claims of control and ownership rights over land that has been declared clean and clear; examples of tenure and ownership claims in Huntap Talise and Huntap Tondo-2 which resulted in a reduction in the planned land area with realization (*see* case studies of ex-HGU/HGB land provision), 2) the availability of land locations that are in accordance with the social background and livelihoods of the WTB (*see* land acquisition efforts by the Palu City Housing and Settlement Office for the Talise Panau Satellite Huntap), and 3) the availability of land that is safe from disasters, which is also supported by clear evidence of tenure and or ownership (based on IP4T, the Land



Consolidation site in Petobo has complex tenure and ownership issues). Another problem that arose specifically in Petobo urban village was the issue of the abolition of Petobo urban village, which was rejected by the community, so that in order for Petobo urban village to remain, its residents were relocated to locations that were still included in the administrative area of the urban village.

"The data is growing again. For example in Lere, it has entered the database. Where do you want to place it? In Tondo I, the coverage is 45 ha. Only 1,600. not enough. Tondo II 65 ha. Its capacity is 961. not enough. Put into Tondo II, .1055. not yet spilled from Tondo I. Lere residents. His livelihood is in Lere. There used to be only 3 shelters, Tondo, Duyu, Talise. There was no Petobo. Suddenly, the new governor asked for a Petobo shelter. Data from Tondo I and II asked to move to Petobo. Even though they are already permanent. All those affected in Petobo asked to move to Tondo I, II and Talise. They moved from their village. If there is no shelter in Petobo, it does not qualify as a village. So it is maintained so that there is a Petobo village"
 (Bp Kepala Pelaksana BPBD Kota Palu, BPBD)

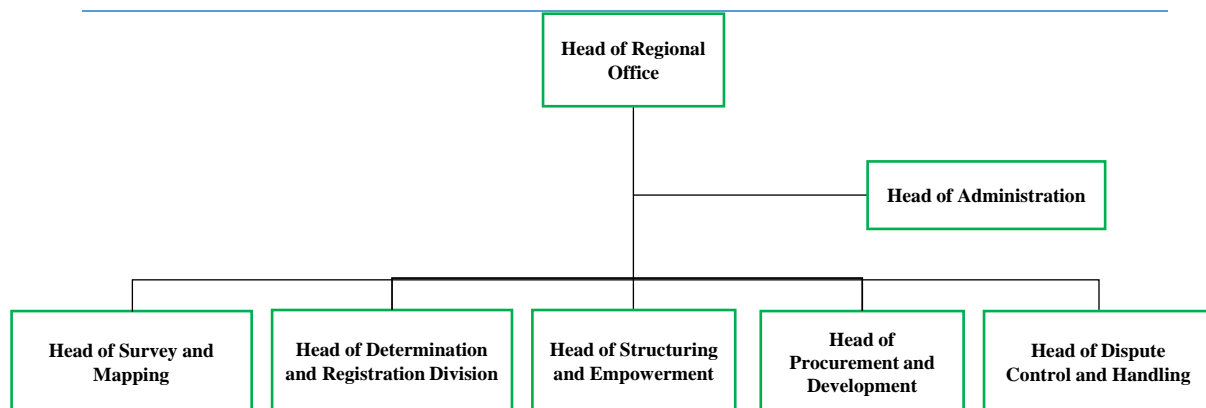


Figure 20: Organizational Structure of Land Office of Palu City, Prov. Central Sulawesi

Land Consolidation Technical Material activities in Palu City that have been carried out by the Regional Office of the National Land Agency of Central Sulawesi Province with the final results of land consolidation planning activities, namely;

1. Executive Summary of the General Plan for Land Consolidation Activities
2. Decree of Coordination Team and Planning / Implementation Team
3. Spatial Assessment and Indication Map of Potential KT Sites
4. Minutes of Site Selection
5. Field Review Map
6. Minutes of KT Socialization to the Community
7. KT Subject Potential Map
8. Spatial SWOT Result Map
9. Initial Design Map (*Visioning*)
10. Minutes of Approval and Rights Holder and/or Land Cultivator on Land Consolidation Plan

11. Minutes of Local Government Commitment to Land Consolidation Plan
12. Decree on Location Determination

4.2.4. Local Government Capacity in Land Provision

1. Budget Provision

As stated earlier, the budget provision for land provision is classified as large scale (>5ha) and small scale (<5ha). In practice in Palu City, these two categories do not require any cost for the acquisition of the land itself, because it only transfers the status from private land or from ex HGU/HGB. Costs are required mainly for land provision operations involving personnel from both ATR/BPN or the land office as well as from the local government's own personnel, which are needed among others for coordination and communication, measurement and mapping, issuance of SK etc.

The Local Government of Palu City has provided operational costs for land provision, especially for the utilization of state land Ex HGU/HGB in Talise and Tondo 2. As for the provision of independent shelter land, the local government does not need to provide a budget considering that the land provision is carried out by the WTB itself.

The purchase of land by the Palu City Government for the land of 1 Satellite Shelter location in Talise Panau is around IDR 1,920,000,000.00 sourced from the Central Sulawesi Provincial grant fund. The utilization of former HGB state land was applied in 2 locations of regional shelters, namely in Talise Area Shelter (46.83 Ha) accommodating 693 shelter units, and Tondo 2 Area Shelter (65.31 Ha), accommodating 961 shelter units. The locations of the shelters are located in Talise Village and Tondo Village, Palu City. The total land value generated in the two locations is around IDR 168,210,000,000.00.

In Donggala Regency, the land acquisition budget for the construction of Permanent Housing in 17 Satellite Shelters comes from the 2019-2021 Donggala Regency APBD of around Rp. 16,305,000,000.00, all of which comes from the APBD. This APBD is utilized to make a Land Tenure Certificate (SKPT) for land owned by the WTB which will be built permanent housing, (Independent Huntap). The making of a land ownership certificate is then submitted to the PUPR Office of Donggala Regency to be included in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program for the 2019 Budget Year.

The implementation of budget allocation for the construction of Permanent Independent Shelter in Donggala Regency was born from a series of meetings and socialization involving the Regent, the Department of Housing, Bappeda and BPN. Socialization was carried out directly to the WTB who already owned land until finally a mutual agreement was reached to build Permanent Independent Shelter on community-owned land.

The dynamics that emerged from the land acquisition process for the Independent Huntap were quite winding. At the beginning, the Donggala Regional Government wanted the construction of Huntap on land that had been prepared for 300 Huntap, but the community objected because the location of the prepared area was far from the previous settlement. Factors such as distance to work, distance to children's schools, and distance to other settlements make



people reluctant to use the Regional Huntap pattern. The agreement between the Donggala Regional Government and the community in allocating their own land to build Independent Housing is a good lesson in the implementation of disaster management in the future.

The purchase of Sigi Regency Government land, both for direct land purchases, and replacement land, for permanent housing construction land in 7 Satellite Huntap locations amounted to Rp. 6,609,000,000.00, sourced from the APBD and grants from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government. Meanwhile

With the implementation of CSRRP development activities in these locations using the City/Regency APBD, it can be said that the local government has the capacity to provide a budget for land provision.

2. Institutional

All types/methods of land provision under CSRRP have a central and local regulatory basis for institutional arrangements, as well as guidelines for handling social impacts provided by the project. An exception is the type of self-provision, both group and individual self-provision. These two provisioning methods are guided by some of the institutional arrangements of the Small Scale Land Acquisition legislation, as well as project provisions and procedures. In the context of land provision, the District/City Government forms an *ad-hoc* team in accordance with the regulatory provisions of each type of land provision applied.

The land supply implementing organization for each type of land supply has its own regulatory basis at both the central and regional levels. In the implementation of CSRRP, the CSRRP Implementing Organization (as well as the NSUP-CERC Implementing Organization) also plays a role in organizing and expediting land provision activities.

It also shows the capacity of the LG in terms of carrying out coordination and communication with related parties, especially with ATR/BPN and also the Land Office in terms of land provision.

4.3. Preparation and Implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards

4.3.1. Role of LGs in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management

The Tupoksi of the Local Government in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management, especially in terms of identification/determination of sub-project risks as well as the provision of environmental documents including AMDAL, UKL/UPL and ESCOP/SPPL. As for social documents, among others, through LAP/RAP documents.

Table 18. Local Government Tupoksi in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management

No.	Service/Agency	Tasks
1	Local government in general	1. With the help of consultants and support from the PMU, the LGU prepared the Land Provision Plan (LAP), Land Due Diligence (DDR) and Relocation Action Plan (RAP) documents.



No.	Service/Agency	Tasks
		2. Participate in monitoring and provide technical support for corrective actions to meet environmental and social management compliance. 3. Facilitate law enforcement and supervise environmental and social management and monitoring plans. 4. Provide media for information disclosure. 5. Together with the PMU and with the support of the consultant, prepare and manage the grievance and complaint handling instrument.
2	Environment Agency	DLH in City/Cab plays a role in providing recommendations for environmental documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL) according to identified needs.
3	Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office	DPMPTSP grants environmental permits to contractors who win sub-project work.
4	Regional Disaster Management Agency	BPBD provides technical support related to raising awareness about disaster risks and impacts.

4.3.2. Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Mechanism

The CSRRP environmental and social management guidelines have been outlined in the *Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)* document. The ESMF is an operational technical guide for the CSRRP program prepared by the Ministry of PUPR as the main guideline for environmental and social management for all CSRRP stakeholders. The ESMF document describes a set of principles, rules, procedures and institutional arrangements to screen, assess, manage and monitor measures to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of project investments. The ESMF, which is a separate document from the POM, was prepared with reference to the environmental and social requirements of Indonesian laws and regulations and the World Bank-approved *Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)*. It is prepared before, during and after project implementation.

The sub-project E&S Instrument will be prepared by qualified and independent specialists in accordance with the GoI's environmental and social licensing laws supplemented by ESS requirements deemed relevant by the World Bank.

1. Social Assessment Instrument

The Provincial PIU with support from PMC/TMC and supervision from the Central PMU will prepare the necessary E&S assessment instruments based on the results of the screening process and in parallel with the preparation of the *Detailed Engineering Design (DED)* of the subprojects. The types of E&S instruments required are customized according to the results of the sub-project risk assessment:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (AMDAL) and/or *Environmental and Social Management Plan* (RKL-RPL or UKL-UPL). A detailed description of the preparation of these documents is presented in appendix 5 of the ESMF document.
- Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (ESCOP or SPPL). A detailed description of this document is presented in appendices 5 and 6 of the ESMF



document.

- c. Other relevant procedures are attached in the ESMF document such as disaster risk assessment (annex 4), labor management procedure (annex 9), gender-based violence response protocol (annex 11), *chance finding procedure* (annex 13).

2. Land Acquisition and Relocation Planning Instrument

The establishment of settlement sites (Component 1) and new sites for public facilities (Component 2) will require land acquisition. Each city and district government will develop a *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)* in consultation and coordination with target beneficiaries and other stakeholder groups. The district/city government has the obligation to disseminate information/provide socialization to the public at large related to the land that has been determined through location determination by the Ministry of ATR/BPN.

The LARAP itself consists of two main components:

- a. Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) which includes Land Due Diligence Report covering (a) consultation process (b) eligible persons as project affected persons (c) compensation agreement (d) compensation payment plan (e) plan to follow up the legal process of the acquired land (f) grievance redress mechanism (g) disclosure of transparency plan during the land acquisition process.

In the event that the government has acquired land for the development of housing or public facilities, a *Due Diligence* report is prepared as a *due diligence* process to ensure that the legal transfer process is complete, potential risks have been identified and it is safe and technically feasible.

- b. *Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)* for communities affected by or living in the red zone.

If it is identified that the sub-project may cause harm to communities, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) within the framework for the LARAP process (refer to Appendix 8 of the ESMF) will guide the preparation and implementation of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP). The Land Acquisition Due Diligence Report *template* (refer to sub-appendix 8.5 of the ESMF) will be used to document authorized land transfers for sub-project activities (and associated facilities if necessary) as well as "ground-truthing" to identify actual land uses and any claims.

3. IPP Instrument

An Indigenous *People Plan* (IPP) was prepared to encourage the participation of indigenous communities and other local communities that meet the criteria of ESS 7 in decision-making if affected by the project. In addition, culturally appropriate and gender-responsive measures to enhance project benefits and manage potential adverse impacts have been considered in the overall project design. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared to guide the overall process to implement the provisions of ESS 7.



4.3.3. Capacity of the Local Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency in the Management of Environmental and Social Safeguards

DLH of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency each have adequate capacity in providing recommendations for environmental documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL) according to the identified needs. This is indicated by the existence of technical recommendations for each sub-project issued by each technical agency in the City/District; for example for the Poboya IPA Sub-Project, the screening document was submitted on March 18, 2022 and received endorsement from DLH Palu City on July 5, 2022,

In Palu City, the DPMPTSP (Investment and One-Stop Service Office) of Palu City issued an Environmental Permit for the Tadulako University Reconstruction Rehabilitation sub-project with an environmental permit Number: 503/16.7/66/ILK-B/DPMPTSPDiV2020 with the obligation to fulfill the provisions listed in the Recommendation from the Palu City Environmental Service number 1499/Iib/DLH/2020 dated December 15, 2020; while for the Poboya IPA sub-project there is no Environmental Permit yet. For Talise Huntap, there is no Environmental Permit yet but there is an Approval of UKL/UPL Recommendation Number 1434.a/660/iib/XII/UKL.UPL/DLH/2019.

The Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency have also completed all LAP and RAP documents according to the needs of each sub-project. All LAP and RAP documents have received an NOL from the World Bank.

On the other hand, BPBD of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency have adequate capacity in providing awareness raising on disaster risks and impacts to the community and workers. BPPD routinely conducts socialization and training for the community, including students in disaster management. Capacity building is carried out by BPPD both during disaster prevention and during reconstruction rehabilitation. In this study, BPPD's link to social safeguards is its disaster risk awareness and mitigation training activities for the community.

The local government and especially the DLH of the City/District have participated in monitoring and monitoring of environmental risks and impacts in CSRRP subprojects. However, due to the large number of incoming infrastructure projects in the 3 cities/regencies and the standard mechanism in environmental and social management, DLH is waiting (not pro-active) in providing technical support. Administratively, DLH Palu City in particular is very neat in administration and has a very good understanding of environmental management. DLH of Palu City recorded well the implementation and monitoring reports and specifically stated that no report has been submitted to DLH regarding the handling of asbestos waste as hazardous waste in the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project of Tadulako University.

The local governments of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency have provided media in the context of information disclosure and prepared and managed grievance and complaint handling instruments. In addition, Palu City and Sigi Regency each also provides a complaint handling channel that is directly managed by the City / Regency; Palu City through <https://jdih.palukota.go.id/main> and also <https://laporwalikota.palukota.go.id>. While Sigi Regency through [Login: Taman Sigi \(sigikab.go.id\)](https://sigikab.go.id). Through this media, the public can submit



complaints and problems to each local government as well as monitor the complaint handling process carried out by the local government.

4.4. Issuance of Building Approval (PBG) and Certification of Fitness to Function (SLF)

4.4.1. Mechanism for Issuance of Building Approval and Certificate of Functioning by Local Government

Local governments have a very important role in the issuance of PBG (Building Approval) and SLF (Certificate of Functioning) documents. These two documents are part of the licensing associated with the construction and operation of a building. The following is the role of the Local Government in both documents:

a. Building Approval Document

As with infrastructure in general, every building and structure must meet administrative requirements and technical requirements in accordance with the function of the Building. One of the administrative requirements is Building Approval (PBG). Based on Article 1 (point 17) of PP No.16/2021 concerning the Implementation Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Building, it is stated that PBG is a permit given to building owners to build new buildings, change, expand, reduce, and/or maintain building buildings in accordance with building technical standards". PBG has a function:

- Ensure building construction is legal;
- Ensure that the implementation of the building meets standards that ensure safety, comfort, health, and convenience for its users.
- Record the existence of building plans.

PP 16/2021 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law 28 of 2002 concerning Building, article 281 paragraph 3, explains that "A collection of buildings built in one area and having the same technical plan is issued a collective PBG". In line with these provisions and considering the large number of post-disaster housing units that require a PBG process in each Regency / City affected by the Central Sulawesi disaster, a policy was made by the local government for PBG Huntap to be issued a collective PBG per Huntap area.

The PBG process includes the following steps:

- 1) Registration/Submission by the Applicant (Building Owner or authorized to submit the application),
- 2) The Technical Agency conducts inspection of the technical plan and if it has complied will issue a Statement Letter of Technical Standard Fulfillment equipped with technical calculation for retribution. Statement Letter of Technical Standard Fulfillment is made based on the recommendation of issuance of Statement Letter of Technical Standard Fulfillment by Technical Assessment Team (TPT) based on the result of inspection of technical plan document;



- 3) The One-Stop Investment and Integrated Service Office (DPMPTSP) issues PBG based on the Statement of Technical Standard Fulfillment after the applicant makes retribution payment. The registration process, technical document inspection results and the issued PBG are uploaded through SIMBG.

b. Certificate of Fitness (SLF)

Every Building that has been completed must have SLF as a condition to be utilized. Based on Article 1 (point 18) of Government Regulation No.16/2021 on the Implementation Regulation of Law No.28/2002 on Building, it is explained that "Certificate of Functioning Feasibility (SLF) is a certificate given by the Local Government to certify the Feasibility of Building Function before it can be utilized".

Certificate of Fitness for Function (SLF) is a certificate issued by the local government, except for special buildings by the Central Government, both administratively and technically before use.

This has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia, No. 27/PRT/M/2018 related to SLF. Every building, must always be in a sturdy condition and fit for function, and legal evidence from the local government is needed to guarantee its validity.

SLF is very important, for mutual security if one day there are things that are not desirable. For developers who do not have this letter, they cannot issue a Sale and Purchase Deed (AJB), cannot open a bank branch in the building, and cannot collect service fees from residents.

By having an SLF, the developer/development initiator can carry out the process of transferring property rights to the buyer/beneficiary, without fear of getting a fake building. This is also to recover each unit and make a deed of acquisition. In building construction, it is not only based on the IMB.

Fit for Purpose is a condition of a building that meets the technical standards of the building in accordance with the specified building function. SLF has a function:

- Ensure the building is safe for use.
- Ensure that the building meets standards that ensure safety, comfort, health, and convenience for its users.
- Record the physical existence of the building.

For a new building in the form of a simple 1 (one) floor building whose construction implementation supervision uses a service provider, the Building Function Feasibility Check is carried out by the Construction Supervisor or Construction Management service provider.

In the event that the result of Building Function Feasibility Check states that the Building is Fit for Function, the Construction Supervisor or Construction Management shall provide a statement letter of Building Function Feasibility accompanied by Building Function Feasibility Check report to the Building Owner/User.

The construction supervision or construction management service provider makes a checklist of the results of the functional feasibility check based on the supervision report, inspection results, and commissioning test results. The checklist is made after the construction is completed. A statement of fitness for purpose is issued prior to FHO handover. The checklist, statement of functional feasibility and *as-built drawings* must be uploaded in SIMBG by the construction supervision or construction management service provider or the Owner.

The Certificate of Occupancy (SLF) is issued after a building is completed and ready for use. The SLF is issued as proof that the building has met the safety, health, comfort, and function requirements set by the applicable regulations. The SLF management mechanism is as follows:

1. Preparation and Eligibility

Before submitting an SLF application, the owner or manager of the building must ensure that the building that has been completed meets all the stipulated technical requirements, among others:

- Compliance with the issued **Building Approval (PBG)**.
- Conformity with the applicable spatial plan in the area.
- Development that has been implemented in accordance with safety, construction, sanitation and other technical standards.
- Completion of critical installations and facilities (e.g., electricity, water, exhaust systems, fire, etc.) that are up to standard.

2. SLF Application Submission

After the building is completed and meets the applicable technical requirements, the owner or manager of the building can submit an application to obtain a SLF to the Local Government (usually through the Public Works Office or Human Settlements Office). The application is made by submitting supporting documents, among others:

- **Copy of issued PBG.**
- **Building Plan Documents** (including technical drawings and construction reports).
- **Feasibility Test Documents** or **Test Reports** from competent parties (e.g., structural testing, fire fighting systems, etc.).
- **Other permit documents**, if required (e.g. environmental permit, nuisance permit, etc.).
- **A guarantee document or statement** stating that the building meets the technical requirements.

3. Inspection and Verification

After the application is submitted, the Local Government will check the completeness of the documents and conduct **field inspections** to verify whether the building complies with applicable regulations and technical standards. Some of the inspection steps include:



- **Field Inspection:** The Local Government will conduct a physical inspection of the building to ensure that the building has been completed to a safe standard and fulfills its function. This includes inspection of the building structure, technical installations, fire safety systems, and so on.
- **Document Inspection:** Examination of technical documents to ensure conformity between the documents submitted and the physical condition of the building.
- **Technical Testing:** Some technical aspects of the building, such as the strength of the structure, feasibility of the fire protection system, ventilation system, etc., may need to be tested to ensure its feasibility.

4. Issuance of SLF

If the building has fulfilled all technical and administrative requirements, the Local Government will issue a **Certificate of Functioning (SLF)**. This SLF signifies that the building is ready to be used in accordance with its planned function.

- The issuance of SLF can also be accompanied by a **Receipt** as proof that the building has met safety and feasibility standards.
- The SLF is valid as long as the building is still being used in accordance with its function and is in good condition.

5. Supervision and Maintenance

After the SLF is issued, the Local Government still has an obligation to supervise the building. If there are changes or violations to the function or structure of the building that can be dangerous, the Local Government has the right to withdraw or revoke the SLF. The building owner or manager is also obliged to maintain the feasibility of the building function, ensure that the building continues to meet the set standards, and carry out periodic maintenance.

6. SLF Extension

If there is a change of function or major renovation carried out on a building that already has an SLF, then the owner or manager of the building is required to apply for a new SLF or to extend the SLF, depending on the applicable regulations in the local area.

4.4.2. Local Government Capacity in Provision of PBG and SLF Documents

The table below shows the construction status and PBG and SLF licenses for buildings and houses in several regions in Sulawesi. The data includes the number of buildings by construction stage and associated licensing status.

Table 19. Construction and Licensing Status of PBG SLF

No.	City/District	Number of shelter units	PBG Document			SPLF		SLF Document		
			Not yet	BG Driver's License Process	PBG Issued	Already	Not yet	Not yet	BG Driver's License Process	SLF Issued
1	Palu City	2,625	221	2,404	0	1,487	1,138	2,625	0	0
2	Donggala District	747	12	56	679	582	165	177	570	0



No.	City/District	Number of shelter units	PBG Document			SPLF		SLF Document		
			Not yet	BG Driver's License Process	PBG Issued	Already	Not yet	Not yet	BG Driver's License Process	SLF Issued
3	Sigi District	508	0	39	469	157	351	390	3	115
	Total	3,880	233	2,499	1,148	2,226	1,654	3,192	573	115

Source: QS CSRRP M4 August 2024

The progress of PBG issuance in Donggala Regency until August 2024 reached 679 documents or approximately 90.9% while in Sigi Regency 469 documents have been issued or reached 92.3% of the entire Huntap target. SLF documents have only been issued in Sigi Regency as many as 115 documents or 22.6% of all Huntap.

In general, the problems of issuing PBG and SLF documents are :

- The exemption of PBG Huntap retribution in Palu City is still in process. This makes the Perkim Agency unable to issue PBG because there is no legal basis for the fee exemption.
- The site plan for Talise Panau and Satelit Bamba shelters has not yet been approved by the Palu City Housing Agency. This affects the issuance of 53 PBG in the Huntap
- The BG SIM process for 2,404 Huntap in Palu City is constrained by the registration requirement, namely the signature of a statement letter that the land is not in dispute status by the Head of the Perkim Agency.
- There is no dedicated officer authorized to input data in SIM BG. The temporary solution from Dinas Perkim is to assign a TMC-2 consultant to assist with data input in SIM BG.
- PBG documents in Donggala District and Sigi District are in the process of being validated by the respective Perkim Offices. Except for 12 Huntap in Donggala Regency constrained by administrative requirements where the Head of Family does not have a KTP and other certificates.

4.5. Occupancy Process

Below is data regarding the process of placing residents in permanent housing that has been developed in several locations in Palu, Sigi and Donggala. This table details the number of units built, the key handover process, and the progress of residents moving into the new shelters. This information is important to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the ongoing relocation and shelter programs in the affected areas.

Table 20. Status of Permanent Residence Occupancy Process

No.	Development Location	Number of Units	Occupancy Process				
			SK	Key Handover	Moving	Inhabit	Not yet Occupied
Permanent Residence Phase 1A							
1	Pombewe 1A, Sigi Regency	400	400	400	400	397	3
2	Duyu 1A, Palu City	230	230	230	230	230	0
Permanent Residence Phase 1B							



No.	Development Location	Number of Units	Occupancy Process				
			SK	Key Handover	Moving	Inhabit	Not yet Occupied
1	Mandiri, Palu City	45	45	45	45	45	0
2	Balaroa, Palu City	52	52	52	52	52	0
3	Ganti, Donggala Regency	82	82	82	82	82	0
4	Lompio, Donggala Regency	282	282	282	282	282	0
5	Tanjung Padang 1, Donggala district	64	64	64	64	64	0
6	Tanjung Padang 2, Donggala District	37	37	37	37	37	0
7	Tanjung Padang 3, Donggala District	13	13	13	13	13	0
8	Wani Lumbumpetigo, Donggala Regency	48	48	48	48	48	0
9	Loli Tasiburi I, Donggala Regency	27	27	27	27	27	0
10	Loli Tasiburi II, Donggala Regency	32	32	32	32	32	0
11	Loli Dondo, Donggala Regency	37	37	37	37	37	0
12	Lambara, Sigi Regency	62	62	62	62	62	0
13	Salua, Sigi Regency	63	63	63	63	63	0
14	Pombewe, Sigi Regency	205	205	205	205	205	0
Total			1,679	1,679	1,679	1,676	3
Previous Week (04/05)			1,679	1,679	1,679	1,676	3

Source: OSP Data on the Progress of Pasigala Shelter Occupancy, May 11, 2024

4.6. Post-occupancy Activities

The Post-Housing Assistance Scheme is a design of post-housing assistance activities, an important initiative to ensure smoothness and sustainability in resource management and risk mitigation in residential environments. The scheme consists of several phases that are carried out sequentially from the first month to the fourth month, covering institutional formation, technical guidance, and coordination with related parties. Each phase is explained in detail through the specific activities to be undertaken, such as the formation of neighborhood associations, clean water management, and the preparation of settlement arrangement plans. This is part of a systematic effort to support the development of self-reliant and sustainable communities.

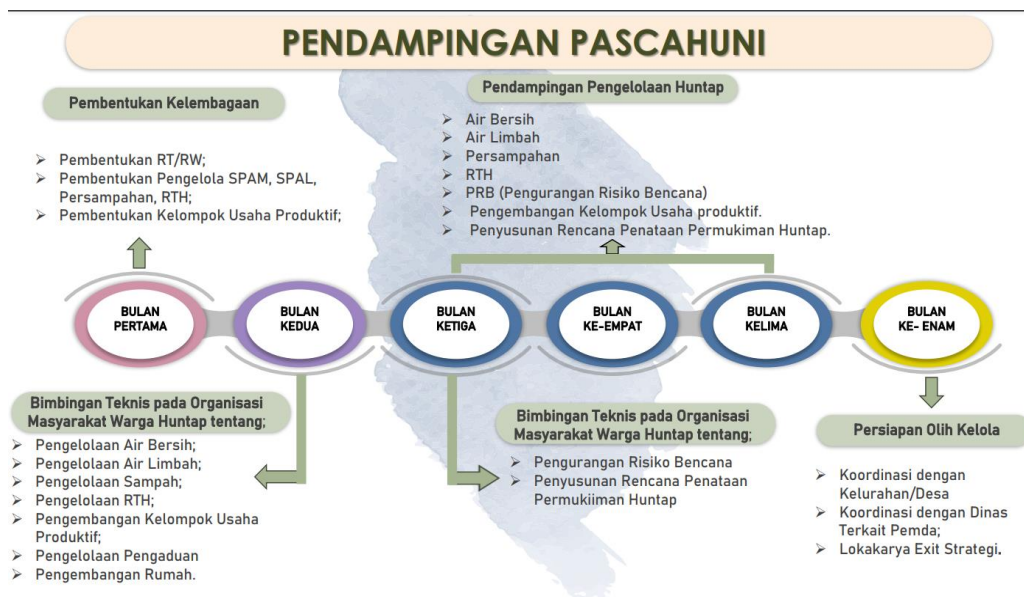


Figure 21: Post-housing Assistance

4.7. Readiness of LGs to Receive, Operate, Maintain and Develop Assets

Assets resulting from CSRRP development by the Central Sulawesi BPPW Settlement Infrastructure Implementation Unit are BMN in the Ministry of PUPR which will be handed over to the Regional Government. Furthermore, the Local Government will receive and carry out Asset Management (Operate, Maintain and Develop Assets) for services to the community.

4.7.1. Handover of Palu City Assets

The assets to be handed over to the Palu City Government include IPA 2x30 LPD Poboya, SPAM Huntap Tondo-2, Tondo-1 and Huntap Talise Palu City and SPALD-T Huntap Talise Palu City. In order to manage the assets of IPA 2x30 LPD SPAM Poboya, SPAM Huntap Tondo-2, Tondo-1 and Huntap Talise, the Palu City Government will make Regional Capital Participation to Perumda Air Minum Kota Palu. While the UPTD of Wastewater Treatment of Palu City will carry out Asset Management of SPALD-T

In terms of regulations and policies, Palu City has issued the following:

1. Palu City Regional Regulation 10/2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus as amended by Palu City Regional Regulation 8/2017 concerning Amendments to Palu City Regional Regulation No. 10/2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus stipulates the Public Works Office as the Office that organizes basic services in the fields of Drinking Water and Wastewater. Therefore, the Public Works Office of Palu City is compatible to receive the 2x30 IPA assets of LPD Poboya Palu City as a BMD user.
2. Then the Mayor also issued Perwal of Palu City 19/2017 concerning the Duties and Functions of Organizational Units at the Public Works Office, the Public Works Office of Palu City has had duties and functions for the implementation of Clean Drinking Water through the Water Resources and Human Settlements Division work unit in the Clean Water Management Section;
3. Perwal Kota Palu 24/2019 on the Establishment, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Public Works Office of Palu City, can already cover the duties of the UPTD of Domestic Wastewater Treatment for the management of SPALD-T;

In the context of SPAM and SPALD implementation, based on the functional duties that have been determined, the Public Works Office of Palu City generally carries out the regulator function (steering), including aspects of technical policy, coordination; monitoring; direction and supervision. While the operator function (*rowing*), namely operating the SPAM system in accordance with the terms and conditions based on the standard operational procedures set will be carried out by PDAM Kota Palu. And operating the SPALD system will be carried out by UPTD Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik, Dinas PU Kota Palu.

PDAM Kota Palu is a BUMD of Palu City which was established based on Perda Kota Palu 20/2002 concerning PDAM Kota Palu as amended by Perda Kota Palu 4/2013 concerning



PDAM. Lastly, it was amended and changed its legal entity status to Perumda Air Minum AVO" through Perda Kota Palu 3/2023 concerning Regional Company of Drinking Water AVO.

Based on the local regulation on the establishment of Perumda Air Minum, the nature of business, objectives, duties and functions of Perumda Air Minum, Perumda Air Minum Kota Palu is compatible to receive, operate, maintain and develop SPAM IPA Kap. 2x30 LPD Poboya, SPAM Huntap Tondo-1, Huntap Tondo-2 and Huntap Talise.

The functional duties that exist in each personnel position of Perumda Air Minum Kota Palu have been clearly described/detailed and SOPs are available by covering the functions of operation, maintenance and development of SPAM starting from the Raw Water Unit (Intake and Raw Water Transmission Network), Water Production/Treatment Unit (IPA and its Ancillary Buildings), Distribution Unit (distribution piping network) and service unit (service reservoir and SR). SOP and Experience as owned and currently being managed through 3 Intake building units, 5 IPA units (total capacity of 60 LPD), 151,966 meters of piping network (Transmission, Distribution, Service) and 10,085 SR;

The local government of Palu City has had experience of Regional Capital Participation to BUMD, most recently with the Palu City Regional Regulation 10/2022 concerning Regional Capital Participation to BUMD which includes capital participation to PDAM. And its implementation regulations through the Perwal of Palu City 8/2023 concerning Management and Utilization of Regional Capital Participation to Perumda Air Minum Avo Palu City.

For Domestic Wastewater Treatment, the Public Works Office of Palu City has had a Domestic Wastewater Treatment UPTD that has been operating since 2018, although it was stopped after being affected by natural disasters, but has been operating again after the handover of the optimization management of the Palu City-CSRRP STP, dated February 24, 2024;

The duties of the UPTD of Domestic Wastewater Treatment as stipulated in Perwal of Palu City Number 24 of 2019 concerning the Establishment, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Public Works Office of Palu City, can already cover the management of SPALD-T;

The readiness of the Palu City Government in receiving and managing assets from CSRRP can be seen in the following description:

1. Coordination of Asset Handover and Management

The Local Government of Palu City/Department of Public Works of Palu City, UPTD Wastewater Treatment and PDAM of Palu City have obtained preliminary information in general about the assets of SPAM IPA Poboya 2x30 LPD, SPAM Huntap Tondo-1, Huntap Tondo-2 and Huntap Talise and SPALD-T Huntap Talise which will later be handed over to the Local Government, including through support for land preparation, preparation of environmental documents, building/building approval at the planning stage and coordination meetings with BPPW at the construction implementation stage, finally through the Sustainability Workshop, June 25, 2024.



2. Formation of Asset Handover Team from Local Government

To support the implementation of the handover of BMN assets at the level of the Palu City Government based on the experience that has been carried out by the local government so far, especially for the implementation of Identification and Physical Examination, the Palu City Government will involve an integrated team consisting of at least elements of the Public Works Office (Asset User), BPKAD, Bappeda and Inspectorate, including PDAM Palu City and UPTD Wastewater Treatment. For the implementation of the Integrated Team activities, there is no special decree and fund allocation prepared specifically from the APBD.

The Integrated Team from the Internal Government is coordinated by the agency that will receive the asset (Cq. Dinas PU Kota Palu) by involving elements of BPKAD, Bappeda and Inspectorate, including Users from PDAM Kota Palu and UPTD Pengolahan Air Limba. For the task of this Integrated Team, the local government does not specifically prepare a decree and budget but it has become a municipal government policy.

3. Inventory/Identification and Joint Inspection of Assets to be Received by the Local Government

The implementation of identification/inventory of assets that will be received by the Local Government, will be carried out by the Local Government together with BPPW-PUPR through Joint Inspection activities when it will receive assets either in the context of temporary operational handover or BMN Grant process. The local government will conduct a more detailed / detailed asset identification and inspection, including: types / components of assets and their specifications, distribution of asset locations, service coverage, asset value, and quality / functionality.

For the implementation of these two activities, the Palu City Government will only carry out after there is a request from BPPW Prov. Central Sulawesi for the implementation of Joint Inspection in the context of asset management handover and/or a request to submit a Letter of Readiness to Receive Asset Grants as a completeness of the administrative requirements for submitting grant applications by BPPW Prov. Central Sulawesi. The results of this Joint Inventory and Examination will be documented and reported to the Mayor / Regional Secretary. The identification process will involve elements of the Public Works Office including from PDAM for SPAM IPA Poboya and UPTD.

Wastewater Treatment for SPALD-T Huntap Talise including several other related SKPDs (Integrated Team). The process has also been carried out by the Local Government together with BPPW during the Joint Inspection process as well as the CSRRP handover process for SPAM IPA Duyu and IPLT Palu CSRRP.

4. Facilitation of Preparation of Letter of Willingness of Local Government to Accept BMN Grants

This activity will only be carried out by the LG after there is a request from BPPW to submit a Letter of Readiness to Receive Asset Grants as a complete administrative requirement for submitting grant applications by BPPW. According to BPPW, the request will be submitted



by BPPW (cq. Asset Management Section) after the construction work is completed and PHO.

To submit a letter of Willingness of the Local Government to Accept BMN Grants, the Local Government will first conduct a joint examination. The results of this joint examination will be documented and reported by the Municipal Integrated Team to the Mayor / Regional Secretary for consideration in declaring Readiness to Receive Assets.

5. Facilitation of PBG and SLF for Buildings to be Received by Local Government

In the 2x30 LPD IPA Asset component, SPAM Huntap Tondo-1, Tondo-2 and Huntap Talise which will be donated to the Regional Government, there are several buildings that require PBG and SLF, namely the Poboya IPA Building / Building and complementary buildings in the form of Pump Houses and Generator Houses. While in the Talise Huntap SPALD-T activity there is an IPALD house building.

The issuance of PBG/SLF is the authority of the Palu City Government facilitated by the Project/BPPW. The PBG has been submitted by the Local Government of Palu City, through PDAM Palu City for Buildings in Poboya IPA SPAM and through the Public Works Office of Palu City for Buildings in Talise Huntap SPALD-T. The status of the PBG process is still in process at the Spatial Planning and Land Office of Palu City as reported in the PMC progress report, status June 30, 2024. While SLF has not been submitted pending the issuance of PBG. Apart from being a requirement for the Building that will be managed by the local government in the future, the document will also be a complete administrative submission for BMN grant applications that will be submitted by the Local Government to BPPW.

6. BASTO Signing / Operational Handover and Asset Management

As an effort to accelerate the operation of built assets, BPPW carries out the handover of utilization / operation and management of BMN assets to the Local Government until the BMN grant is carried out. The signing of this BASTO will be carried out by the Mayor / Regional Secretary of Palu City. This activity will be carried out by the Local Government after there is a request from BPPW for BASTO SPAM IPA Poboya or SPALD-T Huntap Talise after the completion of construction / PHO and a *commissioning test* has been carried out and declared fully functional or ready to use for each SPAM IPA Poboya and SPALD-T Huntap Talise activities. The process has also been carried out by the local government together with BPPW during the BASTO process for the Duyu IPA SPAM CSRRP activity.

7. Signing of BMN Grant Agreement/BAST

The Poboya IPA SPAM and Talise Huntap SPALD-T activities are currently still under construction. After the construction is completed and the BMN Grant approval is issued, the signing of the BMN Grant Agreement and BAST between PUPR as the Giver and the Palu City Government as the Grantee will be carried out.

8. Facilitation of Recording & PSP of Assets received into BMD

As a follow-up to the completion of the signing of the BMN Grant Agreement Manuscript and BAST, the Palu City Government will record the Asset as BMD and carry out the



operation and maintenance of the BMD assets it receives. For the use of SPALD-T Huntap Talise assets, BMD recording will be carried out as fixed assets and PSP at the Public Works Office, while for SPAM IPA Poboya assets will be recorded in the BMD Inventory of Palu City for Capital Participation to PDAM.

9. Facilitation of Regional Capital Participation to PDAM Palu City

After the assets of SPAM IPA Poboya are received by the local government (becoming BMD), the local capital participation of Palu City will be carried out to PDAM Palu City. For the capital participation process, the Palu city government will carry out after the assets are received and become BMD of Palu City.

In addition to the Regional Capital Participation to PDAM in the form of goods/assets, also capital participation in the form of funds to finance the operation and maintenance needs of the Palu City APBD support.

The practice of Capital Participation by the Local Government of Palu City to PDAM Palu City has been carried out several times, most recently through Perda 10 of 2022 concerning Regional Capital Participation to BUMD/PDAM so that for Capital Participation of SPAM IPA Poboya assets, basically the local government only does a kind of revision of existing local regulations. The challenge is only in the time that requires adjustments to the DPRD session period.

4.7.2. Handover of Donggala Regency Assets

Assets resulting from CSRRP development by the Central Sulawesi BPPW Settlement Infrastructure Implementation Unit that will be handed over to the Donggala Regency Government are Huntap Tompe 1, Tompe 2 and Tompe 3. Furthermore, the Local Government will receive and carry out Asset Management (operate, maintain and develop assets) to the WTB in Huntap Tompe 1, 2 and 3.

The Donggala Regency Government has adjusted the main tasks and functions of the Civil Service in order to facilitate the handover of assets to WTB. The Office of Perkimtan is appointed based on Perbup 44/2017 concerning Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Donggala District Perkimtan Office where the function of organizing Regional Government affairs in the Housing Sector in the Provision and Implementation Section is attached to this office.

In the implementation of housing, the Perkimtan Service carries out functions including the formulation and implementation of technical policies, coordination; monitoring; direction, supervision, Provision and rehabilitation of houses for victims of district disasters, Facilitating the provision of houses for people affected by the relocation of District Government programs.

Coordination in the framework of asset handover from CSRRP to Donggala Regency Government and WTB in Huntap Huntap has actually started since the process of data collection of WTB, and the provision of huntap land. The Donggala District Housing Office coordinates and facilitates the preparation and implementation of the construction of the shelter with the BPPW / BP2P-PUPR and related agencies / SPDs. Then facilitating the handover of



the shelter unit to the DAP, ensuring that the DAP inhabits the shelter received and controlling the development of the house by the DAP.

In addition to Huntap, the Donggala Government will also receive neighborhood-scale settlement infrastructure assets in the form of roads, drainage, talud and decker plates as a result of ISL activities. These assets will then be handed over to the O & P Management to the KPP (Final Recipient) through a Partnership between the Pemdes and KPP / Tompe Village Community.

In accordance with the mechanism for the handover of assets resulting from BPM ISL activities as stipulated in the ISL-CSRRP Guidelines/Technical Guidelines, it is stated that "The constructed infrastructure can then be handed over from the KPA/Kasatker for PPW Implementation to the Regency/City Government or Village Government for operational and maintenance management". Furthermore, for the implementation of O&M management, it is handed over from the District / Village Government to the KPP as a partner of the District / City / Village Government. This mechanism does not require a process such as asset grants as CSRRP activities implemented through Construction Service Providers.

In this case, the Donggala Government facilitated the Tompe Village Government, especially on the readiness of the institutional/regulatory aspects. Tompe Village has previously had a community organization that has been conducting environmental maintenance activities. This community organization then performs the function of the ISL KPP while being facilitated by the Tompe Village Government and Donggala District Government. However, the readiness of the ISL KPP still requires strengthening both in terms of organizational structure and its main tasks and functions.

The budget for the maintenance of Huntap assets is the responsibility of each WTB. What is collective is the financing of KPP operational activities. In the initial design of KPP financing, it is agreed that the main source of funding is self-help and assistance from other parties. However, the plan still needs to be detailed again, who are the parties involved and how to obtain it, including the form of community self-help.

There is no budget available for LTO operations or joint rules agreed to support maintenance needs either by the Donggala Government, the Tompe Village Head or the LTO.

Based on the description of the planning aspect, implementation aspect, budget aspect and documentation aspect, it can be stated that Donggala Regency has met the Adequate criteria in the CSRRP asset handover.

4.7.3. Handover of Sigi Regency Assets

From the implementation of CSRRP, the Sigi Regency Government did not receive the Huntap assets and environmental infrastructure. Assets that will be handed over and managed by the Sigi Regency Government after CSRRP are TPS-3R Huntap Pombewe and SMPN 19 Sigi Building. The readiness to receive and manage these BMN assets / grants has been determined by the Sigi Regency Government.



In the aspect of asset management planning, grants of state property in the Sigi Regency Government have not been specifically regulated but the organizational structure of the Sigi Regency Government already has an organizational structure and tupoksi as a legal basis for managing assets. From the institutional aspect, it has been regulated in the Sigi Regency Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus and Sigi District Head Regulation No. 28 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus. Based on the Regional Regulation and Perbup, the Environmental Agency organizes waste management, in the Waste Management, Hazardous and Toxic Waste and Capacity Building Division, Waste Management Section;

The institutionalization of asset management and grants of state property in Sigi Regency has been regulated in the Perda and Perbup, but in the implementation of CSRRP asset grants, adjustments are still needed to Perda No. 9 of 2013 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste. Adjustments are made to the authority. There is no nomenclature on TPS-3R management in this Perda. Of course, this is a challenge for the Sigi Regency Government considering that the process of revising local regulations or drafting new regulations requires special time and attention. Meanwhile, the asset handover process must be carried out immediately after the infrastructure activities end.

For the handover of asset management of SMP 19 Sigi, the district government seems much better prepared to receive and manage the SMP building with all its facilities. At the district level, the Department of Education and Culture of Sigi Regency already has an organizational structure for managing school buildings. Internally, SMP 19 Sigi itself has a School Committee structure that has duties and responsibilities, one of which is in the management of school buildings.

In organizing TPS-3R Huntap Pombewe, DLH acts as a regulator (steering) and at the same time an operator. As a regulator, DLH has the role of developing policies, norms and standards for the implementation of public services in the field of waste management, then also carries out coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions as well as guidance and supervision functions so that the implementation of public services can run according to the established corridor. As an Operator, DLH carries out the management of TPS-3R operation and maintenance activities.

From the budget aspect, the Sigi District Government has allocated a budget of Rp. 89.8 million for the management of TPS-3R sourced from the Sigi District APBD, while for the management of SMP 19 a budget of Rp. 125.8 million has been allocated for routine operations and maintenance.

From the aspects of planning, implementation, budget support and documentation, it can be said that Sigi Regency meets the Adequate capacity in asset handover readiness.

4.8. Handling Community Complaints

A. General Complaint Handling Mechanism

CSRRP activities have a three-level grievance redress mechanism. These complaints are focused at the Provincial or District/City level. The Provincial and District/City Governments will be responsible for receiving and addressing grievances as they are addressed, and the Directorate General of Human Settlements through the PMU will establish a Complaint *Handling Unit* (CHU) that has responsibility for grievances filed at the national level or grievances that cannot be resolved at the Provincial or District/City level. The CHU will also monitor the overall grievance implementation at the Provincial and District/City levels through the quarterly reports received. For example, the procedures in grievances at the Provincial and District/City levels consist of:

1. The CHU receives and responds to complaints through the medium of urban villages that can be submitted through (www.ciptakarya.pu.go.id) and Local Government websites, SMS/WhatsApp numbers, Hotlines, and/or boxes at sites where physical investments or other activities supported by this Project are located. Complaints received are not limited to safeguard issues, but any issues relevant to the Project;
2. Complaints are recorded in a grievance log, and complainants are provided with a receipt and information on how the grievance process works;
3. Recorded grievances are verified in the field, and if they are valid and relevant to the subproject, the CHU will discuss them with relevant parties for follow-up;
4. The CHU will inform the complainant of the follow-up action and the date of completion of the action;
5. Complaints will be followed up as soon as possible, and there will be a service standard for responding to complaints;
6. On-site dispute resolution may be mediated by village or sub-district officials, or, if this is unsuccessful, the complainant and the sub-project implementing agency/entity agree to appoint an impartial mediator;
7. Resolved complaints will be recorded and unsolved complaints that need to be followed up at a higher level are also recorded;
8. During the process of receiving and following up on complaints, the focal point will closely coordinate and report to the subproject implementing agency/entity;
9. If the complaint remains unsolved, it will be directed to the relevant agency at the provincial level through the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda); and finally, if it remains unsolved at this level, it will be directed to both the DGHS and the Steering Committee.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism for Procurement

In the procurement process, there are often partners who participate in the procurement process who feel dissatisfied or aggrieved. The complaint handling mechanism is carried out through the following stages:

1. Complaints are submitted to the Head of PMU through the CHU;



2. The Head of PMU assigns the CHU to follow up the complaint within a maximum period of 15 working days; and
3. The Head of PMU may forward the complaint to the Inspectorate General if the complaint issue cannot be resolved at the PMU level. For prior review contracts, complaints received by the Procurement Committee must be submitted to the World Bank along with a draft answer from the Procurement Committee to the complaint along with supporting documents. The World Bank will review and provide clearance for the draft answer. The Procurement Committee can send an answer to the complaint if it has received *clearance* from the World Bank.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has good experience in handling complaints, particularly in three major programs, namely the National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas (PNPM Urban), KOTAKU and PAMSIMAS, where a large number of complaints can be managed and resolved transparently. The development of CSRRP activity grievance handling will benefit from such grievance management arrangements and experiences.

C. Capacity of Palu City Local Government in Complaint Handling

To handle complaints about infrastructure development activities through CSRRP, the Government of Palu City opened a complaint channel through SMS / WA Complaints through the cellphone number 082260051552. Through this channel, the public can submit complaints and grievances related to the implementation of CSRRP infrastructure development.

From the aspects of planning, implementation, budget support and documentation of complaints, Palu City has good capacity. However, this grievance infrastructure has not been running optimally because the level of public understanding and knowledge of this grievance channel is still relatively low, not many people, especially the WTB, have utilized this channel. Follow-up from the Palu City Government has not been responsive enough.

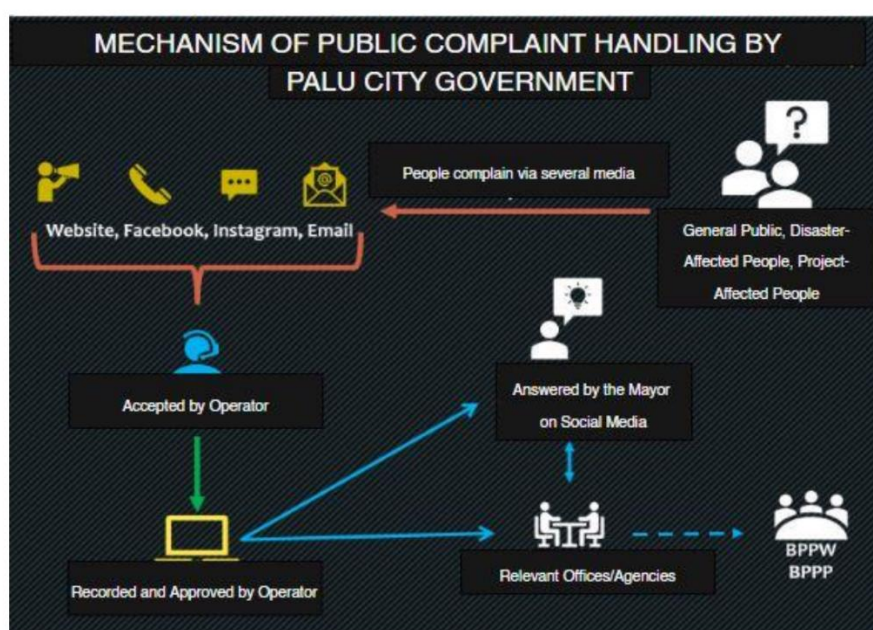


Figure 22: Mechanism of Public Complaint Handling of Palu City Government

D. Capacity of Donggala Regency Government in Handling Complaints

For handling complaints of infrastructure development activities through CSRRP, the Donggala Regency Government opened a complaint channel via telephone / WA / SMS 0817148048, Email humas.donggala@yahoo.co.id, or telephone 0457 - 72208.

From the aspects of planning, implementation, budget support and documentation of complaints, Donggala District has good capacity. The local government provides complaints channels through various alternatives such as WA, email or manual telephone lines. But even though the choice of complaints is quite good, this complaints infrastructure has not run optimally because the level of understanding and knowledge of the community about this complaints channel is still relatively low, not many people, especially the WTB, have utilized this channel.

E. Capacity of Sigi District Government in Complaint Handling

For handling complaints about infrastructure development activities through CSRRP, the Government of Sigi Regency opens a complaint channel via telephone / WA 08125556502 and email kab.sigi@yahoo.co.id

In terms of planning, implementation, budget support and documentation of complaints, Sigi district has good capacity. The local government provides a complaints channel through WA and email. But even though the choice of complaints is quite good, this complaints infrastructure has not run optimally because the level of understanding and knowledge of the community about this complaints channel is still relatively low, not many people, especially the WTB, have utilized this channel.

The capacity of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in handling complaints has the same characteristics, namely planning, implementation and budget support has been running well. Complaints facilities are provided and open 24 hours, for the manager there is no special officer but the Office of Communication and Information is responsible for distributing every complaint and problem to related parties, including to the Mayor / Regent through the Secretary or Bappeda.

For this reason, it can be stated that the Local Governments of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency have adequate capacity in handling complaints.



CHAPTER 5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES IN DEALING WITH DISASTERS

Every local government that has a disaster-prone area must have a disaster mitigation plan. Disaster mitigation plans include regulations, human resources and financial resources prepared to anticipate the adverse effects of disasters. However, as with natural disasters that have occurred so far, there is no technology that can predict when a disaster will occur and how strong the upcoming disaster will be. The current technology is only limited to predictions based on natural signs that occur. At least through this technology, local governments can develop good mitigation plans, prepare infrastructure and superstructure for disaster management to minimize the impact of disasters.

This was also the case in the 2018 Central Sulawesi earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster. The unpreparedness of the Regional Government, both the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, the City Government of Palu, Donggala and Sigi in the face of earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters is a necessity. By system, each Local Government must have prepared disaster prevention, handling and mitigation tools, but when a disaster occurs the initial response must be panic and unpreparedness in dealing with situations that arise suddenly.

From the results of *indepth interviews* and FGDs conducted by the TSLGC-ESC CSRRP Study Team in March-April 2024, various challenges and problems faced by local governments in disaster management have been summarized in 7 study issues as follows:

5.1. Local Government Challenges in Disaster Management

In general, the Government of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District faced the following challenges in disaster management in 2018:

1. The 2018 Central Sulawesi disaster was not designated as a national disaster, the capacity of local governments was considered still able to overcome the impact of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction, including in the process of collecting data on the WTB. This policy is a challenge for the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government together with the Government of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District to carry out disaster management.

The challenges faced are related to :

- a. Limited human resources; considering that the local government officials of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency, in addition to being public officials, are also victims of natural disasters, it requires the hard work of the Mayor / Regent together with all officials and the community at the disaster mitigation stage.
- b. Budget constraints; The local governments of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District had difficulty allocating budgets for disaster management. There are at least 2 conditions that affect the limited budget for routine expenditure and personnel expenditure and the disaster occurred in September where most of the



budget allocation has been used for operational activities and personnel expenditure.

- c. Limitations in supporting infrastructure such as regulations and protocols for handling disaster emergencies, operational readiness of emergency services for handling large-scale disasters, and so on.
- d. The BPBDs of Palu City and Sigi District did not have sufficient capacity and understanding in dealing with specific disasters such as liquefaction.

5.2. Local Government Challenges in Collecting Data on Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs)

Dealing with natural disasters requires a quick and appropriate response from all parties, especially local governments who are directly in charge of managing the impact on the ground. The following are the challenges faced by local governments in the process of collecting data on Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs).

1. The population information system at the beginning of the disaster could not operate due to damage to the communication network, and population data was damaged along with government buildings.
2. Proof of residence administration (KTP, SIM, NPWP, etc.) was lost or damaged due to the disaster. Especially for residents affected by liquefaction, all proof of identity documents are lost.
3. At the onset of the disaster, the local government did not have agreed criteria for determining the WTB, so the initial data collection process was slow.
4. Some residents moved out of the area / relative's house without notification, causing inaccuracies and invalid data of the WTB, including related to KK Gendong (there should only be 1 KK in each house), mutation of WTB related to out of the area or out of town, and the absence of WTB data after going through the verification process.
5. At the time of data collection, it takes time to adjust between the determination of WTB by the Regent/Mayor and the Privilege Criteria set by the Governor's Decree.
6. The lengthy WTB verification process has an impact on :
 - a. The issuance of the WTB decree is carried out in stages based on the results of verification
 - b. Adjustment of shelter construction schedule and WTB occupancy process

5.3. Local Government Challenges in Land Provision

Post-disaster land delivery is a critical component of an effective rehabilitation and reconstruction process. Fast and fair land provision is not only important for the physical recovery of the area, but also for the social and economic recovery of affected residents. The following are the challenges faced by the Local Government in implementing the land provision stage for relocation and construction of permanent housing for Disaster Affected People (DAPs).



1. District/City APBD limitations for land purchase
2. Limited safe land according to the ZRB Map and uncertainty of ZRB designation - designation of Red Zones and Green Zones at the same location at different times
3. The emergence of claims of control and ownership rights over land that has been declared *clean* and *clear* (
4. The availability of land located in disaster safe zones, supported by clear evidence of control and or ownership, meets legal requirements (*clear and clean*), has hardened road access, and has a complete LARAP (*Land Acquisition and Relocation Action Plan*) document and its location has been determined through a Regent/Mayor Decree.
5. The process of obtaining Land Utilization Rights takes a relatively long time, approximately 30 months after the Governor's Decree is issued.
6. Illegal land utilization by private parties who built several housing units without government permission and without legal land tenure.
7. The availability of land for Huntap is only 14.8 Ha. This had an impact on changing the initial design map of the shelter units for 655 parcels of land from the previous 15x10 m to 9 x 13 m.
8. The contours of the land prepared by the local government are irregular, a small part is on a hillside so that it is technically impossible to become a Huntap location. The local government must find an alternative location to replace the land.

5.4. Local Government Challenges in Preparing and Implementing Environmental Safeguards

In the context of post-disaster recovery and rebuilding, efforts to develop and implement environmental safeguards are vital to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience. The following are specific challenges faced by Local Governments in ensuring that the entire reconstruction process not only meets the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities, but also protects and preserves the natural and social environment.

1. The implementation of environmental management has been carried out in Indonesia since the Government of Indonesia itself has various regulations regarding environmental management so that the SGs work first based on the applicable regulations in Indonesia. In the case of CSRRP projects that have an ESMF, some of the requirements in the ESMF do not have regulatory and institutional support in Indonesia and therefore cannot be fully complied with, for example, land provision screening and relocation.
2. The implementation of environmental safeguards in the environment of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities has not been systemic, the awareness of parties involved in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities to implement protocols in a disciplined manner has not been built.
3. Reporting on the implementation of K3 for Huntap has not been routinely submitted to the City / Regency DLH.



5.5. Local Government Challenges in PBG and SLF Issuance

The post-disaster recovery and rebuilding process is often accompanied by an urgent need to erect structures that are not only quick to build but also safe and meet applicable standards. The following are challenges faced by Local Governments in the process of issuing Building Approval (PBG) and Certification of Fitness to Function (SLF), which are key elements in ensuring that built infrastructure meets safety and feasibility standards set by regulations.

1. Accelerate the completion of all PBG and SLF Huntap documents so that they can be completed before the handover of Asset Grants to the Local Government.
2. The need for specialized experts to help accelerate the PBG and SLF issuance process
3. Revision of the regulation (Perda) regarding the proposal for SLF documents that must be submitted by the homeowner while there has been no handover of the shelter unit to the WTB

5.6. Local Government Challenges in Occupancy

Post-disaster shelter is a critical phase in the recovery process that involves not only rebuilding infrastructure but also ensuring that it meets the social, economic and psychological needs of the affected people. The following are the challenges faced by Local Governments in facilitating effective and sustainable post-disaster resettlement.

1. The number of Huntap that is ready to be occupied does not meet the needs of all the PAPs, the local government must prioritize the PAPs who first occupy Huntap.
2. The WTB that have been recorded are untraceable, possibly living in a relative's house or moving out of Palu city.
3. Readiness and completeness of supporting infrastructure facilities such as smooth distribution of drinking water, transportation and management of waste, street lighting
4. Huntap supporting facilities lost/damaged before occupancy

5.7. Local Government Challenges in Handover of Asset Management

The handover process of asset management from post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction is a crucial stage that ensures sustainability and optimization of asset utilization to support long-term recovery. The following are the challenges faced by Local Governments in carrying out this process, which often involves cross-sector coordination, legal aspects, and complex resource management.

1. Operational and maintenance (O&P) budget for the TPS3R hangar building and ancillary buildings after the end of CSRRP. After CSRRP, the maintenance of waste processing equipment/machinery will be handed over to the local government. The LGU is required to prepare an operational and maintenance budget including for duty officers and operational needs;
2. Preparation of SOP documents for the Operation and Maintenance of TPS3R Buildings and Equipment. The preparation of this SOP can be coordinated with the project/BPPW Central Sulawesi;



3. Local regulation revision process takes a long time while TPS3R is already in operation
4. Establishment and strengthening of the KPP in the context of managing the Operation and Maintenance of Village assets by specifying the roles and responsibilities of each party. The KPP formed is still an initial / temporary design, the KPP requires re-strengthening through strengthening by the assisting facilitator together with the Village Government.
5. Periodic monitoring and evaluation activities related to house development carried out by Huntap residents before grants from PUPR. This is a challenge for the Regional Government to keep Huntap in accordance with the provisions agreed upon with residents and prevent the emergence of slum conditions.
6. Support from relevant agencies in the context of coaching and capacity building for KPP in carrying out the tasks of managing the sustainability of shelters and other settlement infrastructure.
7. Awareness to people who do not want to use the facilities that have been provided optimally

5.8. Local Government Challenges in Information Disclosure and Complaint Handling

Information disclosure and complaint handling are important elements in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. Transparency and accountability in conveying information, as well as the ability to respond effectively to public complaints, are key indicators of Local Government success in building trust and ensuring active community engagement. The following are the challenges that Local Governments face in this aspect, which often reflect the gap between community expectations and government capacity.

1. The Government of Palu, Donggala and Sigi with support from the Project has provided/organized forums to ensure information disclosure in every stage of activities, starting from the data collection of PAPs in the land acquisition process, as well as data collection of PAPs to the determination of prospective residents.
2. The online complaint system requires a stable operating system and cellular signal. Support from the local governments of Palu City, Dongga District and Sigi District is needed to ensure the internet network runs smoothly.
3. The local governments of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District with support from the Project developed mechanisms and channels for handling grievances during preparation, planning and implementation of construction until post-construction. This mechanism has been running even though there are grievances that are still being resolved, for example the land case in Tondo 2 Huntap and Talise Huntap in Palu City and Tompe-2 in Donggala.



CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the assessment of the capacity of Local Governments in dealing with disasters, mainly assessed from 7 aspects, namely capacity in handling WTB, capacity in land acquisition, capacity in safeguard implementation, capacity in issuing PBG and SLF documents, capacity in occupancy and post-occupancy activities, capacity in asset management and capacity in handling information, the Local Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency are considered to have **ADEQUATE** capacity in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters, but still require administrative improvements in determining WTB, ensuring the implementation of the occupancy process for all WTB, ensuring the process of transferring assets for all infrastructure and its OP and ensuring the fulfillment of environmental safeguards and social safeguards in all infrastructure.

In detail, the results of the study on the implementation of disaster management in 3 cities/districts can be seen in the following table:

**Table 21. Recapitulation of Local Government Capacity Assessment
In Disaster Management**

No.	Aspects	Palu City	Donggala Regency	Sigi Regency
1	Capacity in WT identification and designation	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
2	Capacity in land supply	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
3	Capacity in safeguard implementation	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
4	Capacity in issuing PBG and SLF documents	Moderately	Adequate	Adequate
5	Capacity in occupancy and post-occupancy	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
6	Capacity in asset management	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
7	Capacity in grievance handling	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
		ADDRESS	ADDRESS	ADDRESS

6.2. Recommendation

To ensure that the Regency / City Government has the capacity to handle disasters, based on the results of studies and studies conducted on the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency as well as the results of literature review and in-depth interviews with parties directly related to disaster management in Central Sulawesi, at least the recommendations submitted from this study are as follows:



1. City/District Governments must review all laws and regulations related to rehabilitation and reconstruction in each City/District in order to be better prepared to deal with disasters. This review is very important to see the completeness of regulations for the City/Regency Government at the stage of disaster prevention and handling. This includes disaster risk maps, mitigation readiness, determination of Disaster Red Zones (ZRB) and implementation of the ZRB determination, disaster organization structures, budget arrangements for disasters, and other relevant regulations.
2. City/Regency Governments are obliged to uphold transparency and accountability, especially in the final stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction. City/Regency Governments can utilize community organizations and available information media in order to disseminate information and ensure the accountability of all disaster management activities;
3. Local government recommendations in the establishment of the WTB:
 - a) Local governments must involve village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, and local traditional leaders (if any). Data collection of DAPs is carried out in a transparent and accountable manner based on clear and measurable criteria. Data from the data collection is stored in a good information system;
4. Local Government recommendations in land preparation:
 - a) Local governments need to record and reorganize all land and building assets in each city/regency.
 - b) The local government compiles a land map along with supporting data, including land area and status, topographic data, ownership, and so on.
 - c) The mechanism of providing land for group independent housing is an alternative to the mechanism of providing land for disaster-affected residents. This mechanism is a relocation policy from the local government in post-disaster locations that can keep affected residents close to family or relatives.
5. Local Government recommendations in the preparation and implementation of environmental safeguards
 - a) So far, the implementation of safeguards in the CSRRP environment related to the role of the Local Government has been well implemented. To apply this learning, the local government can socialize good practices in the implementation of environmental safeguards in the CSRRP Program within the local government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency as well as for other local governments.
6. Local Government recommendations in PBG and SLF issuance
 - a) The local government facilitates synergy for collective submission of PBG and SLF documents for huntap and knowledge transfer to the community and collaborates with practitioners and academics as specialized experts to help accelerate the PBG and SLF issuance process.



- b) The local government must ensure the issuance of PBG/SLF for public infrastructure buildings (IPA Poboya, SPAD-T reactor building Huntap Talise, and SMP 19 Sigi).
- 7. Local Government recommendations on occupancy
 - a) The requirement for occupancy is the readiness of the shelter and supporting infrastructure for community life and livelihoods.
 - b) Occupancy activities are followed by post-occupancy activities towards sustainable settlements by involving the community as the main actor.
- 8. Local Government recommendations in asset management
 - a) Local governments need to re-record all land and building asset data in each City/Regency, confirm the status and ownership of land and buildings, and update data in accordance with Permendagri No. 47 of 2021.
 - b) Local governments must support BPPW's efforts to accelerate BMN grants by preparing a Statement of Willingness of the Local Government to Receive Assets.
 - c) Local governments must prepare standard rules (SOPs) in order to maintain assets
 - d) Local governments must allocate a budget to finance the operation and maintenance of assets that have been handed over.
 - e) Local governments need to ensure the *legal* status of the KPP (*legal standing*) so that the KPP has a strong legal basis when carrying out asset maintenance activities. In addition to legal status, the local government also needs to increase the capacity of the KPP that has been formed. The capacity of KPP members includes administrative competence and technical competence in accordance with the assets being maintained.
- 9. Local government recommendations in ensuring information disclosure and complaint handling
 - a) Handling complaints and grievances to completion. The OPD responsible for handling complaints is given the responsibility of following up on complaints to be responded to and followed up by the competent Service/Agency/Institution.
 - b) Uphold transparency and accountability, especially in the final phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The local governments of Palu, Donggala, Sigi can utilize community organizations and available information media in order to disseminate information and ensure the accountability of all CSRRP activities through the SITABA disaster information system.

APPENDIX

Capacity Analysis of Palu City Government in Disaster Management

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget Support	Documentation	Value
1	Identification and determination of Disaster Affected People (DAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document - The local government of Palu City has developed a plan for mapping and collecting data on residents affected by the disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - The local government forms a WTB data collection team consisting of OPD, BPPD, sub-district and village heads and assisted by community elements (RT and RW). - WTB data collection has been carried out - Local government has verified WTB data before the decree is issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 50% - There is no specific operational budget for the Data Collection Team - Implementation of data collection using the routine budget of each Service/OPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - SK 360/673/2020 - SK 653/818/2020 - SK 360/1167/2021 - SK 653/262.4/2021 - SK 360/51/2022 - SK 360/51/2022 - SK 736/795.85/2022 - SK 653/1364/2022 - SK 653/81/2022 - SK 736/795.85/2022 - SK 600.2.1/3460/2023 - SK 300.2.1/3700/2023 - SK 600.2.1/3504/2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 87.5 %
2	Land provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document - The local government has mapped the status and size of potential land for relocation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - KepWal Palu No. 650/609/DPRP II/2020 concerning the Team for Inventory, Verification, and Validation of Data on Residents Eligible for Land Distribution in Palu City ▪ KepWal Palu No. 650/1060/DPRP II/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Allocation of Provincial APBD and Palu City APBD for the purchase of land for Satellite Shelter around Rp. 1.9 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Score 100% ▪ Decree of the Mayor of Palu on Location Determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 %



Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget Support	Documentation	Value
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KepWal Palu No. 650/1193/DPRP II/2021 ▪ SK Kakanwil BPN Central Sulawesi No. 035/SK-72.500/I/2019 January 4, 2019 			
3	Safeguard development and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% ▪ The local government of Palu City developed a Land Provision Plan (LAP), a Land Due Diligence (DDR) document, and a Relocation Action Plan (RAP). ▪ Participate in monitoring and provide technical support for corrective actions to meet environmental and social management compliance. ▪ Facilitate law enforcement and supervise environmental and social management and monitoring plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 33% - Budget provision for support of social safeguard and environmental safeguard activities - Budget constraints affect environmental management and monitoring, causing delays in issuing screening documents and environmental permits, as well as limitations in monitoring environmental and social management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - The local government of Palu City has issued LAP-RAP, AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and SPPL documents. - Land acquisition has been completed with LARAP - Local government issues environmental permit for Tadulako University rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 83.25 %
4	Issuance of Building Regulations (PBG) and Certificate of Fitness (SLF) documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 0% - The progress of PBG and SLF document issuance is still 0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% - Palu City APBD support for PBG and SLF issuance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 0% - The progress of PBG and SLF document issuance is still 0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 %



Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget Support	Documentation	Value
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LG has issued R3 document 				
5	Occupancy and post-occupancy process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The occupancy process has not reached 100% due to unfinished settlement infrastructure - The role of the local government in encouraging the acceleration of occupancy is less than optimal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palu City APBD support for the occupancy process in the form of settlement infrastructure services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 75% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupancy decree issued gradually by the local government, pending readiness of settlement infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 81.2 %
6	Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of asset handover preparation - Establishment of an asset management institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of capital participation of Palu City Government for PDAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BASTO - BAST Hibah BMN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 %
7	Information system and complaint handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document - Communication and information mechanisms from the local government of Palu City to the community has been established by the Office of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dinas Kominfo organizes a public complaint system related to the implementation of CSRRP - The Office of Communication and Information organizes the handling of complaints to the relevant agencies/OPDs in accordance with the duties and functions of each agency/OPD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational budget allocation for complaints via SMS/WA through the Office of Communication and Informatics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palu City Government has a complaint channel via SMS/WA (082260051552) - The Office of Communication and Information appoints a special officer to handle complaints from the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 %



No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget Support	Documentation	Value
		Communication and Information Technology				

< 33 % : Inadequate
 33 % - 66 % : Moderately
 > 66 % : Adequate

Analysis of Sigi District Government Capacity in Disaster Management

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
1	Identification and determination of Disaster Affected People (DAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - The local government forms a WTB data collection team consisting of OPDs, sub-district heads, and village heads, assisted by community elements (RT and RW). - WTB data collection has been carried out - Local government has verified WTB data before the decree is issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Local government allocates operational budget for the WT Data Collection Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - SK 367-096/2019 - SK 367-147/2020 - SK 367-148/2020 - SK 367-343/2021 - SK 367-428/2023 - SK 367-209/2023 - SK 367-429/2023 - PUKP Office Decree 600/14/2023 - SK Dinas PUKP 600/01.003/2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
2	Land provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Bupati Decree No. 764-112 Tahun 2020 establishing the Technical Team for Implementing the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - The allocation of the Provincial APBD and the Sigi Regency APBD for the purchase of land for 7 Satellite Shelter locations is around Rp. 6.6 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - APBD allocation for land acquisition amounted to Rp. 6.6 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%

Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
			Plan (LARAP) Kab. Sigi			
3	Safeguard development and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% score Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD LG has issued R3 document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% score The Sigi District Government prepared a Land Provision Plan (LAP), a Land Due Diligence (DDR) document, and a Relocation Action Plan (RAP). Participate in monitoring and provide technical support for corrective actions to meet environmental and social management compliance. Facilitate law enforcement and supervise environmental and social management and monitoring plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Sigi local government allocates APBD to support social safeguard and environmental safeguard activities Budget support for publishing LAP documents, DDRs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Sigi District Government has issued LAP-RAP, AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and SPPL documents. Land acquisition has been completed with LARAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
4	Issuance of Building Regulations (PBG) and Certificate of Fitness (SLF) documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Sigi local government conducts field verification to ensure PBG and SLF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Sigi District APBD support for PBG and SLF issuance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 75% Progress of PBG document issuance 92.3% and SLF 29.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93.7 %



Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> submissions are in accordance with BG technical rules. – Local government conducts technical tests on Huntap 			
5	Occupancy and post-occupancy process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD – LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – The occupancy process has reached 99%; only three families have not occupied the Huntap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Sigi Regency APBD support for the occupancy process in the form of settlement infrastructure services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Occupancy decree has been issued by the local government, and occupancy progress is 100% 	100 %
6	Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD – LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Coordination of asset handover preparation – Establishment of asset management institution through Perda No. 5/2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Operational budget allocation of Rp. 89.8 Million for TPS-3R management and Rp. 125.8 for SMP 19 Sigi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – BASTO for TPS-3R and SMP 19 Sigi 	100 %
7	Information system and complaint handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD – LG has issued R3 document – Communication mechanism from Sigi District Government to the community is still under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – Dinas Kominfo organizes a public complaint system related to the implementation of CSRRP – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – The budget allocation for the LG complaints channel uses the Dinas's operational budget, there is no specific budget allocation to support this complaints system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Score 100% – The Sigi District Government already has a complaint channel through WA 08125556502 and kab.sigi@yahoo.co.id – Sigi district government appoints special officers to handle complaints from the public 	100 %

< 33 % : Inadequate
 33 % - 66 % : Moderately
 > 66 % : Adequate



Capacity Analysis of Donggala Regency Government in Disaster Management

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
1	Identification and determination of Disaster Affected People (DAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - The local government forms a WTB data collection team consisting of OPDs, sub-district heads, and village heads, assisted by community elements (RT and RW). - WTB data collection has been carried out - Local government has verified WTB data before the decree is issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Donggala Government allocates an operational budget for the Data Collection Team sourced from the APBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Regent Decree 188.45/0559 - Regent Decree 188.45/0402 - Regent Decree 188.45/0589 - Regent Decree 188.45/0590 - Regent Decree 188.45/0591 - Decree of the PKP Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %
2	Land provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD - LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Meeting between Bupati, Bappeda, and BPN with WTB to discuss follow-up plan for land provision - Agreement between the Donggala Regional Government and the community in allocating their own land to be built as independent housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Donggala Regency APBD allocation for land purchase for 17 Satellite Shelter locations around Rp. 16.3 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Decree of the Regent of Donggala Number 188.45/0290/DPKP2 on Small Scale Land Acquisition Team for Development for Public Interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %
3	Safeguard development and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - The Donggala District Government prepared a Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Sigi local government allocates APBD to support social safeguard and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% - Donggala District Government has issued LAP-RAP, AMDAL, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %

Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision Plan (LAP) document, a Land Due Diligence (DDR) document, and a Relocation Action Plan (RAP). Participate in monitoring and provide technical support for corrective actions to meet environmental and social management compliance. Facilitate law enforcement and supervise environmental and social management and monitoring plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental safeguard activities Budget support for publishing LAP documents, DDRs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UKL-UPL and SPPL documents. Land acquisition has been completed with LARAP 	
4	Issuance of Building Regulations (PBG) and Certificate of Fitness (SLF) documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Donggala local government conducts field verification to ensure PBG and SLF submissions are in accordance with BG technical rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Donggala district budget support for PBG and SLF issuance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 50% The progress of PBG document issuance is 90.8%, and SLF has not been issued at all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87,5
5	Occupancy and post-occupancy process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD LG has issued R3 document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% The occupancy process has reached 99%; only three families have not yet occupied the Huntap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Donggala Regency APBD support for the occupancy process in the form of settlement infrastructure services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Occupancy Decrees have been issued 100% for 729 shelters, but occupancy has only reached 98.8%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %



Final Report
Thematic Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management CSRRP

No.	Indicator	Planning	Implementation	Budget	Documentation	Assessment
6	Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD LG has issued R3 document Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2016 on the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus of Donggala Regency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Donggala Regency Government has coordinated the preparation of asset handover Donggala government facilitates the establishment of KPP Tompe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 0% There is no budget allocation for the operation of the KPP The budget allocation plan is still limited to discourse and has never been discussed at the local government level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% BASTO Special House Shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %
7	Information system and complaint handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Disaster aspects have been included in the RPJMD LG has issued R3 document Communication mechanism from Sigi District Government to the community is still under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Dinas Kominfo organizes a public complaint system related to the implementation of CSRRP Dinas Kominfo coordinates responses to incoming complaints (one-stop service) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% The budget allocation for the LG grievance channel uses the Dinas operational budget, there is no specific budget allocation to support the grievance system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score 100% Means of complaint via telephone / WA / SMS 0817148048, Email humas.donggala@yahoo.co.id, or telephone 0457 - 72208. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 %

< 33 % : Inadequate
 33 % - 66 % : Moderately
 > 66 % : Adequate

