



MAYOR OF SURAKARTA
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA
CITY

NUMBER 2 YEAR 2016

ABOUT
PREVENTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING
SLUMS AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

- Weigh : a. that the Regional Government is obliged to carry out prevention and improving the quality of slum housing and slums;
- b. that in order to implement the provisions of Article 98 paragraph (3) Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas;
- c. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a and b need to stipulate regulations Area on Prevention and Quality Improvement Against Slum Housing and Slum Settlements;
- Remember : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia 1945;
2. Law Number 16 Year 1950 about Formation of Large Urban Areas in the Environment Provinces of East Java, Central Java, West Java and Regions Special Yogyakarta (State News of the Republic of Indonesia) 1950 Number 45);

3. Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing
and Residential Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of
Indonesia)
Indonesia 2011 Number 7, Additional Sheet
4. Country Number 5188);
Law Number 12 Year 2011 about
Formation of Legislation (Sheet)
Republic of Indonesia Law 2011 Number 82,
Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia
Number
5234);
5. Law Number 23 Year 2014 about
Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of
Indonesia)
2014 Number 244 Supplement to the State Gazette
Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended
the last few times with Law Number 9
2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law
Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government
(State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2015 Number 58
Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia
Number
5679);
By Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF
SURAKARTA CITY

And
MAYOR OF SURAKARTA

DECIDE:

Establish: REGULATIONS AREA ABOUT PREVENTION AND
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF SLUM HOUSING
AND SLUMS.

PIG
GENERAL
REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation, the following terms are defined:

1. The area is Surakarta City.
2. The Regional Government is the regional head as the organizing element Government Area Which lead implementation affairs government that is the authority of an autonomous region.
3. The Mayor is the Mayor of Surakarta.
4. The Regional People's Representative Council of Surakarta City which will then abbreviated as DPRD, it is a regional people's representative institution as an element of regional government administration.
5. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power the governmental power of the Republic of Indonesia which is assisted by The Vice President and ministers as referred to in the Law The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
6. The Provincial Government is the Central Java Provincial Government.
7. A house is a building that functions as a residence habitable, a means of fostering families, a reflection of dignity and the dignity of its inhabitants, as well as an asset for its owners.
8. Housing is a collection of houses as part of a settlement, both urban and rural, equipped with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill housing needs habitable.
9. Self-help housing is a house or housing that is built by on the initiative and efforts of the community, either individually or group, which includes repairs, restoration/expansion or construction of new houses and their surroundings.
10. Settlements are part of a residential environment which consists of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and have supporting activities for other functions in urban areas or rural areas.
11. Residential environment is part of a residential area which consists of more than one settlement unit.

12. Residential areas are part of the living environment outside protected areas, both urban and rural areas, which functions as a residential environment or environment housing and places of activity that support life and livelihood.
13. Slum housing is housing that has experienced decline. functional quality as a residence.
14. Slums are settlements that are not suitable for habitation because building irregularities, high building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that are not qualify.
15. Prevention is an action taken to avoid growth and development of slums and settlements new slum.
16. Quality improvement is an effort to improve quality. buildings and infrastructure, facilities and public utilities.
17. Funding is the provision of financial resources originating from from the state revenue and expenditure budget, the state revenue budget and regional spending, and/or other sources of funds spent for the provision of housing and residential areas in accordance with with the provisions of laws and regulations.
18. Low Income Communities, hereinafter abbreviated as MBR are people who have limited purchasing power so need government support to obtain a house.
19. Infrastructure is the basic physical facilities of a residential environment. meet certain standards for housing needs decent, healthy, safe and comfortable.
20. Facilities are facilities in a residential environment that function to support the organization and development of social life, culture, and economy.
21. Public utilities are supporting facilities for public services. residential environment.
22. Building Construction Permit, hereinafter abbreviated as IMB, is permits granted by the Surakarta City Government to building owners to build new, change, expanding, reducing and/or maintaining building structures in accordance with with applicable administrative and technical requirements.

23. The development actors are every person and/or government who carry out housing and settlement development.
24. Every person is an individual or a legal entity.
25. A community self-help group is a group of people who voluntarily unite in a group due to the existence of unifying bond, namely the existence of a vision, interests and needs the same, so that the group has the same goals. want to achieve together.

CHAPT ER II PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Article 2

This Regional Regulation is intended to provide a basis for efforts prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and settlements slums in the area.

Article 3

This Regional Regulation aims to:

- a. prevent the growth and development of slum housing and new slums in maintaining housing and settlements that have been built to maintain their quality;
- b. improving the quality of slum housing and settlements slums in realizing housing and residential areas habitable in a healthy, safe, harmonious and regular.

Article 4

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. criteria and typology of slum housing and slum settlements;
- b. prevention of the growth and development of slum housing and new slums;
- c. improving the quality of slum housing and settlements slum;

- d. provision of land;
- e. funding and financing systems;
- f. duties and obligations of regional government; and
- g. partnership patterns, community roles, and local wisdom.

CHAPTER III
CRITERIA AND TYPOLOGY OF SLUM HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS
SLUM

Part One
Criteria for Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

Article 5

- (1) The criteria for slum housing and slum settlements are:
 - criteria used to determine slum conditions in
 - a housing and settlement.
- (2) Criteria for slum housing and slum settlements as follows:
 - referred to in paragraph (1) includes the criteria for slums as reviewed from:
 - a. building;
 - b. local roads;
 - c. provision of drinking
 - water;
 - d. environmental
 - drainage;
 - e. wastewater management;
 - f. waste management; and
 - g. fire protection.

Article 6

- (1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the buildings as referred to in Chapter 5 Article (2) letter a includes:
 - a. building irregularity;
 - b. a high level of building density that is not in accordance with provisions of spatial planning; and/or
 - c. non-compliance with technical building requirements.
- (2) Building irregularities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is the condition of buildings in housing and settlements:

- a. does not comply with building regulations legislation, which includes regulating the form, size, placement, and appearance of buildings in a zone; and/or
 - b. does not meet building regulations and quality regulations environment in the Building and Environmental Planning Plan (RTBL), which includes the arrangement of environmental blocks, plots, buildings, floor height and elevation, environmental identity concept, concept environmental orientation, and street face.
- (3) A high level of building density that is not in accordance with provisions of the spatial planning plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is the condition of the building in housing and settlements with:
- a. Basic Building Coefficient (KDB) that exceeds the provisions laws and regulations, and/or RTBL; and/or
 - b. Building Floor Coefficient (KLB) which exceeds the provisions in laws and regulations, and/or RTBL.
- (4) Non-compliance with the technical requirements of the building as referred to in
- referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is the condition of the building at housing and settlements that conflict with the requirements:
- a. environmental impact control;
 - b. construction of buildings above and/or underground, water and/or public infrastructure/facilities;
 - c. building safety;
 - d. building health;
 - e. building comfort; and
 - f. building facilities.

Article 7

- (1) If a city does not yet have a RTRW, RDTR and/or RTBL, then assessment of building irregularity and density is carried out by refers to the building construction agreement for a period of time temporary.
- (2) If the building does not have a building permit and construction approval building for a temporary period, then the assessment irregularity and density of buildings carried out by the government

area by getting consideration from the Building Expert Team Building (TABG).

Article 8

- (1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the environmental roads as follows:
meantin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter b includes:
 - a. the neighborhood road network does not serve the entire neighborhood housing or settlements; and/or
 - b. poor quality of environmental road surfaces.
- (2) The neighborhood road network does not serve the entire neighborhood housing or settlements as referred to in paragraph (1)
letter a is the condition of part of the housing environment or settlements are not served by local roads.
- (3) The quality of the road surface is poor as referred to in
in paragraph (1) letter b is the condition of part or all of the road environment there is damage to the road surface.

Article 9

- (1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the perspective of the provision of drinking water as follows:
meantin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter c includes:
 - a. unavailability of safe access to drinking water; and/or
 - b. the drinking water needs of each individual are not met according to applicable standards.
- (2) Unavailability of safe access to drinking water as referred to in
Article (1) letter a is a condition where society cannot access drinking water that has a quality that is colorless, not odorless, and tasteless.
- (3) The drinking water needs of each individual are not met as
referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is a condition where the need drinking water for the community in residential areas or settlements do not reach a minimum of 120 liters/person/day.

Article 10

(1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the perspective of environmental drainage as follows:

meanin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter d includes:

a. environmental drainage is unable to drain rainwater runoff

thus causing puddles;

b. unavailability of drainage;

c. not connected to the urban drainage system;

d. not maintained so that there is an accumulation of solid and liquid waste

therein; and/or
e. poor quality of environmental drainage

construction.
(2) Environmental drainage is unable to drain rainwater runoff.

thus causing flooding as referred to in paragraph (1)

letter a is a condition where the environmental drainage network is not able to drain water overflow so that it causes puddles

with a height of more than 30 cm for more than 2 hours and occurs more than

than 2 times a year.
(3) Unavailability of drainage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter

b is a condition where tertiary channels and/or local channels not available.

(4) Not connected to the urban drainage system as

referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is a condition where the channel local is not connected to the channel in the hierarchy above it so that causing water to not be able to flow and causing puddles.

(5) Not maintained so that there is an accumulation of solid and liquid waste in

therein as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is

conditions where drainage channel maintenance is not carried out properly

a. routine maintenance; and/or
in the form of:

b. periodic maintenance

(6) The quality of environmental drainage construction is poor as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is a condition where the quality of construction poor drainage, because it is a soil excavation without lining material or cover or damage has occurred

Article 11

(1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the perspective of wastewater management as follows:

meantin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter e includes:

- a. wastewater management system does not comply with technical standards
- b. ^{applicable; and/or} local wastewater management infrastructure and facilities are not meet technical requirements.

(2) The wastewater management system does not comply with technical standards.

applies as intended in paragraph (1) letter a
conditions where wastewater management in residential environments or settlements do not have adequate systems, namely consisting of from toilets/toilets connected to septic tanks either physically or individual/domestic, communal or centralized.

(3) Wastewater management infrastructure and facilities do not meet requirements

technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b
is the condition of wastewater management infrastructure and facilities at housing or settlements where:
a. the gooseneck toilet is not connected to a septic tank; or
b. the unavailability of a local waste processing system or centralized.

Article 12

(1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from waste management as mentionedin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter f includes:

- a. waste infrastructure and facilities do not comply with technical requirements;
- b. the waste management system does not meet the requirements technical; and/or
- c. no maintenance means And infrastru management waste resulting in environmental pollution ^{re}by waste, both clean water sources, soil and drainage networks.

(2) Waste infrastructure and facilities do not comply with requirements.

technical matters as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are
conditions where waste infrastructure and facilities are in the environment
inadequate housing or settlements as follows:

- a. trash bins with waste sorting on a domestic scale or household;
 - b. waste collection point (TPS) or TPS 3R (reduce, reuse, *recycle*) on a settlement scale;
 - c. garbage carts and/or garbage trucks on a neighborhood scale;
 - And
 - d. waste collection point on a residential scale or waste bank group.
- (3) The waste management system does not meet technical requirements. as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is a condition where waste management in residential areas or settlements do not meet the following requirements:
- a. domestic storage and sorting;
 - b. environmental collection;
 - c. environmental transportation; and
 - d. environmental management.
- (4) Lack of maintenance of waste management facilities and infrastructure so that the surrounding environment is polluted by waste, both sources of clean water, land and drainage networks as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is a condition where maintenance of waste management facilities and infrastructure is not implemented in the form of:
- a. routine maintenance; and/or
 - b. periodic maintenance.

Article 13

- (1) The criteria for slums are reviewed from the perspective of fire protection as follows:
- meantin Chapter 5 Article (2) letter g includes the unavailability of:
- a. fire protection infrastructure; and/or
 - b. fire protection facilities.
- (2) Unavailability of fire protection infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a condition where there is no availability of fire protection infrastructure including:
- a. water supply from natural or artificial sources;
 - b. local roads that make it easier for vehicles to enter and exit firefighter;

- c. means of communication for notification of fire to the Fire Department; and
 - d. data on environmental fire protection systems.
- (3) Unavailability of fire protection facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is a condition where there is no availability fire protection infrastructure which includes:
- a. light fire extinguisher (APAR);
 - b. pump car;
 - c. ladder car as needed; and
 - d. other supporting equipment.

Part Two

Typology of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

Article 14

- (1) The typology of slum housing and slum settlements is slum and slum housing clusters based on geographical location.
- (2) Typology of slum housing and slum settlements as follows referred to in paragraph (1), consists of slum housing and slums:
- a. at the water's edge;
 - b. on the plains; and
 - c. in the hills.
- (3) Typology of slum housing and slum settlements as follows referred to in paragraph (2) must be adjusted to the allocation of the intended use in spatial planning.
- (4) In the event that the spatial plan does not allocate the existence of typology of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (3), then its existence must be transferred to appropriate location.

CHAPTE
R IV
PREVENTION OF HOUSING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
NEW SLUMS AND SLUMS

Part One

General

Article 15

Prevention of the growth and development of slum housing and new slum settlements are implemented through:

- a. supervision and control;
- b. community empowerment.

Part Two

Supervision and Control

Paragraph 1

General

Article 16

(1) Supervision and control as referred to in Chapter 15

letter a is carried out in accordance with:

- a. licensing;
- b. technical standards;
- and
- c. functional

suitability.
(2) Supervision and control as referred to in paragraph (1)

implemented on:

- a. planning stage;
- b. development stage; and
- c. utilization stage.

Paragraph 2
Forms of Supervision and Control

Article 17

- (1) Supervision and control of compliance with licensing
as mentioned in Chapter 16 paragraph (1) letter a corresponds to
provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Supervision and control of compliance with licensing
as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out at the stage
housing and settlement planning.
- (3) Supervision and control of compliance with licensing
as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to ensure:
 - a. suitability of the location of planned housing and settlements
with spatial planning; and
 - b. integration of infrastructure, facilities and development plans
public utilities in accordance with the provisions and technical
standards
applies.

Article 18

- (1) Supervision and control of conformity to technical standards
as referred to in Chapter 16 Article (1) letter b is carried out
to:
 - a. building;
 - b. local roads;
 - c. provision of drinking
water;
 - d. environmental
drainage;
 - e. wastewater management;
 - f. waste management; and
 - g. fire protection.
- (2) Supervision and control of conformity to technical standards
as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out at the stage
housing and settlement development.
- (3) Supervision and control of conformity to technical standards
as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to ensure:

- a. fulfillment of the service system built in accordance with the provisions applicable technical standards;
- b. the quantity of capacity and dimensions built are fulfilled in accordance with applicable technical standards;
- c. the quality of the materials used is met and the quality of service provided is in accordance with technical standard provisions applicable.

Article 19

(1) Supervision and control of conformity to functional suitability as referred to in Chapter 16 Article (1) letter c is carried out to:

- a. building;
- b. local roads;
- c. provision of drinking water;
- d. environmental drainage;
- e. wastewater management;
- f. waste management; and
- g. fire protection.

(2) Supervision and control of conformity to functional suitability as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out at the stage utilization of housing and settlements.

(3) Supervision and control of conformity to functional suitability as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to ensure:

- a. service system conditions, quantity, capacity and dimensions as well as The quality of the materials used is still in accordance with their respective functional needs;
- b. the functional condition of the building and its infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in housing and settlements;
- c. condition of damage to buildings and infrastructure, facilities and utilities general does not reduce their respective functions.

Article 20

Supervision and control as referred to in Chapter 17,

Chapter 18, And Chapter 19 carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations

legislation.

Paragraph 3
Supervision and Control Procedures

Article 21

Supervision and control of growth and development
slum housing and new slum settlements as referred to
in Chapter 16, done with method:

- a. monitoring;
- b. evaluation; and
- c. reporting.

Article 22

- (1) Monitoring the growth and development of housing
slums and new slum settlements as referred to in
Chapter 21 letter a is an observation activity carried out
in terms of:
 - a. directly; and/or
 - b. indirectly.
- (2) Monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by
local government by involving the role of the community.
- (3) Direct monitoring as referred to in paragraph (1)
letter a is carried out through field observations at the location
indicated as having the potential to become a slum.
- (4) Indirect monitoring as referred to in paragraph
(1) letter b is carried out based on:
 - a. data and information regarding the slum areas being handled.
 - b. complaints from the public and mass media, social media, and
electronic media.
- (5) Monitoring the growth and development of housing
slums and new slums as referred to in
(1) is carried out periodically or as needed or
incidental.

Article 23

- (1) Evaluation in order to prevent the growth and development of slums and new slums as referred to in Chapter 21 letter b is an assessment activity measurably and objectively regarding monitoring results.
- (2) The evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by local government by involving the role of the community.
- (3) Regional governments can be assisted by experts with appropriate competencies.
adequate in terms of prevention and improving the quality of slums and slum areas.
- (4) The evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by assess the suitability of housing and settlements to:
 - a. licensing at the planning stage;
 - b. technical standards at the construction stage; and/or
 - c. functional feasibility at the utilization stage.
- (5) The results of the evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) are accompanied by
recommendations for preventing the growth and development of housing slums and new slums.

Article 24

- (1) Reporting in order to prevent the growth and development of slums and new slums as referred to in Chapter 21 letter c is a delivery activity monitoring and evaluation results.
- (2) Reporting as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by local government by involving the role of the community.
- (3) Regional governments can be assisted by experts with appropriate competencies.
adequate in terms of prevention and improving the quality of slums and slum areas.
- (4) Reporting of monitoring and evaluation results as referred to in paragraph (1) is used as the basis for regional governments to implement efforts to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and new slums as needed.
- (5) Reports on the results of monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be disseminated to the public.

Part Three
Community empowerment

Paragraph 1
General

Article 25

Community empowerment as referred to in Chapter 15 letter b carried out towards stakeholders in the housing sector and residential areas through:

- a. assistance; and
- b. information services.

Paragraph 2
Mentoring

Article 26

- (1) Assistance as referred to in Chapter 25 letter a intended to increase community capacity through facilitating the formation and facilitating the improvement of group capacity
- (2) ~~community self-reliance.~~ The assistance referred to in paragraph (1) is community service activities in the form of:
- a. counseling;
 - b. guidance; and
 - c. technical assistance.

Article 27

- (1) Counseling as referred to in Chapter 26 Article (2) letter a is activity For give informatio in increase public knowledge and awareness regardingⁿ prevention of the growth and development of slums and slums.

- (2) The counseling as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of socialization and dissemination.
- (3) The counseling as referred to in paragraph (1) may use aids and/or demonstration tools.

Article 28

- (1) Guidance as referred to in Chapter 26 Article (2) letter b is an activity to provide instructions or explanations regarding how to carry out activities or prohibitions on activities certain matters related to prevention of growth and development slums and slum areas.
- (2) Guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of:
 - a. guidance to community groups;
 - b. guidance to individual communities; and
 - c. guidance to the business world.

Article 29

- (1) Technical assistance as referred to in Chapter 26 Article (2) letter c is an activity to provide technical assistance in the form of:
 - a. physical;
 - and
 - b. non-physical.
- (2) Technical assistance in physical form as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a includes:
 - a. facilitation of maintenance and/or repair of buildings;
 - b. facilitation of maintenance and/or repair of local roads;
 - c. facilitation of maintenance and/or improvement of environmental drainage;
 - d. facilitation of maintenance and/or repair of facilities and infrastructure
 - e. ~~drinking water;~~ facilitation of maintenance and/or repair of facilities and infrastructure waste water; and/or
 - f. facilitation of maintenance and/or repair of facilities and infrastructure waste.
- (3) Technical assistance in non-physical form as referred to in Article (1) letter b includes:

- a. facilitating the preparation of planning;
 - b. facilitating institutional capacity strengthening;
 - c. facilitating the development of alternative financing; and/or
 - d. facilitating the preparation of the implementation of government cooperation with private.
- (4) Provisions regarding technical assistance as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are further regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

Article 30

Assistance as referred to in Chapter 26 implemented with the following procedural provisions:

- a. assistance is carried out by the regional government through units work of regional apparatus responsible for affairs housing and settlements;
- b. mentoring is carried out periodically to prevent the growth of and the development of slums and slum settlements new;
- c. mentoring is carried out by involving experts and academics and/or community leaders who have knowledge and adequate experience in prevention and quality improvement against slums and slum settlements;
- d. assistance is carried out by determining the location of housing and settlements that require assistance;
- e. mentoring is carried out by first studying reporting of monitoring and evaluation results that have been made both individually and
- f. periodically or as needed or incidentally; mentoring is carried out based on the implementation plan and predetermined budget allocation.

Paragraph 3

Information Services

Article 31

- (1) Information services as referred to in Chapter 25 letter b is a service activity to the community in the form of

news coverage of matters related to efforts to prevent slum housing and slums.

- (2) Information services as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
- a. spatial planning;
 - b. building and environmental planning;
 - c. licensing; and
 - d. housing and settlement standards.
- (3) Information services as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out local government to open access to information for the public.

Article 32

- (1) The regional government conveys information via electronic media. and/or print.
- (2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) uses the language which is easy to understand.

CHAPTE R V QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS TOWARDS SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

Part One

General

Article 33

- (1) Improving the quality of slum housing and settlements slums are preceded by location determination and planning handling.
- (2) Patterns of handling slum housing and settlements slums as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be followed up with management to maintain and safeguard the quality of housing and sustainable settlements.

Part Two

Location
Determination

Paragraph 1

General

Article 34

- (1) Determination of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (1) carried out in slum areas and slum settlements with an area of less than 10 Ha which is the responsibility of the government
- (2) Regional governments can provide input in determining area. slum areas and slum settlements with an area of:
- a. above 10 Ha up to 15 Ha which is under the authority of provincial government; and
 - b. above 15 Ha which is the authority of the central government.
- (3) Determination of the location of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (1) must be preceded by a data collection process carried out by the regional government by involving the role of public.
- (4) The data collection process as referred to in paragraph (1) includes: process:
- a. location identification;
 - and
 - b. location assessment.
- (5) Determination of location is carried out by the regional government in the form of
- The Mayor's decision is based on the results of the location assessment.
- (6) Determination of location is followed up with handling planning. slums and slum settlements carried out by local government by involving the community.

Article 35

Identification of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 Article (4) letter a, includes identification of:

- a. housing and settlement units;
- b. slum conditions;

- c. land legality; and
- d. other considerations.

Article 36

- (1) Identification of housing and settlement units as follows:
referred to in Chapter 35 letter a is an attempt to determine the boundaries or scope of the housing entity and formal or self-help settlements from each location in a city area.
- (2) Determination of housing and settlement units as follows:
referred to in paragraph (1) for formal housing and settlements carried out with a functional approach through delineation identification.
- (3) Determination of housing and settlement units as follows:
referred to in paragraph (1) for self-help housing and settlements carried out with an administrative approach.
- (4) Determination of self-help housing units as referred to in Article (3) is carried out with an administrative approach at the neighborhood level.
- (5) ^{inhabitant.} Determination of self-help settlement units as referred to in Article (3) is carried out with an administrative approach at the level ward.

Article 37

- (1) Identification of slum conditions as referred to in Chapter 35 letter b is an effort to determine the level of slums in a housing and settlement by identifying problems with the condition of buildings and facilities and infrastructure his supporters.
- (2) Identification of slum conditions as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out based on the criteria of slum housing and settlements slum.

Article 38

- (1) Identification of the legality of land as referred to in Chapter 35 letter c is the identification stage to determine status

land legality in every slum and settlement location
slums as a basis for determining the form of handling.

- (2) Identification of the legality of land as referred to in paragraph (1)
covers aspects:
- a. clarity of land ownership status, and
 - b. conformity with spatial planning.
- (3) Clarity regarding land ownership status as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is clarity regarding land ownership status in the form of:
- a. self-ownership, with proof of a certificate of title document
land or other forms of land status documents
valid; or
 - b. ownership of other parties (including customary/customary property),
with evidence
land use permit from the land rights holder or owner
land in the form of a written agreement between the land rights
holders
- (4) Compliance with the spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b constitutes suitability for land use in the spatial plan, with evidence of a Spatial Utilization Permit.

Article 39

- (1) Identification of other considerations as referred to in Chapter 35
letter d is the identification stage for several other things that
non-physical in nature to determine the priority scale of handling
slums and slum areas.
- (2) Identification of other considerations as referred to in paragraph (1)
covers aspects:
- a. strategic value of
location;
 - b. population; and
 - c. social, economic, and cultural
conditions.
- (3) The strategic value of the location as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a
is a consideration of the location of housing or settlements
on:
- a. strategic function of the city;
 - or
 - b. not a strategic function of the
city.

- (4) Population as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is a consideration of population density at the location housing or settlements with classification:
- a. low, namely population density below 150 people/ha;
 - b. moderate, namely population density between 151–200 people/ha;
 - c. high, namely population density between 201–400 people/ha;
 - d. very dense, namely a population density of over 400 people/ha;
- (5) Social, economic and cultural conditions as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is a consideration of the potential of the location housing or settlements in the form of:
- a. social potential, namely the level of community participation in support development;
 - b. economic potential, namely the existence of certain economic activities which strategic for the local community;
 - c. cultural potential, namely the existence of cultural activities or heritage certain ones owned by the local community.

Article 40

- (1) Procedures for recording data on identifying slum housing locations and slum settlements are carried out by regional work units who is responsible for organizing housing and settlement.
- (2) The data collection procedures as referred to in paragraph (1) also carried out by involving the role of the community at the location indicated as slum housing and slum settlements.
- (3) To support the data collection procedures as referred to in (1), the regional government prepares the form and procedures data collection on identification of slum and settlement locations slum.
- (4) The data entry format and procedures as referred to in Article (3) is listed in Attachment I which is an integral part separate from this regional regulation.

Article 41

- (1) Location assessment as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (4) letter b is carried out to assess the results of the location identification that has been carried out carried out on aspects:
 - a. slum conditions;
 - b. land legality; and
 - c. other considerations.
- (2) Location assessment based on aspects of slum conditions as referred to in referred to in paragraph (1) letter a consists of the following classifications:
 - a. light category slum;
 - b. medium category slums; and
 - c. severe slum category.
- (3) Location assessment based on land legality aspects as referred to in referred to in paragraph (1) letter b consists of the following classifications:
 - a. legal land status; and
 - b. the land status is not legal.
- (4) Assessment based on other considerations as referred to in referred to in paragraph (1) letter c consists of:
 - a. other considerations of low category;
 - b. other considerations in the moderate category; and
 - c. other high category considerations.
- (5) The formulation of location assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) listed in Appendix II which is an integral part separate from this regional regulation.

Paragraph 2

Location Determination Provisions

Article 42

- (1) Determination of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (1) based on slum conditions, land legality aspects, and typology used as a consideration in determining the handling pattern slums and slum areas.

- (2) Determination of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (1) based on other aspects of consideration used as a basis determining handling priorities.

Article 43

- (1) Determination of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (3) equipped with:
- a. table listing the locations of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - And
 - b. map of the distribution of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) The location list table as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, contains:
- data related to location name, area, administrative scope, coordinate points,
 - slum conditions, land status and handling priorities for every location of slum housing and slum settlements that
- (3) Handling priorities as referred to in paragraph (2) ^{set} based on the results of the assessment of other aspects of consideration.
- (4) The format for completing the location determination as referred to in Article (1) is listed in Attachment III which is an integral part separate from this regional regulation.

Article 44

- (1) Determination of the location as referred to in Chapter 34 verse (3) a review is carried out at least 1 (one) time in 5 (five) year.
- (2) The review as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by local government to find out the reduction in the number of locations and/or the area of slum housing and slum settlements as the results of the handling that has been carried out.
- (3) The review as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the data collection process.
- (4) The results of the review as referred to in paragraph (1) determined in the form of a mayoral decree.

Article 45

- (1) Handling planning as referred to in Chapter 34 paragraph (6) is carried out through the following stages:
 - a. preparation;
 - b. survey;
 - c. compilation of data and facts;
 - d. analysis;
 - e. preparation of handling concepts; and
 - f. preparation of handling plans.
- (2) Preparation of a handling plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f is a short-term, medium-term, and/or long term and its financing.
- (3) The handling plan as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined in the form of a mayoral regulation as a basis for handling slums and slum areas.

Part Three

Handling Patterns

Paragraph 1

General

Article 46

- (1) Handling patterns are based on the results of the assessment of condition aspects.
- (2) ~~The handling patterns as referred to in paragraph (1)~~ ^{slums and legal aspects of land} planned taking into account the typology of slum housing and slums.
- (3) The handling patterns as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. restoration;
 - b. rejuvenation; and
 - c. resettlement.
- (4) The handling patterns as referred to in paragraph (3) are carried out by the central government, provincial government and local government in accordance with its authority by involving the role of the community.

(5) Patterns of handling housing and slum settlements in

special areas are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations

Legislation.

Article 47

The handling patterns as referred to in Chapter 46 verse (1)

regulated by the following provisions:

- a. in the case of a location that has a light slum classification with the status legal land, then the handling pattern carried out is restoration;
- b. in the case of a location that has a moderate slum classification with the status legal land, then the handling pattern carried out is restoration or rejuvenation;
- c. in the case of a location that has a severe slum classification with the status legal land, then the handling pattern carried out is rejuvenation;
- d. in the case of a location that has a light slum classification with the status illegal land, then the handling pattern that is carried out is resettlement;
- e. in terms of location having a moderate slum classification with status illegal land, then the handling pattern that is carried out is resettlement; and
- f. in the case of a location that has a severe slum classification with the status illegal land, then the handling pattern that is carried out is resettlement.

Article 48

Patterns for handling slum housing and slum settlements with

considering the typology as referred to in Chapter 46 verse (2)

regulated by the following provisions:

- a. in terms of location, it is included in the slum housing typology and slums on the water's edge, then the handling carried out must pay attention to the characteristics of the bearing capacity of the water's edge soil,
- b. in terms of location, it is included in the slum housing typology and slum settlements in the plains, then the handling carried out

must pay attention to the characteristics of the soil bearing capacity, soil type

- c. and soil sustainability; and
in terms of location, it is included in the slum housing typology and
slum settlements in the hills, then the handling carried out
must pay attention to the characteristics of the slope, soil bearing
capacity,
soil type and soil sustainability.

Paragraph 2

Restoration

Article 49

- (1) Restoration as referred to in Chapter 46 Article (3) letter a
carried out for repair and/or reconstruction
housing and settlements become housing and settlements
habitable.
- (2) The restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) is an activity
home repairs, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities for
restore function to its original state.
- (3) The restoration as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through
stage:
- a. pre-construction;
 - b. construction; and
 - c. post construction.

Article 50

- (1) Renovation at the pre-construction stage as referred to in
Chapter 49 Article (3) letter a includes:
- a. identification of problems and assessment of restoration needs;
 - b. socialization and community discussions in affected
communities;
 - c. data collection on affected communities;
 - d. preparation of restoration plans; and
 - e. deliberation for agreement.
- (2) Renovation at the construction stage as referred to in Chapter
49 Article (3) letter b includes:
- a. construction implementation process;
 - and

- b. monitoring and evaluation of construction implementation.
- (3) Restoration at the post-construction stage as referred to in Chapter 49 Article (3) letter c includes:
 - a. utilization; and
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 3
Rejuvenation

Article 51

- (1) Rejuvenation as referred to in Chapter 46 Article (3) letter b carried out to realize the conditions of houses, housing, and better settlements to protect safety and the safety of residents and the surrounding community.
- (2) Rejuvenation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through complete demolition and arrangement of the house, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities.
- (3) Rejuvenation as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out by first providing temporary accommodation for affected communities.
- (4) Rejuvenation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through stage:
 - a. pre-construction;
 - b. construction; and
 - c. post construction.

Article 52

- (1) Rejuvenation at the pre-construction stage as referred to in Chapter 51 Article (4) letter a includes:
 - a. identification of problems and assessment of rejuvenation needs;
 - b. socialization and community discussions in affected communities;
 - c. data collection on affected communities;
 - d. preparation of rejuvenation plans;
 - e. deliberation and discussion of agreement; and
 - f. temporary housing for affected communities.

(2) Prejuvenation on stage construction as meant in Chapter

51 Article (4) letter b includes:

- a. compensation process for affected communities according to regulations
- b. ^{legislation;} temporary housing for affected communities in other locations;
- c. process implementatio construction rejuvenation on location existing settlements;
- d. monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rejuvenation construction; and
- e. the process of re-occupying affected communities.

(3) Rejuvenation at the post-construction stage as referred to

in Chapter 51 Article (4) letter c includes:

- a. utilization; and
- b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 4

Resettlement

Article 53

(1) Resettlement as referred to in Chapter 46 verse (3)

letter c is done to realize the conditions of houses, housing, and better settlements to protect safety and safety of residents and the community.

(2) Resettlement as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through stages:

- a. pre-construction;
- b. construction; and
- c. post construction.

Article 54

(1) Resettlement at the pre-construction stage as referred to

in Chapter 53 Article (2) letter a includes:

- a. study of spatial utilization and/or study of land legality;
- b. data collection on affected communities;

- c. preparation of new settlement plans, demolition plans
existing settlements and settlement implementation plans
return;
 - d. socialization and community discussions in affected communities;
 - e. deliberation and discussion of agreement; and
 - f. temporary housing for people in housing and
slums in disaster-prone locations.
- (2) Resettlement during the construction phase as referred to
in Chapter 53 Article (2) letter b includes:
- a. compensation process for affected communities in accordance with the
Regulations
 - b. ^{Legislation;} land legalization process at new settlement locations;
 - c. the process of implementing the construction of housing development
and
 - d. ^{new settlements;} monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of settlement
construction
 - e. ^{return;} the process of re-occupying affected communities; and
 - f. demolition process at existing residential locations.
- (3) Resettlement at the post-construction stage as
meant in Chapter 53 Article (2) letter c includes:
- a. utilization; and
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Part Four

Management

Paragraph 1

General

Article 55

- (1) Management of slums and slum settlements
that have been handled with the aim of maintaining and safeguarding
sustainable quality of housing and settlements.
- (2) Management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by
community independently.

- (3) Management by the community on an independent basis as referred to in paragraph (2) can be carried out by community self-help groups.
- (4) Management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through maintenance and repair.
- (5) Management can be facilitated by the regional government to increase self-reliance public in management habitable housing and settlements.
- (6) The facilitation as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out in form:
 - a. provision and socialization of norms, standards, guidelines and criteria;
 - b. providing guidance, training/counseling, supervision, and consultation;
 - c. providing convenience and/or assistance;
 - d. coordination between stakeholders periodically or according to the needs;
 - e. carrying out housing and settlement studies; and/or
 - f. development of information and communication systems.

Paragraph 2

Maintenance

Article 56

- (1) Maintenance of houses and public infrastructure, facilities and utilities as referred to in Chapter 55 Article (4) is carried out through regular maintenance and inspection.
- (2) House maintenance as referred to in paragraph (1) is mandatory. done by everyone.
- (3) Maintenance of public infrastructure, facilities and utilities for housing and settlements must be carried out by the local government and/or any person.
- (4) Maintenance of public facilities and utilities for residential areas must be carried out by the central government, provincial government, local government, and/or legal entity.
- (5) Maintenance of infrastructure for residential areas is mandatory. by the central government, provincial government, local government, and/or legal entity

Paragraph 3

Repair

Article 57

- (1) Repair of houses and public infrastructure, facilities and utilities as referred to in Chapter 55 Article (4) is carried out through rehabilitation or restoration.
- (2) Home repairs are mandatory for everyone.
- (3) Improvement of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing and settlements must be carried out by the regional government and/or each person.
- (4) Repairs to public facilities and utilities for residential areas are mandatory. carried out by the central government, provincial government, local government area, and/or any person.
- (5) Improvements to infrastructure in residential areas must be carried out by central government, provincial government, regional government, and/or legal entity.

CHAPTE
R VI
LAND PROVISION

Article 58

- (1) The regional government is responsible according to its authority on the provision of land in order to improve the quality of housing slums and slum areas.
- (2) The availability of land as referred to in paragraph (1) includes: its determination in the regional spatial planning plan is responsibility of local government.

Article 59

- (1) Provision of land to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements are one of the land acquisitions for development for the public interest.

- (2) Provision of land to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (1) may be done through:
- a. granting land rights to land that is directly controlled country;
 - b. land consolidation by landowners;
 - c. transfer or release of land rights by the land owner;
 - d. utilization and transfer of state-owned land or regional property in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations
 - e. invitation; and/or utilization of state land that was formerly abandoned land.
- (3) The provision of land as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTE
R VII
FUNDING AND FINANCING SYSTEM

Article 60

- (1) Funding is intended to guarantee ease of financing prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums.
- (2) Funding as referred to in paragraph (1) is the responsibility of local government responsibility.
- (3) Funding as referred to in paragraph (1) may be facilitated by central government and/or provincial government.
- (4) The sources of funds as referred to in paragraph (1) come from:
- a. state revenue and expenditure budget;
 - b. provincial revenue and expenditure budget;
 - c. regional revenue and expenditure budget; and/or
 - d. other sources of funds in accordance with the provisions of the regulations
- (5) The financing system required for prevention and control purposes improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements formulated in the handling plan set out in Mayor's Regulation.

CHAPTER
VIII
DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF REGIONAL
GOVERNMENT

Part One

General

Article 61

- (1) Prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slum settlements must be carried out by local governments.
- (2) In carrying out the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) local government coordinates with central government and provincial government.

Part Two

Duties of Local Government

Article 62

- (1) In carrying out prevention and improving the quality of slums and slum areas, local government has the task:
 - a. formulate city policies and strategies and plans urban development related to prevention and quality improvement slums and slum settlements;
 - b. conducting city-scale surveys and data collection regarding locations slums and slum settlements;
 - c. carrying out community empowerment;
 - d. carry out development of residential areas and facilities and infrastructure in prevention efforts and improving quality slums and slum settlements;
 - e. carry out construction of habitable houses and housing for the community, especially the poor and marginalized communities low income;
 - f. provide social assistance and empowerment to poor and low-income communities;

- g. provide guidance related to the role of the community and local wisdom in the housing and settlement sector; and
 - h. carry out land provision in prevention efforts and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) The implementation of the functions as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out
- by regional work units according to their authority.
- (3) Regional governments coordinate and synchronize programs
- between regional work units.
- (4) Implementation of program coordination and synchronization is carried out by the team.
- coordination formed by the mayor's decision.

Part Three

Obligations of Local Government

Article 63

- (1) The obligation of regional government in preventing the growth and the development of slums and slum settlements carried out at the following stages:
- a. supervision and control; and
 - b. community empowerment.
- (2) Obligations of regional government at the supervision and control stage control as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a includes:
- a. carry out supervision and control of compliance licensing at the housing and settlement planning stage;
 - b. carry out supervision and control of compliance technical standards at the housing development stage and settlements; and
 - c. carry out supervision and control of conformity functional suitability at the housing utilization stage and settlement.
- (3) Obligations of local government at the community empowerment stage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b includes:
- a. to give mentoring to public For increase awareness and participation in prevention against the growth and development of slum housing and

- slum settlements, through counseling, guidance and technical assistance; and
- b. provide information services to the public regarding spatial planning, licensing and technical standards for housing and settlements and news about matters related to prevention efforts slums and slum areas.

Article 64

- (1) The obligation of regional government to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements are carried out in stages:
 - a. location determination;
 - b. handling; and
 - c. management.
- (2) Obligations of local government at the location determination stage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a includes:
 - a. identify the locations of slums and settlements slums through field surveys involving the role of public;
 - b. carry out assessments of slum and settlement locations slum according to the specified criteria;
 - c. determine the location of slums and settlements slums through the Mayor's decision; and
 - d. conduct a review of the housing location determination slums and slums every year.
- (3) The regional government's obligations at the handling stage as follows: referred to in paragraph (1) letter b includes:
 - a. carry out planning for handling slum housing and slums;
 - b. conducting socialization and public consultation on planning results handling of slums and settlements slum; and
 - c. carry out handling against slum housing and slum settlements through patterns of restoration, rejuvenation, and/or resettlement.
- (4) The obligations of the regional government at the management stage as follows: referred to in paragraph (1) letter c includes:

- a. empowering the community to build participation in management;
- b. provide facilities in efforts to form groups community self-reliance; and
- c. provide facilities and assistance to the community in maintenance and repair efforts.

Part Four
Coordination
Pattern

Article 65

- (1) The regional government in carrying out its duties and obligations, coordinate with the central government and local government province.
- (2) Coordination carried out by the regional government as follows: referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. synchronizing regional policies and strategies in prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums with provincial policies and strategies and national;
 - b. submitting the results of determining the location of housing slums and slums to the provincial government and Central government;
 - c. synchronize housing management plans slums and slums in the Area with plans provincial and national development; and
 - d. provide requests for facilitation and technical assistance in forms of coaching, planning and related development prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums.

CHAPTE
R IX
PARTNERSHIP PATTERNS, COMMUNITY ROLES, AND LOCAL
WISDOM

Part One

Partnership
Pattern

Article 66

- (1) Pattern partnership between stakeholder interest Which can developed in an effortⁿ to improve^s the quality of housing slums and slum settlements, namely:
- a. partnership between local government and state-owned business entities
 - b. ^{state, regional, or private; and} partnership between local government and the community.
- (2) Partnership between regional governments and state-owned enterprises, regional, or private as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a can be developed through:
- a. planning and collection of social responsibility funds company;
 - b. planning and implementation of corporate social responsibility to support prevention and quality improvement against slums and slum settlements
- (3) Partnership between local government and the community as follows: referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be developed through increasing the role of the community in prevention and improvement quality of slums and slum settlements.

Part Two

Role of Society

Paragraph 1

The Role of Society in Prevention

Article 67

The role of society in preventing the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements are carried out in stages:

- a. supervision and control; and
- b. community empowerment.

Article 68

The role of the community at the monitoring and control stage as follows meant in Chapter 67 paragraph (1) letter a is carried out in the form:

- a. actively participate in maintaining the compliance of building permits, housing and settlements at the planning stage and also participate assist local governments in supervision and control compliance with permits for building planning, housing and settlements in the area;
- b. actively participate in maintaining the conformity of technical standards of buildings, housing and settlements at the development stage and also participate assist local governments in supervision and control conformity of technical standards for building construction, housing and settlements in its environment; and
- c. actively participate in maintaining the suitability of the building's function, housing and settlements at the utilization stage and also participate assist local governments in supervision and control suitability of the function of the use of buildings, housing and settlements in its surroundings.

Article 69

The role of the community at the community empowerment stage as meant in Chapter 67 paragraph (1) letter a is carried out in the form:

- a. participate active in various activity counseling, guidance, and/or technical assistance carried out by central government, provincial government and/or local government to increase awareness and participation in order to prevention of the growth and development of slums and slums; and
- b. utilize and help with information services provided by the central government, provincial government and/or local government regarding spatial planning, licensing and technical standards for housing and settlements and reporting on matters

related to efforts to prevent slums and settlements
slum.

Paragraph 2

The Role of Society in Improving Quality

Article 70

The role of society in improving the quality of slum housing
and slum settlements are carried out at the following stages:

- a. location determination and planning for handling slum housing
and slums;
- b. improving the quality of slum housing and settlements
slum; and
- c. management of slums and slum settlements.

Article 71

- (1) In determining the location as referred to in Chapter 70 letter
a, the community can:

- a. participate in the process of recording slum housing locations
and slums, by following field surveys and/or
or provide the required data and information as required
with applicable provisions; And
- b. participate in providing opinions on the results
determination of the location of slums and slum settlements
based on considerations in the form of documents or data and
related information that has been provided during the data collection
process.

- (2) In the planning as referred to in Article 70 letter a,

society can:

- a. actively participate in the discussions held on
stages of planning for handling slum housing and
slum settlements carried out by local governments;
- b. provide opinions and considerations to the relevant agencies
authorized in preparing housing management plans
slums and slums;

- c. provide commitment to support the implementation of the plan handling of slums and slum settlements related locations in accordance with their authority; and/or
- d. convey opinions and considerations regarding the results determination of slum housing management plans and slum settlements with a strong basis for consideration in the form of documents or data and related information that has been submitted in the planning process.

Article 72

- (1) The role of society in the stage of improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in Chapter 70 letter b, can be done in the process:
 - a. restoration or rejuvenation; and
 - b. resettlement;
- (2) In the process of restoration or rejuvenation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, the public can:
 - a. actively participate in community outreach and discussions affected communities;
 - b. actively participate in deliberations and discussions to reach agreements
 - c. ~~participate in the implementation of restoration and rejuvenation, both~~ restoration and rejuvenation plans; in the form of funds, manpower and materials;
 - d. assisting local governments in efforts to provide land related to the process of restoration and rejuvenation of houses, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities;
 - e. help maintain order in the implementation of restoration and rejuvenation;
 - f. prevent actions that may hinder or obstruct the process of carrying out restoration and rejuvenation; and/or
 - g. report the actions as referred to in letter f, to the relevant authorities so that the restoration and rejuvenation process can run smoothly.
- (3) In the resettlement process as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, the public can:

- a. actively participate in community outreach and discussions
affected communities;
- b. actively participate in deliberations and discussions to reach
agreements
- c. ^{resettlement plan;}
assisting local governments in providing land
needed for the resettlement process;
- d. help maintain order in the implementation of settlements
return;
- e. participate in the implementation of resettlement, either in the form of
funds, manpower and materials;
- f. prevent actions that may hinder or obstruct
the process of implementing resettlement; and/or
- g. report the actions as referred to in letter d,
to the authorities so that the resettlement process can be carried out
running smoothly.

Article 73

In the management stage of slum housing and slum settlements
as meant in in Chapter 70 letter c, the public can:

- a. actively participate in various local government programs in
maintenance and repairs at every slum housing location and
slums that have been handled;
- b. actively participate independently and/or in self-help groups
community in maintenance and repair efforts, both in the form of
funds, manpower and materials;
- c. maintaining order in house maintenance and repairs as well as
infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in housing and settlements;
- d. prevent actions that may hinder or obstruct
the process of carrying out maintenance and repairs; and/or
- e. report the actions as intended in letter d, to
authorized agency so that the maintenance and repair process can be
carried out
running smoothly.

Paragraph 3
Community Self-Help Group

Article 74

- (1) The involvement of community self-help groups is an effort to optimizing the role of society in improving quality against slums and slum settlements.
- (2) Community self-help groups are formed by the community as a whole. self-help or on the initiative of the local government.
- (3) The formation as referred to in paragraph (2) is not necessary. carried out in cases where there are already community self-help groups similar.
- (4) Formation of community self-help groups as referred to in paragraph (2) is adjusted to the provisions of statutory regulations invitation.

Part Three
Local wisdom

Article 75

Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements in the region is implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and based on the spirit of mutual cooperation in organizing housing for Goodness of the City "**sagotrahg u m r e g a h n d a n d a n i o m a h , s a i y e g s a e k o construction projectproject**".

CHAPTE
R X
TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Part One
Condition

Paragraph 1
Other Provisions

Article 76

- (1) Planning and designing of houses, housing and settlements must meet technical, administrative, spatial and cultural requirements and ecological.
- (2) Planning of public infrastructure, facilities and utilities must meet administrative, technical and ecological requirements.
- (3) Planning of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities can be carried out by the Community.

Article 77

- (1) The construction of houses, housing and/or settlements must be carried out in accordance with the regional spatial planning.
- (2) Development of public infrastructure, facilities and utilities must be carried out.
- (3) ~~in accordance with plans, designs and permits.~~ Development of public housing infrastructure, facilities and utilities and/or settlements must meet the following requirements:
 - a. suitability between service capacity and number of occupants;
 - b. integration between infrastructure, facilities and public utilities and residential environment; and
 - c. technical provisions for the development of infrastructure, facilities and utilities
- (4) ~~general.~~ Infrastructure, facilities and public utilities that have been completed by everyone must be handed over to the local government according to with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 78

- (1) The implementation of residential areas is carried out through stages.
 - a. planning;
 - b. development;
 - c. utilization; and
 - d. control.
- (2) Organization of residential areas as referred to in Article 78 paragraph (1) must comply with plans and permits in accordance with laws and regulations invitation.

Paragraph 2

Prohibition

Article 79

- (1) Every person is prohibited from carrying out housing development.
which do not comply with the criteria, specifications, requirements, infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as agreed.
- (2) Everyone is prohibited from building housing and/or settlements.
outside areas specifically designated for housing and settlement.
- (3) Everyone is prohibited from building housing and/or settlements.
in a place that has the potential to cause danger to goods and/or person.
- (4) Every official is prohibited from issuing permits for building houses, housing, and/or settlements that do not conform to their function and utilization of space.
- (5) Everyone is prohibited from refusing or obstructing activities
resettlement of houses, housing, and/or settlements that
has been determined by the central government and/or regional government
after an agreement was reached with the local community.
- (6) Legal Entities that carry out housing development and settlements, it is prohibited to convert infrastructure, facilities and public utilities beyond their function.

- (7) Every person is prohibited from providing information that is not true data collection, monitoring, evaluation, control and process supervision.
- (8) Everyone is prohibited from changing all data that is in accordance with facts on the ground that generated in the implementation process prevention and improvement of the quality of housing and settlements slum.

CHAPTE
R XI
DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Article 80

In the event of a dispute regarding the implementation of prevention and improvement quality of housing and slums, prioritizing resolution disputes outside the court.

CHAPTE
R XII
ADMINISTRATIVE
SANCTIONS

Article 81

- (1) Any person who does not fulfill the provisions as referred to in referred to in Article 76 paragraph (1), Article 77 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), paragraph (4), Article 78 paragraph (1), and paragraph (2), Article 79 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), paragraph (4), paragraph (5), and paragraph (6) are subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. restrictions on development activities;
 - c. temporary suspension or permanent suspension of implementation development;
 - d. temporary suspension or permanent suspension of management housing or settlement;
 - e. temporary control by the local government (seal);
 - f. the obligation to dismantle the building within a certain time period certain;
 - g. restrictions on business activities;

- h. freezing of building permits;
 - i. revocation of building permit;
 - j. freezing/revocation of proof of house ownership;
 - k. order to demolish a house building;
 - l. freezing of business permits;
 - m. revocation of business license;
 - n. cancellation of existing permits;
 - o. obligation to restore land function within a certain period of time;
 - p. revocation of incentives;
 - q. imposition of administrative fines; and/or
 - r. location closure.
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in housing and residential areas.

CHAPTER
XIII
CRIMINAL
PROVISIONS

Article 82

Any person who violates the provisions in Article 79 paragraph (2), paragraph (7) and

Article (8) is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months. and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

CHAPTER
XIV
INVESTIGATION TERMS

Article 83

Apart from by the National Police Investigators, investigations into criminal violations

In this Regional Regulation, it is implemented by the Employee Investigating Officer

Civil Service (PPNS).

CHAPTE
R XV
TRANSITIONAL
PROVISIONS

Article 84

- (1) With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, all provisions and/or documents that have been determined or issued or issued by the Region before this Regional Regulation is stipulated, as long as it is still in accordance with this Regional Regulation, it is stated that it remains applies.
- (2) With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, all provisions and/or documents that have been determined or issued or issued by the Region before this Regional Regulation is stipulated, but is contrary to and/or does not comply with Regional Regulations this needs to be adjusted.

CHAPTER
XVI
CLOSING

Article 85

- (1) The Implementing Regulations of this Regional Regulation are stipulated no later than 1 (one) year after this Regional Regulation is stipulated.
- (2) With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, the provisions that conflicting and/or inconsistent must be adjusted to This Regional Regulation.

Article 86

This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

In order for everyone to know, ordering the promulgation of the Regulations

This area is placed in the Surakarta City Regional Gazette.

Set in Surakarta
on April 13, 2016

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Signature & Stamp

FX HADI RUDYATMO

Enacted in Surakarta
on April 13, 2016

ACTING REGIONAL SECRETARY OF
SURAKARTA CITY

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT,

Signature &
Stamp

THE GRACE OF
SUTOMO

GAZETTE OF SURAKARTA CITY 2016 NUMBER 2

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA CITY, CENTRAL JAVA
PROVINCE

(2/2016)

EXPLANATION
ON
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA
CITY
NUMBER 2 YEAR 2016
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING
SLUMS AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

I.

GENERAL

Long-term development vision of Surakarta City 2005-2025

is "Surakarta Cultural City, Independent, Advanced, and Prosperous", For

Realizing the above development vision is achieved through missions development, as follows: First, realizing human resources quality human resources; Second, realizing an increase in quality public services; Third, realizing security and order; Fourth, to realize a stable regional economy; Fifth, create a good and healthy living environment; Sixth, realizing social protection; Seventh, realizing the availability of adequate and quality urban facilities and infrastructure. City Surakarta has experienced very rapid growth, experiencing developments in all areas of activity. Both in the industrial sector, services, housing, education, trade and transportation.

Along with the development of Surakarta City, there has been an increase built up area. This change causes an increase population density and settlement density. With the existence of increasing population density and settlement density, then this this can result in the emergence of housing and settlements slum, therefore there needs to be regulation so that this can be prevented.

Regional Regulation on Prevention and Quality Improvement Housing and Slums is a regional regulation implementing Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas. In the Law, prevention and improving the quality of housing and slum settlements to one of the important aspects whose arrangements are regulated in it. The existence of housing areas and slums in Surakarta City requires special handling so that it can be carried out

prevention of the emergence of new slum areas and improving the quality of
towards existing slum areas through 3 types of handling:
restoration, rejuvenation, or resettlement.

In order for prevention efforts and quality improvement to be carried out
housing and slums can be empowered and effective
then it is necessary to stipulate the regulations in a Regional Regulation
on Prevention and Improvement of Housing Quality and
Slums. This regional regulation seeks the participation of
a more active society at the planning level
implementation facilitated by the Surakarta City Government. Based on
these things-
regarding this and for the sake of legal certainty, it is necessary to determine
Regional Regulation on Prevention and Quality Improvement
Slums and Slum Settlement.

II. ARTICLE BY

ARTICLE Chapter

1 Quite clear.

Article 2

Quite clear.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

What is meant by drinking water includes washing and
bathe.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

Letter a

What is meant by artificial includes hydrants, and
water reservoirs.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Verse (3)

Quite clear.

Article 14

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by plains includes:

buildings above gutters, drainage, and on railway banks
train.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Verse(3)

Quite clear.

Verse (4)

Quite clear.

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Quite clear.

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Quite clear.

Article 21

Quite clear.

Article 22

Quite clear.

Article 23

Quite clear.

Article 24

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

Reporting must be carried out by the regional government with involving the role of the community, namely the PKP Working Group, RKPKP (SKPD),

academic and city observer.
Role public done through LKM (Institution

Community Self-Reliance) at the sub-district level which was formed

by the community for the implementation of PNPM programs

Urban Independence which is now a P2KP program.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

Quite clear.

Article 27

Quite clear.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Quite clear.

Article 31

Quite clear.

Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

Article 35

Quite clear.

Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Quite clear.

Article 39

Quite clear.

Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

Quite clear.

Article 46

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

Quite clear.

Verse (3)

Quite clear.

Verse (4)

Quite clear.

Verse (5)

What is meant by a special area is an area that is controlled by
by the Kasunanan palace and the Mangkunegaran palace as well
heritage area.

Article 47

Quite clear.

Article 48

Quite clear.

Article 49

Quite clear.

Article 50

Quite clear.

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Quite clear.

Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55

Quite clear.

Article 56

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Quite clear.

Article 59

Quite clear.

Article 60

Quite clear.

Article 61

Quite clear.

Article 62

Quite clear.

Article 63

Quite clear.

Article 64

Quite clear.

Article 65

Quite clear.

Article 66

Verse (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by community is a self-help group communities, non-governmental organizations and academics.

Verse (2)

Quite clear.

Article 67

Quite clear.

Article 68

Quite clear.

Article 69

Quite clear.

Article 70

Quite clear.

Article 71

Quite clear.

Article 72

Quite clear.

Article 73

Quite clear.

Article 74

Quite clear.

Article 75

Quite clear.

Article 76

Quite clear.

Article 77

Quite clear.

Article 78

Quite clear.

Article 79

Verse (1)

Quite clear.

Verse (2)

What is meant by outside the area specifically designated for housing and settlements including above; below road; in the river; in the channel; or in irrigation ditches.

Article 80

Quite clear.

Article 81

Quite clear.

Article 82

Quite clear.

Article 83

Quite clear.

Article 84

Quite clear.

Article 85

Quite clear.

Article 86

Quite clear.

SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE OF SURAKARTA CITY NUMBER 49

APPENDIX I
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA
CITY
NUMBER 2 YEAR 2016
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
ON SLUM HOUSING AND
SLUM

FORMAT FOR FILLING IN AND DATA
COLLECTION PROCEDURE
IDENTIFICATION OF SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENT
LOCATIONS

I.1. FILLING
FORMAT

A. SURVEYOR DATA

Surveyor Name :.....

Position :.....

Address :.....

Phone :.....

number

Survey Day/Date :

.....

B. RESPONDENT DATA

Respondent Name:

.....

Position :.....

Address :.....

Phone :.....

number

Filling Day/Date:

.....

C. GENERAL LOCATION
DATA

Location Name :.....

Area :.....

Coordinate :.....

Demographic:

Number of Souls:.....

Number of Males :

.....

Number of Women:

.....

Number of Families :

.....

Administrative:

RW :

Ward :

Subdistrict :

City :

Province :

Problem:.....

Potential :

Typology :

Location :

map

D. BUILDING CONDITION

1. Building Irregularity

Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% of buildings on site
shape, size,	<input type="checkbox"/>	have no regularity
placement and	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of buildings on site
appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	have no regularity
building	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of buildings on site
with directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	have no regularity
RDTR	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Compliance with the rules	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% building

buildings and
quality
management
environment
with directions
RTBL

	at the location does not have
	regularity 51% - 75% of buildings on location does not have
	regularity 25% - 50% of buildings on location does not have
	regularity

Please attach 1 photo showing the absence
building order on site.

.....
.....

Please attach the RDTR / RTBL Documents which are
building layout reference

.....
.....

2. Building Density Level

Average KDB :.....
value

building level :.....

Average KLB
value

building level :.....

Density Value

average building
flat

Compliance
level

density

building (KDB,

KLB and

density

building)

with directions

RDTR and RTBL

	76% - 100% building density at a location that does not comply with the provisions
	51% - 75% building density at a location that does not comply with the provisions
	25% - 50% building density at a location that does not comply with the provisions

Please attach 1 photo showing the level
building density at the location.

3. Non-compliance with Building Technical Requirements

Condition the building that has been arranged	<input type="checkbox"/>	impact control environment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	building construction above and/or below land, water and/or public infrastructure/facilities
	<input type="checkbox"/>	building safety
	<input type="checkbox"/>	building health building comfort
	<input type="checkbox"/>	building facilities
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Condition building on housing and settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% building at location no meet the requirements technical
	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of buildings on location does not meet technical requirements
	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of buildings on location does not meet technical requirements

Please can attached 1 Photo Which show
non-compliance with technical building requirements at the location.
.....

Please attach documents as references
technical requirements of the building
.....

1. Service Network Coverage

Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% area not
Housing and		served by network
Settlement		neighborhood road
that is served	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of the area is
by Network		not
Road		served by network
Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	neighborhood road
		25% - 50% of the area is
		not
		served by network
	<input type="checkbox"/>	neighborhood road

Please attach 1 image / map showing
environmental road network at the location.

.....

2. Road Surface Quality

Surface type	<input type="checkbox"/>	flexible pavement road
road	<input type="checkbox"/>	rigid pavement road
	<input type="checkbox"/>	paved road
		combination
	<input type="checkbox"/>	unpaved road
Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% of the area has
road surface		road surface quality
		the bad one
	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of the area has
		road surface quality
		the bad one
	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of the area has
		road surface quality
		the bad one

Please attach 1 photo that shows the quality.
poor (damaged) road surface.

.....

1. Lack of Safe Access to Drinking Water

Secure access		76% - 100% of the
against water		population does not
drink (have)		can access water
quality no		safe drinking
colored, no		51% - 75% of the
smelly, and		population does not
tasteless)		can access water
		safe drinking
		25% - 50% of the
		population does not
		can access water
		safe drinking

Please attach 1 photo showing the water quality.
drinking water that is accessible to the public.

.....

2. Unfulfilled drinking water needs

Capacity		76% - 100% of the
fulfillment		population does not
need		water needs are met
(60		drink at least
L/day)		51% - 75% of the
		population does not
		water needs are met
		drink at least
		25% - 50% of the
		population does not
		water needs are met
		drink at least

Please attach 1 photo showing less
fulfillment of drinking water needs at the location.

.....

G. ENVIRONMENTAL DRAINAGE
CONDITIONS

1. Inability to Drain Water Runoff

The puddle that		more than (30 cm high,
happen		for 2 hours and 2 events
		occurred
		x a year)
		less than (height 30 cm,
		for 2 hours and 2 events
		occurred

	<input type="checkbox"/>	x a year)
Flood Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% of the area occurs flood >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year
	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of the area occurs flood >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year
	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of the area occurs flood >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year
Please attach 1 photo showing the puddles on the location (if any).		
.....		
2. Lack of Drainage		
tertiary channel and/or local channels at the location	<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% area not drainage available environment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of the area is not drainage available environment
	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of the area is not drainage available environment
Please attach 1 photo showing the tertiary channel. and/or local channels at the location.		
.....		
3. Poor drainage maintenance		
Type maintenance drainage channel which is conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>	Routine maintenance
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Periodic maintenance
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Maintenance
drainage
performed on

<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% of the area has environmental drainage that dirty and smelly
<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% of the area has environmental drainage that dirty and smelly
<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% of the area has environmental drainage that dirty and smelly

Please attach 1 photo showing the activity.
drainage maintenance on site.

.....

4. Disconnection with Urban Drainage System

Component
drainage system
which is on
location

<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary channel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary channel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tertiary channel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Channels

Disconnection
channel local
with channel
on hierarch in
above it^y

<input type="checkbox"/>	76% - 100% drainage environment no connected to the hierarchy on
<input type="checkbox"/>	51% - 75% drainage environment no connected to the hierarchy on
<input type="checkbox"/>	25% - 50% drainage environment no connected to the hierarchy on

Please can attached 1 Photo Which show
the disconnection of local channels with channels in the hierarchy
above it on location.

.....

5. Drainage Construction Quality

Type of construction drainage	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div>Land channel</div> <div>Rock channel</div> <div>Concrete channel</div>
Quality Construction	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div>76% - 100% of the area has construction quality environmental drainage bad</div> <div>51% - 75% of the area has construction quality environmental drainage bad</div> <div>25% - 50% of the area has construction quality environmental drainage bad</div>
<p>Please attach 1 photo that shows the quality. poor drainage construction on site.</p> <p>.....</p>		
<p><u>H. CONDITIONS OF WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p><u>1. Wastewater Management System that Does Not Comply with Technical Standards</u></p>		
water treatment waste no adequate (toilet/toilet who does not connected with tank septic / wastewater treatment plant)	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div>76% - 100% of the area has water management system inappropriate waste technical standards</div> <div>51% - 75% of the area has water management system inappropriate waste technical standards</div> <div>25% - 50% of the area has water management system inappropriate waste technical standards</div>
<p>Please attach 1 document showing/explaining</p>		

wastewater management system on site.
.....

2. Wastewater Infrastructure and Facilities Do Not Meet Technical Requirements

Infrastructure and Means Water Treatment	Swan Neck Toilet Connected To Tank Septic
Existing Waste At Location	System Unavailability Waste treatment Local or Centralized

Mismatch Infrastructure and Means Water Treatment Waste with condition technical	76% - 100% of the area has infrastructure and facilities wastewater management which does not meet technical requirements
	51% - 75% of the area has infrastructure and facilities wastewater management which does not meet technical requirements
	25% - 50% of the area has infrastructure and facilities wastewater management which does not meet technical requirements

Please attach 1 photo showing the condition.
wastewater treatment infrastructure and facilities at locations that are not
meet tennis requirements.
.....

I. CONDITIONS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Waste Infrastructure and Facilities Do Not Meet Technical Requirements

Infrastructure and Means Garbage	Rubbish bin collection point waste (TPS) or TPS 3R
----------------------------------	--

What's On Location		garbage cart and/or garbage truck
		processing place integrated waste (TPST) on an environmental scale
Inconsistency Infrastructure and Means Garbage with Condition Technical		76% - 100% of the area has infrastructure and facilities waste management does not meet the technical requirements
		51% - 75% of the area has infrastructure and facilities waste management does not meet the technical requirements
		25% - 50% of the area has infrastructure and facilities waste management does not meet the technical requirements

Please attach 1 photo showing each one.
waste infrastructure and facilities at locations that are not
meet technical requirements.

.....

2. Waste Management System Does Not Comply with Technical Standards

System waste (sorting, collection, transportation, processing)		76% - 100% of the area has management system waste that is not according to technical standards
		51% - 75% of the area has management system waste that is not according to technical standards
		25% - 50% of the area has

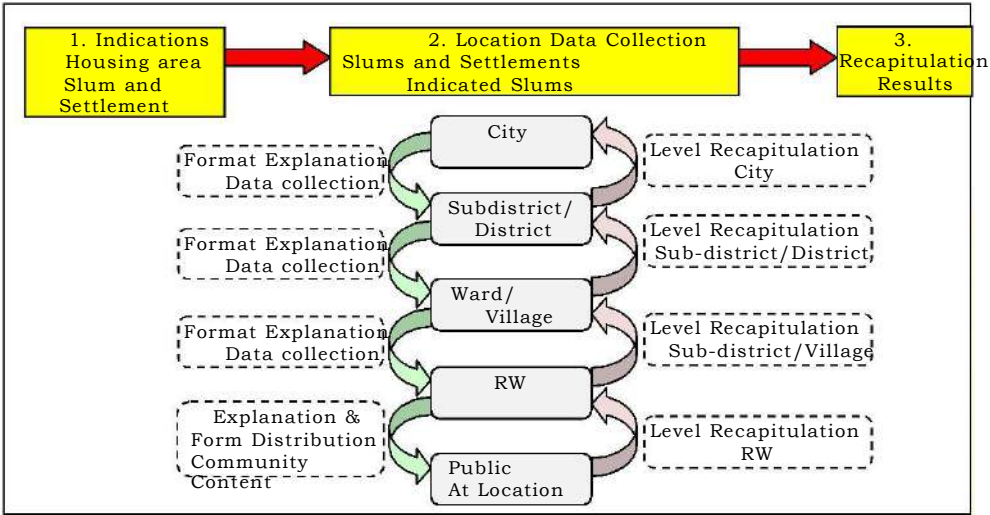
The environment that There is	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	adequate for circulation fire engine fire means of communication data about the system fire protection fire station building
Unavailability Infrastructure Protection Fire	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	76% - 100% area not have infrastructure fire protection 51% - 75% of the area is not have infrastructure fire protection 25% - 50% of the area is not have infrastructure fire protection
Please attach 1 photo showing each one. Fire protection system at the location/		
2. Unavailability of Fire Protection Facilities		
Means of Protection Fire The environment that There is	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Fire Extinguisher Light (APAR). pump car ladder car supporting equipment other
Unavailability Means of Protection Fire	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	76% - 100% area not have means of protection fire 51% - 75% of the area is not have means of protection fire 25% - 50% of the area is not have means of protection

fire

Please attach 1 photo of the water supply source for
blackout at the location.

.....

I.2. DATA COLLECTION
PROCEDURE



MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Signature & Stamp

FX HADI RUDYATMO

APPENDIX II
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA
CITY
NUMBER 2 YEAR 2016
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
ON SLUM HOUSING AND
SLUM

LOCATION ASSESSMENT
FORMULATION
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LOCATION IDENTIFICATION
RECORDING
SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

II.1. FORMULATION OF CRITERIA, INDICATORS AND
PARAMETERS

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
A. IDENTIFICATION OF SLUM CONDITIONS					
1. CONDITION BUILDING	a. Building irregularities on the rules of a zone; Buildings and/or	Does not meet the rules of procedure internal building RDTR, includes arrangement shape, size, 51% -	76% - 100% building on location no own regularity	5	Documen t en RDTR & RTBL, Format Stuffing Observati on the
		placement, and appearance	75% building on location no own regularity	3	
		Does not meet the rules of procedure buildings and quality internal management environment RTBL, includes block settings	25% - 50% building on location no own regularity	1	

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
		environment, plot, building, height and floor elevation, identity concept environment, orientation concept environment, and road face.			
	b. Level High density at location, low density The buildings are:	KDB exceeds RDTR provisions, and/or RTBL; KLB exceeds provisions in RDTR, and/or RTBL; and/or Density the building that	76% - 100% building own density no in accordance provision	5	Documen nt
			51% - 75% building own in accorda provision nce	3	RDTR & RTBL, Documen t in IMB, Format
		o for the city metropolitan and big cities ≥250 units/Ha o for the city medium and small town >200 unit/Ha	25% - 50% building own density no in accordance provision	1	Stuffing, Map Location
	c. Mismatch in aian by fulfilling Requirements requirements: Technic al Building	Building condition location does not control impact	76% - 100% building on location no fulfil condition technical	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing Documen t in IMB,

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
		environment development building in above and/or in compliance underground, water requirements and/or infrastructure/sug gestions	51% - 75% building on location no technical	3	Observati on the
		a general safety building health building comfort building convenience building	25% - 50% building on location no fulfil condition technical	1	
2. CONDITIO N ROAD ENVIRONMENT	a. Coverage Service Road Environment	Some locations housing or settlements not served with neighborhood road environmentally friendly technical provisions	76% - 100% area no served by road network environment	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing 'Map Location, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area not served by network road	3	
			25% - 50% area not served by network road environment	1	
	b. Partial or Surface of the entire road Road Environmental damage	partial quality environment occurs	76% - 100% area has quality surface	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
		road surface at the location housing or settlement	the way that bad 51% - 75% area own quality surface the way that bad	3	Map Location, Observati on the
			25% - 50% area own quality surface the way that bad	1	
3. CONDITIO N PROVISION DRINKING WATER	a. Unable to provisio n Access Safe Water Drink	The community on housing location and settlements access water drink that has quality colorless, odorless, and no taste	76% - 100% population no can access water drink that safe	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing, Observati on the
			51% - 75% population no can access water drink that safe	3	
			25% - 50% population no can access water drink that safe	1	
	b. No need for water The drinking needs of the population are not met yes at the location fulfilled		76% - 100%	5	Interview fig, Format

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI R DATA	
	Housing needs or Residential drinking water is not available	drinking water is not reach the minimum as many as 60 liters/person/day	water needs drink at least		Stuffing, Observation the
			51% - 75%	3	
			population no fulfilled water needs drink at least		
			25% - 50%	1	
population no fulfilled water needs drink at least					
4. CONDITION DRAINAGE n Water ENVIRONMENT	a. Inability mother Flowing Runoff	Drainage network environment no capable flow water overflow so that cause puddle with height more than 30 cm for more from 2 hours and happened more than 2 times times a year	76% - 100% area occurs puddle >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing 'Map Location, Observation the
			51% - 75% area happen puddle >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year	3	
			25% - 50% area happen puddle >30cm, >2 hours and > 2 x a year	1	
	b. Drainage channel obstruction	Unavailability	76% - 100% area no	5	Interview fig,

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL AI R DATA	SOURCE
	provision Environmental drainage housing or settlements, namely tertiary channel and/or channels local	environment on drainage environment	available drainage environment		Format Stuffing, Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area not available drainage environment	3	
			25% - 50% area not available drainage environment	1	
	c. Channel inaccessibility hierarchical relationship above with System Drainage cannot be Urban flows and	Drainage channel environment no connected with so that cause water cause puddle	76% - 100% drainage environment No connected with hierarchy on	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% drainage environment No connected with hierarchy on	3	
			25% - 50% drainage environment No connected with hierarchy on	1	
	d. No No Maintained	implementation	76% - 100% area has	5	Interview fig,

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
	his Drainage	maintenance drainage channels environment on housing location or settlements, 51% - 75% area Good: maintenance routine; and/or maintenance periodic	drainage environment the dirty and smelly		Format Stuffing, Map RIS,
			own drainage environment the dirty and smelly	3	Observati on the
			25% - 50% area own drainage environment the dirty and smelly	1	
			76% - 100% area has quality construction drainage	5	
	e. The quality of the excavation without having Construction of lining material Drainage or cover or because has occurred damage	Environmental construction quality poor drainage, because it is in the form of the quality of the excavation without Construction of lining material Drainage or cover or because has occurred damage	bad		Interview
			51% - 75% area quality construction drainage environment bad	3	fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS,
			25% - 50% area own quality construction drainage	1	Observati on the

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
			environment bad		
5. CONDITION MANAGEMENT N WATER WASTE	a. System Management Wastewater No In accordance Standard Technical 1	Water management waste at the water system site housing or settlements not have a system adequate, namely the toilet/closet who does not connected with good septic tank in a way individual/domestic k, communal or centralized.	76% - 100% area has waste that it is not in accordance technical standards	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing 'Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area has a system waste water that it is not in accordance with technical standards	3	
			25% - 50% area have a system waste water that it is not in accordance with technical standards	1	
			76% - 100% and means water management waste on site housing or settlement Where: neck closet goose no connected with tank septic; No availability system processing local waste water infrastructure	5	
	b. Infrastructure and Facilities Management Wastewater No In accordance with Condition Technical		76% - 100% and means water management waste on site housing or settlement Where: neck closet goose no connected with tank septic; No availability system processing local waste water infrastructure	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area own water infrastructure waste no in accordance condition technical	3	
			25% - 50% area own	1	
			76% - 100% and means water management waste on site housing or settlement Where: neck closet goose no connected with tank septic; No availability system processing local waste water infrastructure	5	
			51% - 75% area own water infrastructure waste no in accordance condition technical	3	
			25% - 50% area own	1	

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
		or centralized	waste no in accordance condition technical		
6. CONDITION MANAGEMENT N WASTE AN	a. Infrastructure re and Facilities Garbage an No In with accordanc Condition Technical	Infrastructure and means waste on infrastructure housing location or settlement it is not in accordance with with the requirements technical, namely: rubbish bin with sorting trash on domestic scale or home ladder; place collection garbage (TPS) or TPS 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) on scale environment; garbage cart and/or trucks trash on scale environment; and place processing integrated waste	76% - 100% area has management waste who does not to meet condition technical	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area own infrastru cture management waste who does not fulfil condition technical	3	
			25% - 50% area own infrastru cture management waste who does not fulfil requirements technic al	1	

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
		(TPST) on scale environment.			AI R DATA
	b. System Management Garbage an that No In accordance Standard Technica 1	Management waste in the area has environment housing or settlements not fulfil condition as follows: container and sorting domestic; collection environment; transportation environment; processing environment	76% - 100% system waste it is not in accordance with standard 51% - 75% area have a system waste it is not in accordance with standard 25% - 50% area have a system waste it is not in accordance with standard	5 3 1	Interview fig, Format Stuffing 'Map RIS, Observati on the
	c. Lack of infrastructure management expectations Facilities and waste on Housing location infrastructure Management or settlement, Good waste: an	No he did maintenance means and maintenance routine; and/or maintenance periodic	76% - 100% area has infrastructure waste who does not maintained 51% - 75% area own infrastru cture waste who does not maintained 25% - 50% area own infrastru cture	5 3 1	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS, Observati on the

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
			waste who does not maintained		
7. CONDITION N PROTECTION FIRE	a. Uncertainty provision Infrastructu re Protection Fire	Unavailability protection infrastructure fire on location, namely: water supply; road environment; means communicatio n; system data protection fire environment; and post building fire	76% - 100% area no own infrastructu re protection fire	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing 'Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area do not have infrastructure protection fire	3	
			25% - 50% area do not have infrastructure protection fire	1	
	b. Uncertainty provision Means Protection Fire	Unavailability means of protection fire on location, namely: Extinguisher Light Fire (APAR); pump car; ladder car in accordance needs; and equipment Supporter other	76% - 100% area no have means 5 protection fire		Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Map RIS, Observati on the
			51% - 75% area do not have means of protection fire	3	
			25% - 50% area do not have means of protection fire	1	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS					
7. a. Value	Location	considerations	Location is located	5	Interviews

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE AI R DATA
CONSIDERATIONS OTHER GANS	Strategic location of housing Location	of settlement	on function strategic city		fig, Format
		on: strategic function city; or not a function strategic city	Location not available lies on strategic function city	1	Stuffin g RTRW, RDTR, Observati on the
	b. Population an .	Consideration density population on housing location or settlement with classification: low namely density residents in under 150 souls/ha; in the middle, namely density resident between 151– 200 people/ha; height is density resident between 201– 400 people/ha; very dense namely density <150 residents in over 400 souls/ha;	For Metropolitan & Big city Density Population on Location as big as >400 people/ha	5	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Statistics k, Observati on the
			For City Medium & City Small Density Population on Location as big as >200 people/ha	3	
			Density Population on Location as big as 151 - 200 Soul/Hear t		
			Density Population on Location as big as <150 people/ha	1	
c. Conditions of Consideration Social, the potential that		Location has social potential,	5	Interview fig,	


ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE AI R DATA
	Economy, owned location and Housing culture or settlement in the form of:	economy and culture for developed or maintained			Format Stuffing, Observati on the
		social potential namely the level public participation in support development; economic potential namely the existence of economy activity certain ones strategic in nature for the community local; cultural potential namely the existence of activities or cultural heritage certain ones public owned local	Location not available own Social potential, economy and high culture For developed or maintained	1	
C. IDENTIFICATION OF LAND LEGALITY					
8. LEGALITY LAND	1. Clarity Status Mastery Land	Clarity on Overall mastery status land in the form of: ownership alone, with documentary evidence certificate of rights	location has clarity status mastery land, good one's own	(+)	Interview fig, Format Stuffing , Docume nt First en

ASPECT	CRITERIA	INDICATOR	PARAMETER	NIL	SOURCE
				AI	R DATA
		on land or property			han,
		form	other parties		Observati
		document	Part or		on
		information	overall		the
		land status	location no		
		others that	own		
		valid; or	clarity		
		ownership	status		
		other parties	mastery		
		(including land ownership, both			
		customs/custo	one's own		
		ms),	or owned		
		with evidence	other parties		
		permission		(-)	
		utilization			
	land from				
	rights holder				
	on land or				
	land owner				
	in the form of				
agreement					
written between					
rights holder					
on land or					
land owner					
with					
	2. Compliance RTR	Compliance	Overall		
		to	location is		Interview
		land use	located		fig,
		in the land use planning plan	in the zone	(+)	Format
		space (RTR),	housing/per Isian,		
		with proof of Permit	settlement		RTRW,
Establish	according to		RDTR,		
Building or	RTR		Observati		
Certificate	Part or		on		
City Plan	overall	(-)	the		
		location is			
		located			

APPENDIX III
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SURAKARTA
CITY
NUMBER 2 YEARS 2016
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
ON SLUM HOUSING AND
SLUM

LOCATION DETERMINATION COMPLETE FORMAT
SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

III.1. FORMAT OF MAYOR'S DECISION



MAYOR OF SURAKARTA
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

DECISION OF THE MAYOR OF
SURAKARTA

NUMBER :
ABOUT

DETERMINATION OF SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENT
LOCATION

IN THE CITY OF SURAKARTA

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA

Considering: a. that everyone has the right to have a place
live and get a living environment
which is fit and healthy;

b. that organization improvement
quality housing area slum and
slums are a responsibility
local government responsibility based on
determination of slum housing locations and
slums preceded by the process
data collection;

c. that based on Article 98 paragraph (2)
Law Number 1 of 2011
about Housing area And Area
Settlement, determination of housing location
slums and slums are mandatory
carried out by the local government with
involving community roles;

d. that based on consideration
as referred to in letter a,
letter b and letter c need to be specified
Mayor's Decision on Determination
Location Housing area Slum And
Slums;

Remember : 1. Law Number 23 of 2014
on Regional Government (Gazette)
Republic of Indonesia 2014
Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette
Republic of Indonesia Number 5587);

2. Law Number 1 of 2011
about Housing area And Area
Settlement (State Gazette of the Republic of
Indonesia)
Indonesia 2011 Number 7, Supplement
State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia
Number

3. Law Number 12 of 2011
5188),
about Formation Regulation
Legislation (State Gazette)
Republic of Indonesia 2011 Number 82,
Supplement to the State Gazette of the
Republic
Indonesia Number 5234);

4. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and
Public Housing Number 2/PRT/M/2015
about Quality Improvement Towards
Slums and Settlements
Slum;

DECIDE:

Determine : DECISION MAYOR SURAKARTA ABOUT
DETERMINATION OF SLUM HOUSING LOCATION AND
SLUM SETTLEMENTS IN SURAKARTA CITY

FIRST : Location of Slums and Settlements

Slums are housing units and
settlements within the city area
deemed uninhabitable due to irregularity
buildings, building density levels
height, and the quality of buildings and facilities and
infrastructure that does not meet the requirements;

SECOND : Location of Slums and Settlements

Slums are determined based on data collection results
carried out by the Regional Government with
involving role public use
Provision Layout Metho Determinati Location
as regulated in the Ministerial Regulation^d
Public Works and Public Housing Number
2/PRT/M/2015 concerning Quality Improvement
Against Slums and Settlements
Slum;

THIRD : Location of Slums and Settlements

Slums in the City are defined as the basis
Preparation of Housing Management Plan
Slums and Slums in the City, which
is a commitment of the Regional Government in
support Program National Alleviation
Slums, including in this case
National Target for Slum-Free Settlements;

FOURTH: Location of Slums and Settlements

Slums in the City include a number of ...
(countable)
.....) location, in (spelled) sub-district,
with a total area of ... (said)
hectares;

FIFTH : Description of the List of Housing Locations
Slums and Slums in the City
further detailed in Appendix I; Distribution Map
Location of Slums and Settlements
Slums in the Citydetailed further in
Appendix II; and Profile of Slum Housing Locations
And Slums in the City detailed in more detail
continued in Appendix III, where the three appendices
it is an inseparable part
from this Mayor's Decree;

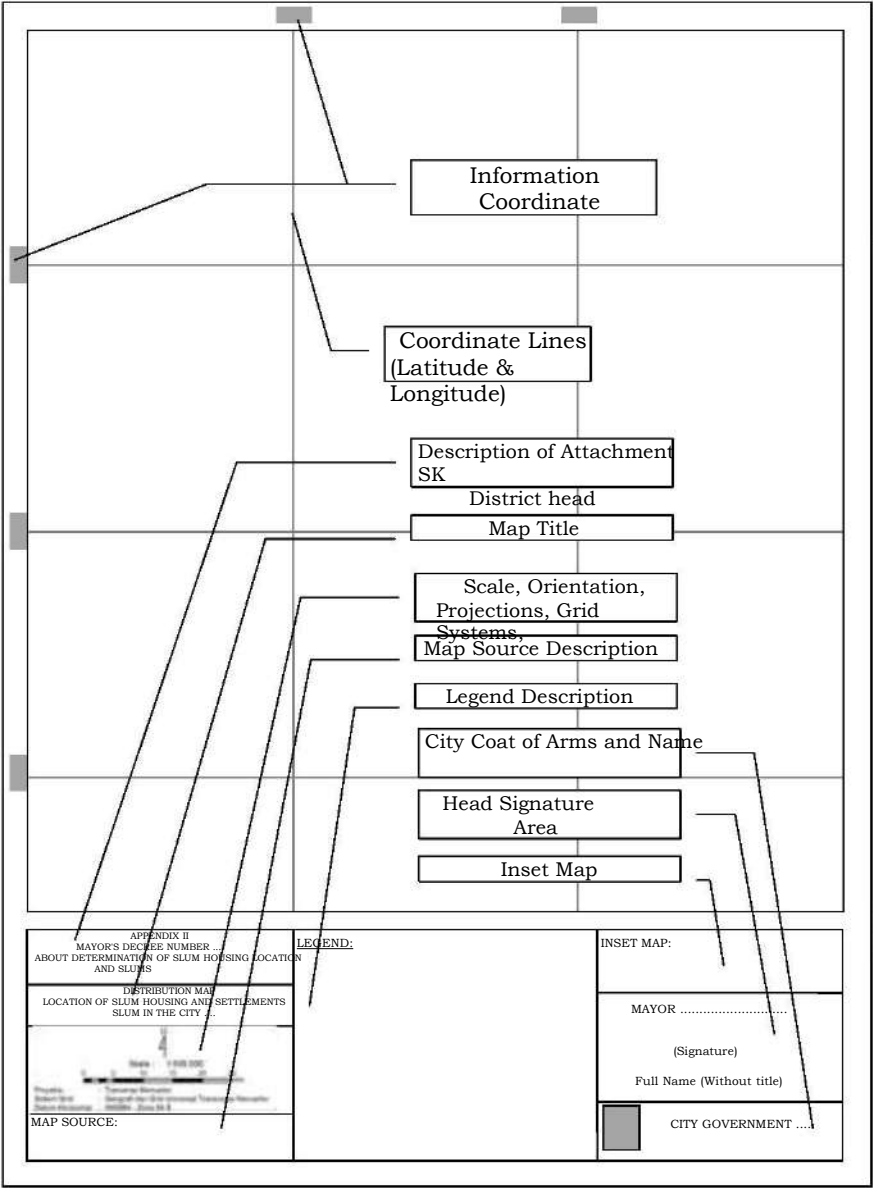
SIXTH: Based on the Determination of Slum Housing Locations
And the Slums in the City this, then
The Regional Government is committed to
Implementing Housing Quality Improvement
Slums and Slums completely
and sustainable as a development priority
areas in the housing and settlement sector,
together Government Province And
Government;

SEVENTH: This decision shall come into force on the date
set.

Set in : Surakarta
On :

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA
ttd
(FULL NAME WITHOUT TITLE)

III.3. LOCATION DISTRIBUTION MAP FORMAT



<div data-bbox="470 285 678 386" data-label="Text"> <p>Information Coordinate (Latitude & Longitude)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="454 543 646 621" data-label="Text"> <p>Coordinate Lines (Latitude & Longitude)</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="710 190 933 268" data-label="Text"> <p>Information Attachment to the Head's Decree Area</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 280 933 313" data-label="Text"> <p>Map Title</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 330 949 408" data-label="Text"> <p>Scale, Orientation, Projections, Grid Systems,</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 408 933 459" data-label="Text"> <p>Date Inset Map</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 476 933 515" data-label="Text"> <p>Legend Description</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1109 173 1380 268" data-label="Text"> <p>APPENDIX II MAYOR'S DECREE NUMBER ABOUT DETERMINATION OF SLUM HOUSING LOCATION AND SLUMS DISTRIBUTION MAP LOCATION OF SLUM HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS SLUM IN DISTRICT/CITY</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1109 274 1348 369" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1109 436 1197 453" data-label="Text"> <p>LEGEND:</p> </div>
	<div data-bbox="710 644 933 700" data-label="Text"> <p>Source Description Map</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 711 933 767" data-label="Text"> <p>Signature District head</p> </div> <div data-bbox="710 778 933 834" data-label="Text"> <p>Symbol and Name City</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1109 621 1220 644" data-label="Text"> <p>MAP SOURCE:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1141 688 1316 711" data-label="Text"> <p>MAYOR</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1181 728 1260 750" data-label="Text"> <p>(Signature)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1109 795 1252 817" data-label="Text"> <p>CITY GOVERNMENT</p> </div>

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Signature &
Stamp

FX HADI RUDYATMO