



COPY

REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 11 OF 2020
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SLUM HOUSING
AND SLUMS

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY
REGENT SUKOHARJO,

- Considering:
- a. that everyone has the right to reside as well living a decent life and getting a clean and healthy living environment, which is a basic human need, and which has a very strategic role in forming the character and personality of the nation;
 - b. that regional growth and development that does not pay attention to balance for the interests of low-income communities results in difficulties for communities in obtaining decent and affordable housing along with adequate infrastructure;
 - c. that based on the provisions of Article 94 and Article 96 of the Law - Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, Regional Governments are obliged to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements by establishing policies, strategies and handling patterns that are humane, cultural, just and economical;
 - d. that based on considerations of letter a, letter b, and letter c need to establish Regional Regulations on Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements;

Bearing in mind: 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;

3. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3029);

4. Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 134, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247), as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
5. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725), as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
6. Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 7), as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
7. Law Number 20 of 2011 concerning Flats (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 108, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5252), as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
8. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Gazette Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
9. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 36, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3258), as amended by Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Regulations Government Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 90, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5145);

10. Government Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 83, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4532);
11. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Regional Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 48, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4833);
12. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 21, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5103);
13. Government Regulation Number 88 of 2014 concerning Development of the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 320, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5615);
14. Government Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 101, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5883);
15. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2010 Number 9, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 178);
16. Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 6 of 2010 concerning Regional Spatial Planning of Central Java Province for 2009-2029 (Regional Gazette of Central Java Province of 2010 Number 6, Supplement to Regional Gazette of Central Java Province Number 28), as amended by Regional Regulation Central Java Province Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations of Java Province Number 6 of 2010 concerning Regional Spatial Plans for Central Java Province for 2009-2029

(2019 Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 16, Supplement to Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 121);
17. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Sukoharjo Regency Regional Apparatus (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 12, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 236);

18. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Long Term Development Plan for 2005-2025 (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette 2010 Number 3, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 174);

19. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 (2011 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192) as amended by Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2011 2018 concerning Amendments to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulations Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Plans for 2011-2031 (2018 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 1, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 262);

20. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2016 concerning Civil Servant Investigators (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 4, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 229);

21. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2018 concerning Development and Development Plans for Housing and Settlement Areas (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2018 Number 18, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 276);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PREVENTION AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SLUM AND SLUM HOUSING.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.

2. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.
4. Regional Apparatus is the supporting element of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council in carrying out government affairs which fall under regional authority.
5. A house is a building that functions as a habitable residence, a means of family development, a reflection of the dignity of its occupants, and an asset for its owner.
6. Housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as a result of efforts to provide livable houses.
7. A settlement is a part of a residential environment that consists of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and supports other functional activities in urban or rural areas.
8. Ready-to-build environment, hereinafter referred to as Lisiba, is a plot of land whose physical infrastructure, facilities and utilities have generally been prepared for housing development with clear plot boundaries and is part of the ready-to-build area in accordance with the detailed spatial plan.
9. Residential environment is part of a residential area that consists of more than one residential unit.
10. Residential areas are parts of the living environment outside protected areas, whether in the form of urban or rural areas, which function as residential or residential environments and places of activities that support life and livelihoods.
11. Slum housing is housing that has experienced a decline in the quality of its function as a place to live.
12. Slum Settlements are settlements that are unfit for habitation due to the irregularity of the buildings, high levels of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements.
13. Prevention is action taken to avoid the growth and development of slum housing and new slum settlements.
14. Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is an effort to improve

building quality, as well as infrastructure, facilities and utilities
 general.

15. Low Income Communities, hereinafter abbreviated as MBR, are people who have limited purchasing power and therefore need to get government support to obtain a house.
16. Infrastructure is the basic physical equipment of a residential environment that meets certain standards for the needs of a decent, healthy, safe and comfortable place to live.
17. Facilities are facilities in a residential environment that function to support the implementation and development of social, cultural and economic life.
18. Public Utilities are supporting equipment for residential environmental services.
19. Building Approval is a permit given to building owners to build new buildings, change, expand, reduce and/or maintain buildings in accordance with building technical standards.
20. Every person is an individual or legal entity.
21. An individual is a person whose activities in the field of housing and residential area management.
22. Legal Entity is a legal entity established by Indonesian citizens whose activities are in the field of housing and residential area management.
23. Maintenance is an activity to maintain the reliability of housing and settlements along with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities so that they remain functionally functional.
24. Repair is a handling pattern with emphasis on repair activities and construction of environmental facilities and infrastructure including some aspects of building layout.
25. Restoration is an activity carried out to repair and/or rebuild housing and settlements into habitable housing and settlements.
26. Rejuvenation is a comprehensive basic overhaul and structuring activity including houses and infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing and settlements.
27. Resettlement is the activity of moving affected communities from slum housing locations or slum settlements that are impossible to rebuild

because it does not comply with the spatial plan and/or is prone to disasters.

28. Detailed Spatial Planning Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RDTR, is a detailed plan regarding the spatial layout of the district area which is accompanied by zoning regulations.
29. Building and Environmental Management Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RTBL, is a design guide for an environment/area which is intended to control space utilization, building and environmental arrangement, and contains the main material for building and environmental program provisions, general plans and design guidelines, investment plans, provisions for planning control, and guidelines for controlling the implementation of environmental/regional development.

Section 2

This Regional Regulation is intended as a guideline for the Regional Government and everyone in preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 3

This Regional Regulation aims to:

- a. preventing the growth and development of slum housing and new slum settlements in maintaining the quality of housing and settlements that have been built; And
- b. improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements in creating livable housing and residential areas in a healthy, safe, harmonious and orderly environment.

Article 4

Prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is based on:

- a. well-being;
- b. justice and equity;
- c. nationalism;
- d. efficiency and usefulness;
- e. affordability and convenience;
- f. independence and togetherness;
- g. partnership;
- h. harmony and balance;
- i. cohesiveness;

- j. health;
- k. sustainability and continuity; And
- l. safety, security, order and regularity.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE

Article 5

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. Criteria and typology of slum housing and settlements
seedy.
- b. Prevention of the growth and development of slum housing and new slum
settlements;
- c. Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements;
- d. Cooperation, community role, and local wisdom;
- e. Land provision;
- f. Funding and financing systems;
- g. Duties and obligations of Regional Government;
- h. Miscellaneous Provisions;
- i. Prohibition;
- j. Administrative Sanctions;
- k. Investigation Provisions;
- l. Criminal provisions; And
- m. Transitional Provisions.

CHAPTER III

CRITERIA AND TYPOLOGY OF SLUM AND HOUSING
SLUMS

Part One

Criteria for Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

Article 6

- (1) Criteria for slum housing and slum settlements are criteria used to determine
slum conditions in housing and settlements.
- (2) Determination of slum conditions in housing and settlements as intended in
paragraph (1), in terms of the following criteria:
 - a. building;

- b. neighborhood roads;
- c. provision of drinking water;
- d. environmental drainage;
- e. waste water management;
- f. waste management; And
- g. fire protection.

Paragraph 1

Building Criteria

Article 7

- (1) Criteria for slums in terms of buildings as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter a, include:
 - a. building irregularities;
 - b. high level of building density which is not in accordance with the provisions of the spatial plan; and/or
 - c. non-compliance with building technical requirements building.
- (2) Building irregularities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, are the condition of buildings in housing and settlements:
 - a. does not comply with building planning provisions in the RDTR; And
 - b. does not comply with building and planning regulations environmental quality in RTBL.
- (3) A high level of building density that is not in accordance with the provisions of the spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, constitutes the condition of buildings in housing and settlements with:
 - a. Basic Building Coefficient (KDB) that exceeds RDTR and/or RTBL provisions; And
 - b. Building Floor Coefficient (KLB) that exceeds the provisions in RDTR and/or RTBL.
- (4) Non-compliance with the building technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) letter c consists of:
 - a. building planning requirements; And
 - b. building reliability requirements.
- (5) Building layout requirements as intended in paragraph (4) letter a consist of:
 - a. allocation of location and intensity of buildings;
 - b. building architecture;

- c. environmental impact control;
 - d. building and environmental planning (RTBL); and e. construction of buildings above and/or underground, water and/or public infrastructure/facilities.
- (6) Building reliability requirements as intended in paragraph (4) letter b consist of:
- a. building safety requirements;
 - b. building health requirements;
 - c. building comfort requirements; And
 - d. building amenity requirements.

Article 8

In the event that the RDTR and RTBL have not been determined, then the assessment of building irregularities and density as intended in Article 7 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is carried out by taking into account the Regency Planning Certificate (SKRK).

Paragraph 2

Environmental Road Criteria

Article 9

- (1) Criteria for slums in terms of environmental roads as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter b, include:
- a. the environmental road network does not serve all residential and residential areas; and/or
 - b. poor environmental road surface quality.
- (2) The environmental road network does not serve the entire residential or residential environment as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, which is a condition where the road network is not connected between and/or within a residential or residential environment.
- (3) Poor environmental road surface quality as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is a condition in which part or all of the environmental road experiences damage to the road surface which includes cracks and changes in shape.

Paragraph 3

Criteria for Providing Drinking Water

Article 10

- (1) The slum criteria in terms of the provision of drinking water as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter c include:

- a. safe access to drinking water is not available; and/or
 - b. There is no minimum drinking water requirement for each individual fulfilled.
- (2) Safe access to drinking water is not available as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, which is a condition where the public cannot access drinking water that meets the quality requirements in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (3) The minimum drinking water requirement for each individual is not met as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, which is a condition in the event that the community's drinking water requirement in a residential or settlement environment does not reach a minimum of 60 (sixty) liters/ person/day.

Paragraph 4

Environmental Drainage Criteria

Article 11

- (1) Criteria for slums in terms of environmental drainage as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter d include:
- a. environmental drainage is not available;
 - b. environmental drainage is unable to drain rainwater runoff, causing puddles; and/or
 - c. the quality of environmental drainage construction is poor.
- (2) Unavailable environmental drainage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a condition in which tertiary channels and/or local channels are not available, and/or are not connected to channels in the hierarchy above, causing water to not be able to flow and causing puddles. .
- (3) Environmental drainage is unable to drain rainwater runoff, causing puddles as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, which is a condition in the event the environmental drainage network is unable to drain water runoff, resulting in puddles with a height of more than 30 cm (thirty centimeters) for more than 2 (two) hours and occurring more than 2 (two) times a year.
- (4) Poor environmental drainage construction quality as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is a condition in case The quality of the drainage construction is poor because it is an excavation of land without lining or covering material or damage has occurred.

Paragraph 5

Waste Water Management Criteria

Article 12

- (1) Slum criteria in terms of waste water management as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter e include:
- a. the waste water management system does not comply technical requirements; and/or
 - b. waste water management infrastructure and facilities are not meet technical requirements.
- (2) The waste water management system does not meet the technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, which is a condition in which waste water management in a residential or settlement environment does not have an adequate system, namely consisting of a latrine/toilet connected to a good septic tank. individually/ domestic, communally or centrally.
- (3) Waste water management infrastructure and facilities do not meet the technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) letter b which is a condition in the case of waste water management infrastructure and facilities in housing or settlements in the case of:
- a. Gooseneck latrines/toilets are not connected to septic tanks; and/ or
 - b. unavailability of a local waste management system or centralized.

Paragraph 6

Waste Management Criteria

Article 13

- (1) Slum criteria in terms of waste management as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter f include:
- a. waste infrastructure and facilities are inadequate technical requirements; and/or
 - b. the waste management system does not comply technical requirements.
- (2) Waste infrastructure and facilities do not meet the technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, which is a condition in which waste infrastructure and facilities in a housing or settlement environment are not available:
- a. trash can with waste sorting on scales domestic or household;
 - b. Waste Collection Sites (TPS) or TPS *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle* (3R) at the environmental scale;

- c. waste transportation facilities on an environmental scale; And
 - d. Integrated Waste Processing Site (TPST) at the environmental scale.
- (3) The waste management system does not meet the technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, which is a condition in the event that the waste management system in a residential or housing environment does not have a system:
- a. domestic containerization and sorting;
 - b. neighborhood-scale waste collection;
 - c. environmental scale waste transportation; And
 - d. environmental scale waste processing.

Paragraph 7
Fire Protection Criteria
Article 14

- (1) Slum criteria in terms of fire protection as intended in Article 6 paragraph (2) letter g include:
- a. fire protection infrastructure is not available; And
 - b. fire protection means are not available.
- (2) Fire protection infrastructure is not available as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, which is a condition in which: a. water supply obtained from natural sources or
- artificial;
 - b. environmental roads that make it easy to get in and out fire fighting vehicles;
 - c. communication facilities for notification of fire occurrence; And
 - d. data about environmental fire protection systems that are easily accessible.
- (3) Fire protection facilities are not available as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, which is a condition where: a. Light Fire Extinguisher (APAR);
- b. Heavy Fire Extinguisher (APAB);
 - c. fire fighting vehicles; and/or
 - d. ladder car according to needs.

The second part

Typology of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

Article 15

- (1) The typology of slum housing and slum settlements is a grouping of slum housing and slum settlements based on geographical location which is adjusted to the allocation of designations in the spatial plan.
- (2) The typology of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (1), consists of slum housing and slum settlements:
 - a. at the water's edge;
 - b. in the lowlands;
 - c. in the hills; and/or
 - d. in disaster-prone areas.
- (3) In the event that the spatial planning plan does not allocate the existence of the typology of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (2), then its existence must be transferred to the appropriate allocation.

CHAPTER IV

PREVENTION OF ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

Article 16

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

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

Article 17

- (1) Supervision and control as intended in Article 16 letter a is carried out based on conformity with:
 - a. licensing;
 - b. technical standards; And
 - c. functional feasibility.
- (2) Conformity to permits and technical standards as intended in paragraph (1) letters a and b

carried out at the planning stage and the housing and settlement development stage.

- (3) Compliance with functional suitability as intended in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out at the housing and settlement utilization stage based on planning in licensing.

Article 18

- (1) Conformity to technical standards and functional fitness as intended in Article 17 paragraph (1) letters b and c is carried out on the fulfillment of technical standards:
 - a. building; b. neighborhood roads; c. provision of drinking water;
 - d. environmental drainage;
 - e. waste water management;
 - f. waste management; And
 - g. fire protection.
- (2) Compliance with technical standards and functional suitability as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out on the fulfillment of technical standards and functional suitability in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Article 19

Supervision and control of the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 16 letter a is carried out by

method:

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

Article 20

- (1) Monitoring as intended in Article 19 letter a is an observation activity carried out by:
 - a. direct; and/or
 - b. indirect.
- (2) Monitoring as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government by involving the role of the community.

- (3) Direct monitoring as intended in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out through field observations at locations indicated as having the potential to become slums.
- (4) Indirect monitoring as intended in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out based on:
 - a. data and information regarding existing housing conditions and residential areas; And
 - b. complaints from the public and mass media.
- (5) Monitoring of the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out periodically and according to needs.

Article 21

- (1) Evaluation to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 19 letter b is a measurable and objective assessment activity regarding monitoring results.
- (2) The evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government by involving the role of the community.
- (3) Regional Governments can be assisted by experts who have adequate experience and knowledge in the field of housing and residential areas.
- (4) The evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by assessing the suitability of housing and settlements for:
 - a. permits and technical standards at the planning and development stages; And
 - b. functional feasibility at the utilization stage.
- (5) The results of the evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) are accompanied by recommendations for preventing the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 22

- (1) Reporting to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in Article 19 letter c is an activity to convey the results of monitoring and evaluation.
- (2) Reporting as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government by involving the role of the community.

- (3) Regional Governments can be assisted by experts who have sufficient experience and knowledge in the field of housing and settlements.
- (4) Reporting of monitoring and evaluation results as intended in paragraph (1) is used as a basis for the Regional Government to carry out efforts to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements according to needs.

Article 23

In the event that there are discrepancies in the results of supervision and control as intended in Articles 17 to Article 22, the Regional Government, and/or each person shall make handling efforts in accordance with their authority.

Article 24

- (1) Community empowerment as referred to in Article 16 letter b is carried out through:
 - a. accompaniment; And
 - b. information services.
- (2) Assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is intended to increase community capacity through facilitating the formation and capacity building of community self-help groups.
- (3) Assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a service activity to the community in the form of:
 - a. counseling;
 - b. mentoring; And
 - c. technical support.
- (4) The information service as intended in paragraph (1) letter b aims to open access to information for the public in the form of reporting and providing information on matters related to efforts to prevent slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 25

Assistance as intended in Article 24 paragraph (1) letter a is carried out by regional officials carry out government affairs in the field of housing and residential areas with the following provisions:

- a. involving experts, academics and/or community leaders who have adequate knowledge and experience in the field of housing and residential areas;

- b. determine the location of housing and settlements requires assistance;
- c. first study the reporting of monitoring and evaluation results that have been made either periodically or as needed or incidentally; And
- d. based on previously determined implementation plans and budget allocations.

Article 26

- (1) Information services as intended in Article 24 paragraph (1) letter b include providing information regarding:
 - a. spatial plan; b. building and environmental arrangement;
 - c. licensing; And
 - d. technical standards in the field of housing and areas settlement.
- (2) Information services as intended in paragraph (1) can be carried out directly through socialization and/or dissemination or indirectly through electronic media and/or print media.

Article 27

- (1) Counseling as intended in Article 24 paragraph (3) letter a is a learning activity to increase community knowledge, awareness and skills related to preventing the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) Counseling as intended in paragraph (1) can be carried out directly and/or indirectly using tools and/or teaching aids.

Article 28

- (1) Guidance as intended in Article 24 paragraph (3) letter b is an activity to provide instructions or explanations regarding how to carry out activities or prohibit certain activities related to preventing the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) Guidance as intended in paragraph (1) is possible in the form of:

- a. guidance to community groups;
- b. guidance to individual communities; and c. guidance to the business world.

Article 29

Technical assistance as intended in Article 24 paragraph (3) letter c includes facilitation:

- a. preparation of plans;
- b. preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria;
- c. strengthening institutional capacity;
- d. development of financing alternatives; and/or
- e. preparation for implementing regional government cooperation with private.

CHAPTER V

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SLUM AND HOUSING SLUMS

Part One

Form and Procedure

Article 30

Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is preceded by:

- a. location determination; And
- b. treatment planning.

Paragraph 1

Location Determination

Article 31

- (1) Determination of location as referred to in Article 30 letter a is preceded by a data collection process carried out by regional officials who carry out government affairs in the field of housing and residential areas.

by involving the role of the community.
- (2) The data collection process as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. location identification; And
 - b. location assessment.
- (3) Location identification and location assessment as intended in paragraph (2) include:
 - a. slum conditions;

- b. land legality; And
- c. other considerations.

Article 32

- (1) Location identification as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter a is carried out in accordance with the procedures for collecting data on identification of slum housing and slum settlement locations.
- (2) The location identification process is preceded by identification housing and settlements.
- (3) The data collection procedure for identifying the location of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by regional officials who carry out government affairs in the field of housing and residential areas.
- (4) The data collection procedure as intended in paragraph (3) is carried out by involving the role of the community.
- (5) The data collection procedure as intended in paragraph (3) is carried out by preparing a location identification form and a numerical format for the location of slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 33

- (1) Location identification as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter a is an effort to determine the boundaries or scope of housing and settlement entities from each location in a region.
- (2) Determination of housing and settlements as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out using a functional approach through delineation identification.

Article 34

- (1) Identification of locations based on aspects of slum conditions as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter a is an effort to determine the level of slums in housing and settlements by finding and recognizing problems with the condition of buildings and their supporting infrastructure and facilities.
- (2) Identification of locations based on aspects of slum conditions as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the criteria for slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 35

- (1) Location identification based on land legality aspects as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter b is an identification stage to determine the legality status of land at each slum housing location and

slum settlements as a basis for determining forms of treatment.

- (2) Location identification based on land legality aspects as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. clarity of land tenure status; And
 - b. conformity with the spatial plan.
- (3) Clarity of land ownership status as intended in paragraph (2) letter a in the form:
 - a. own ownership, with proof of land title certificate or other valid form of land status document; or
 - b. ownership of other parties (including customary/customary ownership), with proof of land use permission from the land rights holder or land owner in the form of a written agreement between the land rights holder or land owner and the land user.
- (4) Conformity with the spatial planning plan as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is conformity with the land designation in the spatial planning plan, which is proven by a Regency Plan Certificate (SKRK).

Article 36

- (1) Identification of locations based on other consideration aspects as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter c is the identification stage of several other non-physical matters to determine the priority scale for handling slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) Identification of locations based on other aspects of consideration as intended in paragraph (1) includes aspects:
 - a. strategic value of location;
 - b. population density; 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 at:
 - a. regional strategic functions; or
 - b. not a regional strategic function.
- (4) Population density as intended in paragraph (2) letter b is classified as follows:
 - a. low, namely population density below 150 (one hundred fifty) people/ha;
 - b. medium, namely population density between 151–200 (one hundred and fifty-one to two hundred) people/ha;

c. dense, namely population density between 201–400 (two hundred and one to four hundred) people/ha; and D. very dense, namely a population density above 400 (four hundred) people/ha.

- (5) The social, economic and cultural conditions as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c are considerations for the potential of housing or settlement locations in the form of:
- a. social potential, namely the level of community participation in supporting development;
 - b. economic potential, namely the existence of certain economic activities that are strategic for the local community; And
 - c. Cultural potential is the existence of certain cultural activities or heritage owned by the local community.

Article 37

- (1) The location assessment as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter b is carried out to assess the results of location identification and the priority scale for handling.
- (2) Location assessment based on aspects of slum conditions as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter a classifies slum conditions as follows:
 - a. light;
 - b. currently; And
 - c. heavy.
- (3) Location assessment based on land legality aspects as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter b consists of classifications:
 - a. legal land status; And
 - b. land status is not legal.
- (4) Location assessment based on other considerations as intended in Article 31 paragraph (3) letter c consists of:
 - a. other considerations low category;
 - b. other considerations medium category; And
 - c. other considerations are high category.
- (5) The location assessment as intended in paragraph (1) is calculated based on the assessment formulation and formulation for determining the priority scale for handling.
- (6) The results of the location assessment must receive verification from the Central Government and Provincial Government in accordance with their authority before being determined.
- (7) Locations that have been assessed and verified are determined by the Regent's Decree regarding Determination of Locations for Slum Housing and Slum Settlements.

Paragraph 2

Location Determination Results

Article 38

- (1) Results of location determination as intended in Article 37 paragraph (7) is equipped with:
 - a. table listing locations of slum housing and slum settlements; And
 - b. map of the distribution of slum housing and settlements
seedy.
- (2) The location list table as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, contains data related to location name, area, administrative scope, coordinate points, slum conditions, land status and treatment priorities for each designated slum housing location and slum settlement.
- (3) Priority handling as intended in paragraph (2) based on the results of the assessment of other aspects of consideration.
- (4) The location distribution map as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, is made in an area based on the location list table.
- (5) Location determination is followed up with planning for handling slum housing and slum settlements carried out by the Regional Government by involving the community in accordance with its authority.

The second part

Reconsideration

Paragraph 1

General

Article 39

- (1) The location determination as intended in Article 37 paragraph (7) shall be reviewed at least 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.
- (2) The review as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through a location re-collection process.
- (3) The review as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government to assess the reduction in the number of locations and/or areas of slum housing and slum settlements as a result of the handling that has been carried out, as well as reducing the level of slums.
- (4) The reduction in the area of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (2) occurs due to a reduction in the number of slum housing and slum settlement locations.

- (5) The assessment of the results of the review is calculated based on the location assessment formulation.
- (6) The results of the review as intended in paragraph (3) are determined by a Regent's Decree.

Paragraph 2

Procedures for Review

Article 40

- (1) Review of the location of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 39 paragraph (3) includes:
 - a. Re-identify location; and b. location reassessment.
- (2) The review as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out with reference to the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (3) The review as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by taking an inventory of the results of quality improvement carried out by each person against the slum criteria values at each location of slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 41

Provisions regarding the location identification form and numerical format for the location of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 32 paragraph (5), location assessment formulation as intended in Article 37 paragraph (5), format for determining the location of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 37 paragraph (7), as well as the format of the review results as intended in Article 39 paragraph (5) are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.

Part Three

Treatment Planning

Paragraph 1

General

Article 42

- (1) Planning for handling slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 30 letter b is carried out through the following stages:
 - a. preparation;
 - b. survey;
 - c. preparation of data and facts;

- d. analysis;
 - e. preparation of concepts for preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements; And
 - f. preparation of plans to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) Planning for handling slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (1) must involve the Central Government and Provincial Government in accordance with their authority.

Paragraph 2

Preparation of Plans

Article 43

- (1) Preparation of a plan to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in article 42 paragraph (1) letter f at least load :
- a. profile of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - b. formulation of slum housing and slum settlement problems;
 - c. formulation of concepts for preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - d. prevention plans for the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - e. plans to improve the quality of housing slums and slums;
 - f. land provision planning formulation;
 - g. formulation of investment and financing plans; And
 - h. formulation of stakeholder roles.
- (2) The formulation of the concept for preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c contains universal design principles.
- (3) Universal design principles as intended in paragraph (2) includes:
- a. equality of use of space;
 - b. safety and security for all;
 - c. ease of access without obstacles;
 - d. ease of access to information;
 - e. independence of space use;
 - f. efficiency of user efforts; And

- g. Ergonomic suitability of size and space.
- (4) Universal design principles as referred to in paragraph (3) consider the principles of the needs of the entire community, including people with disabilities, children, the elderly and pregnant women.
- (5) The plan to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e includes plans for:
 - a. short term for a period of 1 (one) year of activity, with the contents of an annual action plan;
 - b. medium term for a period of 1 (one) to 5 (five) years, with the contents of the medium term general plan activities and the first year action plan; And
 - c. long-term for a period of more than 5 (five) years of activity, with the contents of a long-term general plan, direction of annual priority plans, and first year action plans.

Paragraph 3

Determination of Plans

Article 44

Quality improvement plan as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (1) letter e is regulated in the Regent's Regulation as the basis for handling slum housing and slum settlements.

Part Four

Handling Patterns

Paragraph 1

General

Article 45

- (1) In an effort to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, the Regional Government establishes policies, strategies and handling patterns that are humane, cultural, just and economical.
- (2) The handling pattern as intended in paragraph (1) is based on the results of the assessment of slum condition aspects and land legality aspects.

- (3) The handling pattern as intended in paragraph (1) is planned by considering the typology of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (4) Handling pattern as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
- a. restoration;
 - b. rejuvenation; or
 - c. resettlement.
- (5) Restoration as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a is carried out to repair and/or rebuild slum housing and slum settlements into habitable housing and settlements.
- (6) Rejuvenation and resettlement as intended in paragraph (4) letters b and c are carried out to create better conditions for houses, housing and settlements in order to protect the safety and security of residents and the surrounding community.
- (7) The implementation of restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement is carried out by taking into account the following:
- a. civil rights of affected communities;
 - b. ecological conditions of the location; And
 - c. the social, economic and cultural conditions of the community are affected.
- (8) The handling pattern as intended in paragraph (4) is carried out by the Regional Government in accordance with its authority by involving the role of the community.

Article 46

The handling pattern as intended in Article 45 paragraph (2) is regulated by the provisions:

- a. rejuvenation in the event that the location has a classification of heavy and moderate slums with legal land status;
- b. resettlement in terms of locations classified as heavy and moderate slums with illegal land status;
- c. restoration in the event that the location has a light slum classification with legal land status; And
- d. resettlement in terms of location has a light slum classification with illegal land status.

Article 47

Patterns for handling slum housing and slum settlements by considering the typology as referred to in

Article 45 paragraph (3) is regulated by the following provisions:

- a. in terms of location included in the typology of slum housing and slum settlements on the water's edge, then handling

what is done must take into account the characteristics of the carrying capacity of the water's edge land, water tides and the sustainability of water and soil;

- b. in terms of location, it is included in the typology of slum housing and slum settlements in the lowlands, then the handling carried out must pay attention to the characteristics of the soil's carrying capacity, soil type and soil sustainability;
- c. in the event that the location is included in the typology of slum housing and slum settlements in the hills, the treatment carried out must pay attention to the slope characteristics, soil carrying capacity, soil type and soil sustainability; and/or
- d. in terms of location included in the typology of slum housing and slum settlements in disaster-prone areas, then The handling carried out must pay attention to disaster characteristics, soil carrying capacity, soil type and soil sustainability.

Article 48

In order to support the success of the pattern of handling slum housing and slum settlements, related non-physical measures are implemented.

Paragraph 2

Restoration

Article 49

(1) Restoration as intended in Article 45 paragraph (4) letter a is an activity to repair houses, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities to restore their original function.

(2) The restoration as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through the following stages:

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

Article 50

(1) Restoration at the pre-construction stage as intended in Article 49 paragraph (2) letter a includes:

- a. identification of problems and assessment of restoration needs;

- b. socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities;
 - c. data collection on affected communities;
 - d. preparation of restoration plans; And
 - e. deliberation for agreement.
- (2) Restoration during the construction phase as intended in Article 49 paragraph (2) letter b includes:
- a. construction implementation process; And
 - b. monitoring and evaluating construction implementation.
- (3) Restoration at the post-construction stage as intended in Article 49 paragraph (2) letter c includes:
- a. utilization; And
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 3
Rejuvenation
Article 51

- (1) Rejuvenation as intended in Article 45 paragraph (4) letter b is carried out through complete demolition and arrangement of houses, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities.
- (2) Rejuvenation as intended in paragraph (1) must be carried out by first providing temporary accommodation for affected communities.
- (3) Rejuvenation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through the following stages:
- a. pre-construction;
 - b. construction; And
 - c. post construction.

Article 52

- (1) Rejuvenation at the pre-construction stage as intended in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter a includes:
- a. identification of problems and assessment of rejuvenation needs;
 - b. temporary housing for affected communities;
 - c. socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities;
 - d. data collection on affected communities;
 - e. preparation of rejuvenation plans; And
 - f. deliberation and discussion of agreements.

- (2) Rejuvenation at the construction stage as intended in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter b includes:
 - a. compensation process for affected communities based on agreement results;
 - b. temporary housing of affected communities in other locations;
 - c. the process of implementing rejuvenation construction at existing residential locations;
 - d. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of rejuvenation construction; And
 - e. process of re-inhabitation of affected communities.
- (3) Rejuvenation at the post-construction stage as intended in Article 51 paragraph (3) letter c includes:
 - a. utilization; And
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 4
Resettlement
Article 53

- (1) Resettlement as intended in Article 45 paragraph (4) letter c is carried out through the comprehensive construction and arrangement of houses, infrastructure, facilities and/ or public utilities in new locations in accordance with the spatial plan.
- (2) Resettlement as intended in paragraph (1) must be carried out by first providing temporary residence for the affected community.
- (3) Resettlement as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through the following stages:
 - a. pre-construction;
 - b. construction; And
 - c. post construction.

Article 54

- (1) Resettlement at the pre-construction stage as intended in Article 53 paragraph (3) letter a includes:
 - a. space utilization study and/or legality study land;
 - b. temporary housing for people in housing and slum settlements in disaster-prone locations;
 - c. socialization and consultation with residents in affected communities;
 - d. data collection on affected communities;

- e. preparation of new settlement plans, plans for demolition of existing settlements and plans for implementation of resettlement; And
 - f. deliberation and discussion of agreements.
- (2) Resettlement at the construction stage as intended in Article 53 paragraph (3) letter b includes:
- a. compensation process for affected communities in accordance with statutory provisions;
 - b. land legalization process at new settlement locations;
 - c. the process of implementing construction of new housing and settlements;
 - d. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of resettlement construction;
 - e. the process of re-inhabiting affected communities; And
 - f. demolition process at existing residential locations.
- (3) Resettlement at the post-construction stage as intended in Article 53 paragraph (3) letter c includes:
- a. utilization; And
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 5

Support for Non-Physical Activities

Article 55

Non-physical handling as intended in Article 48, is identified according to needs as a recommendation for authorized agencies to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 56

Provisions regarding treatment patterns as intended in Article 45 to Article 54 and forms of recommendations for non-physical treatment as intended in Article 55 regulated in the Regent's Regulations.

Part Five

Management

Paragraph 1

General

Article 57

- (1) After improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, management is carried out to sustain and maintain the quality of housing and settlements in a sustainable manner.

- (2) Management as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the community independently.
- (3) Management can be facilitated by the Regional Government to increase community self-sufficiency in managing livable housing and settlements.
- (4) Management as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. formation of community self-help groups; And
 - b. maintenance and repair.

Paragraph 2

Formation of Community Self-Help Groups

Article 58

- (1) The formation of community self-help groups as intended in Article 57 paragraph (4) letter a is an effort to optimize the community's role in managing livable and sustainable housing and settlements and to optimize the community's role in improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) The formation of community self-help groups as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out at the community level in the regions as facilitators for the management of livable housing and settlements.
- (3) The formation of community self-help groups as intended in paragraph (2) is formed based on statutory regulations.
- (4) The formation of community self-help groups can be facilitated by the Regional Government.
- (5) Facilitation as intended in paragraph (4) is carried out in the form of:
 - a. provision and dissemination of norms, standards, guidelines, and criteria;
 - b. providing guidance, training/counseling, supervision and consultation; and/or
 - c. providing convenience and/or assistance.
- (6) Community self-help groups are funded independently by the community.
- (7) Funding for community self-help groups, apart from being self-funded by the community, can be obtained through contributions from each person.
- (8) Community self-help groups are formed by the community independently or at the initiative of the Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

- (9) The formation as intended in paragraph (2) does not need to be carried out if there is already a similar community self-help group.

Paragraph 3

Maintenance and Repair

Article 59

- (1) Maintenance and repair as intended in Article 57 paragraph (4) letter b is an effort to maintain the condition of housing and settlements that are livable and sustainable.
- (2) Maintenance and repairs as intended in paragraph (1) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER VI

COOPERATION, THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL WISDOM

Part One

Cooperation

Article 60

In efforts to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, cooperation can be carried out between the Regional Government and:

- a. Central government;
- b. Provincial Regional Government;
- c. private parties;
- d. community organizations; and/or
- e. other non-governmental institutions.

The second part

Community Role

Article 61

- (1) The role of the community in preventing the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements is carried out at the supervision and control stage.
- (2) The role of the community in improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is carried out at the following stages:

- a. determining the location of slum housing and settlements slum;
- b. planning for handling slum housing and slums;
- c. handling slum housing and slum settlements;
And
- d. management to maintain and maintain the quality of housing and settlements in a sustainable manner.

Article 62

The role of the community at the supervision and control stage as intended in Article 61 paragraph (1) may include:

- a. actively participate in maintaining the suitability of permits for buildings, housing and settlements at the planning stage and assist the Regional Government in monitoring and controlling the suitability of permits for planning buildings, housing and settlements in their environment;
- b. actively participate in maintaining the conformity of technical standards for buildings, housing and settlements at the development stage and assist the Regional Government in monitoring and controlling the conformity of technical standards for buildings, infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in their environment; and/or
- c. actively participate in maintaining the suitability of the function of buildings, infrastructure, facilities and public utilities at the utilization stage in their environment.

Article 63

The role of the community at the stage of determining the location of slum housing and slum settlements as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter a may include:

- a. participate in the process of collecting data on the location of slum housing and slum settlements, by taking part in field surveys and/or providing the required data and information in accordance with statutory provisions; and/or
- b. provide an opinion on the results of determining the location of slum housing and slum settlements on a basis

consideration in the form of documents or data and related information that has been provided during the data collection process.

Article 64

The role of the community at the planning stage for handling slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter b may include:

- a. actively participate in discussions carried out at the planning stage for handling slum housing and slum settlements;
- b. provide opinions and considerations to the competent authorities in preparing plans for handling slum housing and slum settlements;
- c. provide support for the implementation of plans for handling slum housing and slum settlements in related locations in accordance with their authority; and/or
- d. convey opinions and considerations regarding the results of determining plans for handling slum housing and slum settlements based on considerations in the form of documents or related data and information that have been submitted in the plan preparation process.

Article 65

The role of the community at the stage of handling slum housing and slum settlements as intended in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter c is carried out in the process of restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement.

Article 66

In the restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement process as intended in Article 65, the community can:

- a. actively participate in community outreach and consultations in affected communities;
- b. actively participate in deliberations and discussions on agreeing on plans for restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement;
- c. participate in the implementation of restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement in the form of funds, personnel or materials;
- d. assist the Regional Government in efforts to provide land related to the process of restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement of houses, infrastructure, facilities and/or public utilities;
- e. assist in maintaining order in the implementation of restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement;

- f. prevent actions that could hamper or hinder the process of carrying out restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement; and/or
- g. report the actions as intended in letter f to the authorized agency so that the restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement process can run smoothly.

Article 67

The role of the community at the management stage as intended in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter d may include:

- a. actively participate in various Regional Government programs in maintenance and repair at every location of slum housing and slum settlements that have been handled;
- b. actively participate independently and/or in community self-help groups in maintenance and repair efforts in the form of funds, personnel or materials;
- c. maintain order in the maintenance and repair of houses as well as infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in housing and settlements;
- d. prevent actions that could hamper or obstruct the process of carrying out maintenance and repairs; and/or
- e. report the actions as intended in letter d, to the Regent through the regional apparatus that carries out government affairs in the field of housing and residential areas so that the maintenance and repair process can run smoothly.

Part Three Local wisdom Article 68

- (1) Improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is carried out by considering local wisdom and does not conflict with statutory regulations.
- (2) Local wisdom as intended in paragraph (1) between other:
 - a. natural conditions;

- b. social culture of society; And
- c. economy.

CHAPTER VI

LAND PROVISION

Article 69

- (1) The Regional Government and/or individual/legal entity developing housing and settlements are responsible for providing land in order to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlement areas.
- (2) The responsibility as intended in paragraph (1) is intended to guarantee the availability of land for:
 - a. construction of new housing and settlements for resettlement; and/or
 - b. development of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities in restored housing and slums and/or rejuvenated.
- (3) The responsibility of the Regional Government as intended in paragraph (2) including its placement in the regional spatial planning plan is the responsibility of the Regional Government.
- (4) Provision of land to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as intended in paragraph (1) can be carried out through:
 - a. direct granting of land rights to land controlled by the Regional Government;
 - b. land consolidation by landowners;
 - c. transfer or release of land rights by the owner land;
 - d. utilization and transfer of state-owned or regional-owned land in accordance with statutory provisions;
 - e. utilization of former abandoned state land; and/or f.
 land acquisition for public purposes.
- (5) The provision of land as intended in paragraph (4) is carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VII

FUNDING AND FINANCING SYSTEM

Part One

General

Article 70

- (1) Funding and financing systems are intended to ensure the availability of sustainable, long-term low-cost funds and funds to meet the needs of houses, housing, settlements and urban and rural residential environments.
- (2) The Regional Government encourages the empowerment of the financing system as intended in paragraph (1).

The second part

Funding

Article 71

- (1) The source of funds to fulfill the needs of houses, housing, settlements and urban and rural residential environments as intended in Article 70 paragraph (1) comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
- (2) Apart from coming from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as intended in paragraph (1), meeting the needs for houses, housing, settlements and urban and rural residential environments can come from:
 - a. State budget;
 - b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and/or
 - c. other sources of funds in accordance with statutory provisions.

Article 72

Funds as intended in Article 71 are used to support:

- a. management of housing and residential areas;
and/or
- b. convenience and/or assistance in building and acquiring houses for MBR in accordance with minimum service standards.

Part Three

Financing System

Article 73

- (1) The Regional Government must make efforts to develop a financing system for the administration of housing and residential areas.
- (2) Development of the financing system as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. financial institutions;

- b. mobilization and cultivation of funds;
 - c. utilization of cost sources; And
 - d. convenience or financial assistance.
- (3) The financing system as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on conventional principles or sharia principles through:
- a. primary housing financing; and/or
 - b. secondary housing financing.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the financing system are regulated in the Regent's Regulations.

CHAPTER VIII

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Part One

General

Article 74

- (1) Prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slum settlements is the task and obligation of the Regional Government.
- (2) In carrying out the duties and obligations as intended in paragraph (1) the Regional Government can coordinate with the Central Government and Provincial Government.

The second part

Duties of Regional Government

Article 75

- (1) In implementing prevention and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, the Regional Government has the task of:
- a. formulate policies and strategies as well as development plans related to preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - b. conducting district scale surveys and data collection regarding the location of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - c. carry out community empowerment;

- d. carry out development of residential areas as well as facilities and infrastructure in an effort to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements;
 - e. construct houses and housing that is livable for the community, especially the poor and low-income communities;
 - f. providing social assistance and empowerment to poor communities and low-income communities;
 - g. provide guidance regarding the role of the community and local wisdom in the field of housing and settlements; And
 - h. providing land in an effort to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements.
- (2) The implementation of the tasks as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by regional officials in accordance with their authority.
 - (3) Regional Governments carry out coordination and synchronization inter-regional programs.
 - (4) Implementation of program coordination and synchronization is carried out by a coordination team formed by Regent's Decree.

Part Three

Regional Government Obligations

Article 76

- (1) The Regional Government's obligation to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and slum settlements is carried out at the following stages:
 - a. supervision and control; And
 - b. community empowerment.
- (2) The obligations of the Regional Government at the supervision and control stage as intended in paragraph (1) letter a include:
 - a. carry out supervision and control over the suitability of permits at the housing and settlement planning stage;
 - b. carry out supervision and control over compliance with technical standards at the housing and settlement development stage; And
 - c. carry out supervision and control over the suitability of functional fitness at the stage of housing and settlement utilization.
- (3) The obligations of the Regional Government at the community empowerment stage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b include:

- a. provide assistance to the community for increase awareness and participation in the framework prevention of 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 plans, permits and technical standards for housing and settlements as well as reporting on matters related to efforts to prevent slum housing and slum settlements.

Article 77

- (1) Regional Government's obligation to improve quality against slum housing and slum settlements is carried out at the following stages:
 - a. location determination;
 - b. handling; And
 - c. management.
- (2) Obligations of the Regional Government at the location determination stage as intended in paragraph (1) letter a includes:
 - a. identify locations of slum housing and slum settlements through field surveys involving the role of the community;
 - b. assess the location of slum housing and slum settlements according to predetermined criteria;
 - c. determine the location of slum housing and slum settlements through a Regent's Decree; And
 - d. carry out a review of the location determination slum housing and slum settlements.
- (3) The obligations of the Regional Government at the handling stage as intended in paragraph (1) letter b include:
 - a. carry out planning for handling slum housing and slum settlements;
 - b. carry out public outreach and consultation on the results of planning for handling slum housing and slum settlements; And
 - c. carry out handling of slum housing and slum settlements through restoration, rejuvenation and/or resettlement patterns.
- (4) The obligations of the Regional Government at the management stage as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c include:
 - a. empowering the community to build participation in management;

- b. providing facilitation in efforts to form community self-help groups;
And
- c. provide facilitation and assistance to the community in maintenance and repair efforts.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 78

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

Article 79

- (1) Construction of houses, housing and/or settlements must be carried out in accordance with regional spatial planning plans.
- (2) Construction of public infrastructure, facilities and utilities must be carried out in accordance with plans, designs and permits.
- (3) Construction of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities for housing and/or settlements must meet the requirements:
 - a. suitability between service capacity and quantity residence;
 - b. integration between infrastructure, facilities and public utilities and residential environment; And
 - c. technical provisions for the development of public infrastructure, facilities and utilities.
- (4) Public infrastructure, facilities and utilities that have been completed by each person must be handed over to the Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Article 80

- (1) In order to encourage everyone to utilize residential areas, the Regional Government can provide incentives to legal entities and MBR.
- (2) The provision of incentives from the Regional Government to legal entities as intended in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
 - a. tax incentives in accordance with statutory provisions;
 - b. providing compensation; and/or

- c. ease of licensing.
- (3) The provision of incentives from the Regional Government to MBR as intended in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
 - a. granting appropriate tax relief or exemption legislation;
 - b. providing compensation;
 - c. assistance in improving the quality of houses and public infrastructure, facilities and utilities; and/or
 - d. ease of licensing.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the mechanism for providing incentives from the Regional Government as intended in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER X

PROHIBITION

Article 81

- (1) Every person is prohibited from:
 - a. obstruct prevention and quality improvement activities for slum housing and slum settlements;
 - b. refuse or obstruct house, housing and/or settlement resettlement activities that have been determined by the Central Government and/or Regional Government after an agreement has been reached with the local community;
 - c. build housing and/or settlements outside areas specifically designated for housing and settlements;
 - d. carrying out housing construction that does not comply with the agreed criteria, specifications, requirements, infrastructure, facilities and public utilities; and/or
 - e. building housing and/or settlements in places that have the potential to pose a danger to goods or people.
- (2) Legal entities are prohibited from:
 - a. converting public infrastructure, facilities and utilities beyond their function;
 - b. selling the residential unit before finalizing the status of land rights to the residential area or Lisiba; and/or
 - c. selling mature plots of land without a house.

(3) Individuals are prohibited from building Lisiba.

CHAPTER XI

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 82

- (1) Every person who does not fulfill the provisions as intended in Article 78 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), Article 79 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), Article 81 paragraph (1) letter c, letter d, and letter e, paragraphs (2) and paragraphs (3) are subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) can be:
- a. written warning;
 - b. restrictions on development activities;
 - c. temporary suspension or permanent suspension of development implementation;
 - d. temporary suspension or permanent suspension of housing or settlement management;
 - e. temporary control by the Regional Government;
 - f. obligation to dismantle the building yourself within a certain period;
 - g. restrictions on business activities;
 - h. suspension of Building Approval;
 - i. revocation of Building Approval;
 - j. freezing/revoking proof of home ownership;
 - k. order to demolish a house;
 - l. suspension of business permits;
 - m. revocation of business license;
 - n. cancellation of permits;
 - o. obligation to restore land functions within a period of time certain;
 - p. withdrawal of incentives;
 - q. imposition of administrative fines; and/or
 - r. location closure.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER XII

PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 83

- (1) Apart from Indonesian National Police Investigators, officials
Certain Civil Servant Investigators in the environment

The Sukoharjo Regency Government is given the authority to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

(2) Investigator's authority as intended in paragraph (1) is :

- a. receive, search for, collect and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts;
- b. research, search for and collect information about individuals or bodies regarding the truth of the actions carried out;
- c. request information and evidence from individuals or entities in connection with criminal acts;
- d. examine books, records and other documents related to criminal acts;
- e. carry out searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, recording and other documents, as well as confiscate such evidence;
- f. request assistance from experts in the context of implementation criminal investigation duties;
- g. ordering to stop and/or prohibiting someone from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and checking the identity of people, objects and/or documents;
- h. photographing someone related to an act criminal;
- i. call people to hear their statements and examined as a suspect or witness;
- j. stop the investigation; and/or
- k. carry out other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of criminal acts according to law that can be accounted for.

(3) The investigator as intended in paragraph (1) notifies the start of the investigation to the Indonesian National Police Investigator.

(4) If the implementation of the authority as intended in paragraph (2), requires the arrest and detention of Civil Servant investigators to coordinate with the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police in accordance with statutory regulations.

(5) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1), submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police.

CHAPTER XIII

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 84

Every person who violates the provisions in Article 81 paragraph (1) letters a, b and c is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 85

With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, all provisions and/or documents that have been stipulated or issued or published before this Regional Regulation is stipulated, as long as they do not conflict with this Regional Regulation are declared to remain valid.

CHAPTER XV

CLOSING

Article 86

The Regent's Regulation as the implementation of this Regional Regulation is stipulated no later than 12 (twelve) months after this Regional Regulation is promulgated.

Article 87

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone knows, order an invitation

This Regional Regulation is placed in the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette.

Set in Sukoharjo
on December 23, 2020

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA

on December 23, 2020

Plh. REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,
ASSISTANT FOR ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

signed

WIDODO

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE
YEAR 2020 NUMBER 11

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, PROVINCE
CENTRAL JAVA : (11-363/2020)

EXPLANATION
ON
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 11 OF 2020
ABOUT
PREVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY
SLUM HOUSING AND SLUM SETTLEMENTS

I. GENERAL.

Every person has the right to live in prosperity, physically and mentally, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment as mandated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 H paragraph (1). apart from

Therefore, the Regional Government is obliged to fulfill adequate housing needs.

In order to realize the rights of Sukoharjo Regency residents and support government programs as mentioned above, efforts are needed to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements in the area.

The Regional Regulation on Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements regulates 2 (two) main things, namely the efforts that need to be made to prevent the growth and development of slum housing and new slum settlements and the efforts that need to be made to improve the quality of existing buildings, infrastructure, housing facilities and slum settlements so that they meet the requirements in accordance with statutory regulations.

In addition, so that efforts to prevent and improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements receive support from the community, this Regional Regulation regulates the role of the community in the form of conveying suggestions, input and opinions as well as participating in the implementation of preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum housing. slums.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE.

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Quite clear.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Letter a

What is meant by "welfare principles" are principles that provide a basis so that the need for adequate housing and settlements for the community can be met, so that the community is able to develop itself, and be civilized, and can carry out its social functions. By realizing prosperity, this can minimize the growth and development of slum settlements in Sukoharjo Regency.

Letter b

What is meant by "principles of justice and equity" are principles that provide a basis for the results of development in the housing and settlement sector to be enjoyed proportionally and equally for all people.

Letter c

What is meant by "nationality principle" is the principle stating that the entire territory of Indonesia is the unified homeland of all the Indonesian people who are united as the Indonesian nation. This shows that the land of the Indonesian people has a communalistic nature, meaning that all land within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is shared land with the Indonesian people, who are united as the Indonesian nation. Land within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is the right of the Indonesian people.

Letter d

What is meant by "principle of efficiency and usefulness" is a principle that provides the basis for the implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas which is carried out by maximizing the potential of land resources, design and building technology and a healthy building materials industry and providing benefits for the welfare of the community. as big as possible

Letter e

What is meant by "principle of affordability and convenience" is a principle that provides a basis for the results of development in the housing and settlement sector to be accessible to all levels of society, as well as encouraging the creation of a conducive climate by providing convenience for Low Income Communities (MBR) so that every Indonesian citizen is able to fulfill their basic needs for housing and settlement. so that with the principle of affordability and convenience, low-income people can have decent houses and settlements, then of course this will reduce the potential for housing and settlements and slum settlements.

Letter f

What is meant by "principles of independence and togetherness" is a principle that provides the basis for the implementation of housing and residential areas based on initiative, self-help and community participation so that they are able to build their own trust, abilities and strengths as well as create cooperation between stakeholders.

Letter g

What is meant by "principle of partnership" is the principle that provides the basis for the implementation of housing and settlements to be carried out by the government and regional governments by involving business actors and the community with the principle of mutual support.

Letter h

What is meant by "principle of harmony and balance" is a principle that provides a basis for housing and settlement management to be carried out by creating harmony between spatial structures and room patterns.

Letter i

What is meant by "principle of integration" is that which provides the basis for housing and settlements to be implemented in an integrated manner in terms of policy and planning, implementation, utilization and control.

Letter j

What is meant by "health principles" are principles that provide a basis for housing and settlement development to meet healthy home standards, environmental health requirements and living behavior. If the environment around housing and residential areas is classified as an unhealthy environment, then this unhealthy environment has the impact of disease.

Letter k

What is meant by "principles of sustainability and sustainability" is a principle that provides a basis for housing and settlement management to be carried out by maintaining environmental balance and adapting to needs that continue to increase in line with the rate of population growth and land limitations.

Letter l

What is meant by "principles of safety, security, order and tranquility" are principles that provide a basis for housing and settlement management to pay attention to issues of safety and security of buildings and infrastructure, environmental safety and security from various threats that endanger the occupants, administrative order and regularity in utilization. housing and settlements. Housing and slum settlements are basically housing that is unfit for habitation because the housing has building irregularities, a high level of building density, and building quality that does not meet the requirements.

as well as facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. Therefore, failure to fulfill these development requirements will endanger residents.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

What is meant by Regency Planning Certificate (SKRK) is information about building and environmental planning requirements imposed by the Regional Government at a particular location.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Quite clear.

Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

What is meant by functional feasibility is a building condition that meets building planning requirements and building reliability requirements which include:

safety, health, comfort and convenience requirements, which are determined based on the function of the building.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

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

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by Community Self-Help Group is a group of people who unite themselves voluntarily in a group due to the existence of a unifying bond, namely the same vision, interests and needs, so that the group has the same goals that they want to achieve together.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

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

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by location identification is identifying the location of slum settlement areas which allows slum settlement areas to be found so that they can be used to support program implementation and make it easier to prepare program plans to be implemented.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

Article 35

Quite clear.

Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

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Article 38

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Article 39

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Article 80
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Article 81
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Article 82
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Article 83
Quite clear.
Article 84
Quite clear.
Article 85
Quite clear.
Article 86
Quite clear.
Article 87
Quite clear.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE NUMBER 295