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**People, Planet and Project:
Transforming the Most Polluted River in the World
(A Study on Communities Along the West Tarum Canal)**

Pius Suratman Kartasasmita

*Department of Public Administration, Master Program in Development Studies,
Parahyangan Catholic University,
Jl.Ciumbuleuit 94, Bandung 40142, Indonesia*

Citarum River, the longest river in West Java Province in Indonesia, has recently been known as the most polluted river in the world. To face the challenge, the Government of Indonesia, with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), set the Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP). Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC), among other project components, aims to improve the flow and quality of water that provides 80% of Jakarta's surface water needs, in addition to supplying the water requirements of industrial establishments and about 52,800 hectares of farmland. Relocation of people who are living and working along the canal on land belonging to the government and within the easement boundaries of the canal is required. Their assets minus their land, including the buildings, crops and trees are compensated by the WTC project. Results of this study show that the project failed in moving illegal dwellers out of the restricted area. It seems that customary ties between communities and the canal cannot be broken down by their illegal status of land ownership nor a luxurious compensation for the lost assets. This study recommends strong law enforcement and proper spatial design ensuring communities to collectively behave as virtuous citizens.

Key words: *Asian Development Bank, ICWRMIP, Indonesia, resettlement, West Tarum Citarum Canal*

Correspondence may be sent to: pius@unpar.ac.id

CONTACT DETAILS

Email: sheconference2017@up.edu.ph
Mobile: +63 917 8858441 or +63 949 104 3275
Telefax: +63 49 536 2682
Website: www.societyforhumanecology.org



S E A M E O
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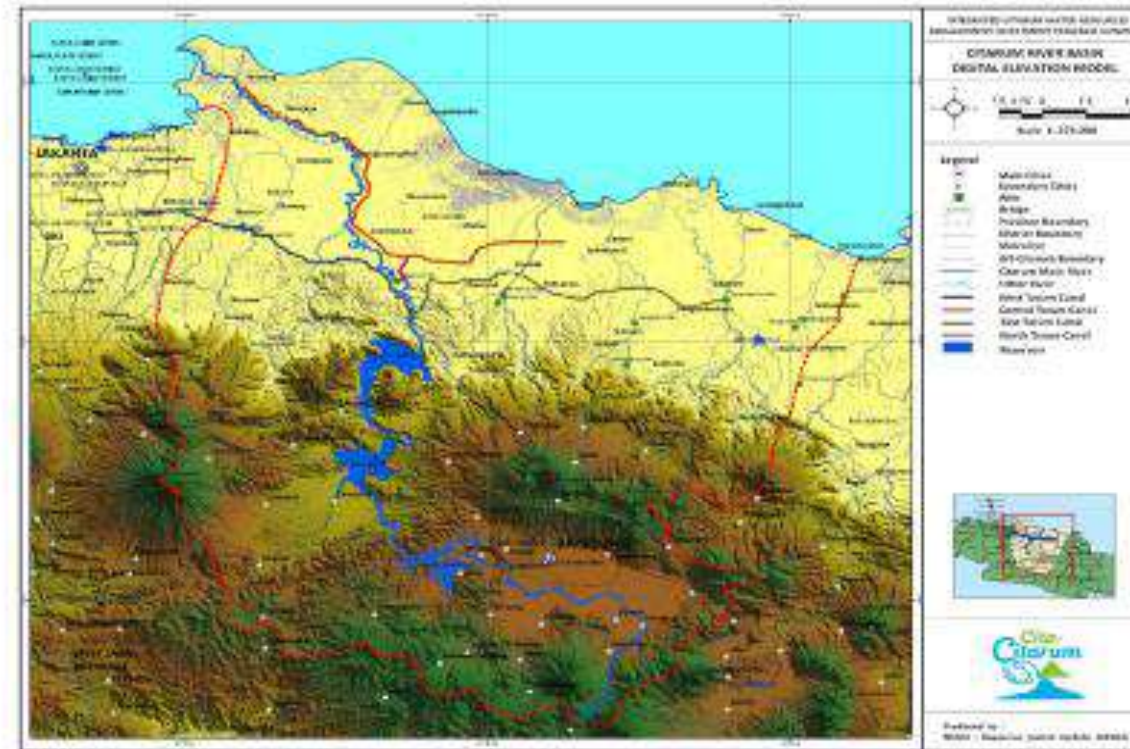


ABSTRACT

Citarum River, the longest river in West Java Province in Indonesia, has recently been known as the most polluted river in the world. To face the challenge, the Government of Indonesia, with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), set the Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP). Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC), among other project components, aims to improve the flow and quality of water that provides 80% of Jakarta's surface water needs, in addition to supplying the water requirements of industrial establishments and about 52,800 hectares of farmland. Relocation of people who are living and working along the canal on land belonging to the government and within the easement boundaries of the canal is required. Their assets minus their land, including the buildings, crops and trees are compensated by the WTC project. Results of this study show that the project failed in moving illegal dwellers out of the restricted area. It seems that customary ties between communities and the canal cannot be broken down by their illegal status of land ownership nor a luxurious compensation for the lost assets. This study recommends strong law enforcement and proper spatial design ensuring communities to collectively behave as virtuous citizens.

Key words: *Asian Development Bank, ICWRMIP, Indonesia, resettlement, West Tarum Citarum Canal*

MAP OF CITARUM



SINCERE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

THIS STUDY WAS POSSIBLE AND RESPONSIBLY CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY (EMA) FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITY OF WEST TARUM REHABILITATION SUB-COMPONENT 2.1. OF ICWRMIP UNDER ADB NOMENCLATURE TA 2500/2501-INO

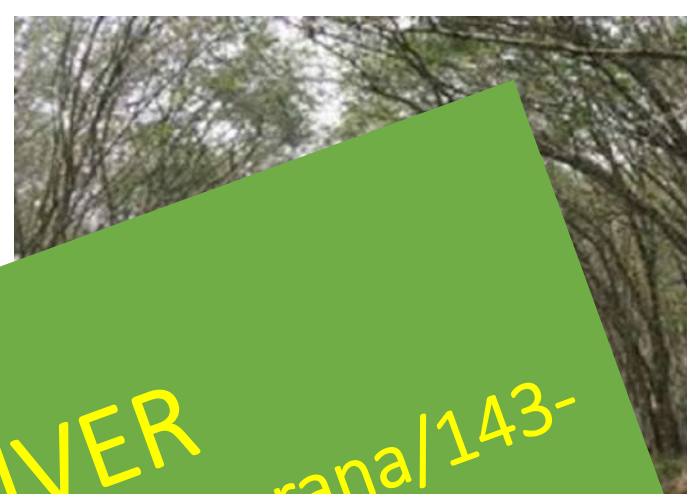


Tarum Areuy
(Marsdenia Tinctoria)



Jati
(Tectona Grandis)

Bayur
(Pterospermum Javanicum)



Kebogerang
(Mystus Negriceps)



Jamuju
(Podocarpus Imbricatus)



Rasamala
(Altingia Excelsa)



STORY BACKGROUND 1: THE BEAUTIFUL SIDE OF THE RIVER

<http://citarum.org/tentang-kami/sekilas-citarum/kondisi-prasarana/143-indonesia/tentang-kami/sekilas-citarum.html>



Beleketebe
(*Sloanea Sigun*)



Pasang
(*Lithocarpus spp*)



Bakau
(*Rhizophora Mucronata*)

THE BEAUTYFUL SIDE OF THE RIVER



Puspa
(*Schima Wallichii*)

Kosambi
(*Schleichera Oleosa*)



Gabus
(*Channa Striatus*)





Hampala
(Hampala Macrolepidota)



Beunteur
(Puntius Binotatus)



Tagih
(Mystus Nemurus)



Lele
(Clarias Bratachus)

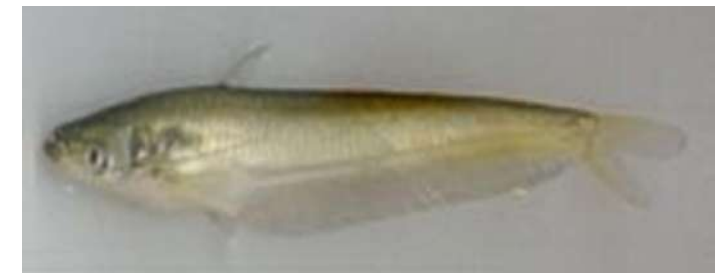
THE BEAUTIFUL SIDE OF THE RIVER



Lawalak
(Barbodes Bramoides)



Gabus
(Channa Striatus)



Lempuk
(Callichrous Bimaculatus)

CRITICAL
LAND
SLIDING



STORY BACKGROUND 2: THE DREADFUL SIDE OF THE RIVER

<http://citarum.org/tentang-kami/sekilas-citarum/kondisi-prasarana/143-indonesia/tentang-kami/sekilas-citarum.html>





FLOODING ALONG THE WAY





MASSIVE HAZARDOUS POLLUTION





POVERTY AND INEQUALITY WITHIN CITARUM RIVER BASIN COMMUNITY



WEST JAVA ECONOMY - 2012

- **GDP OF WEST JAVA:**
 - contributes as much as 24,41% to GDP of Java Island.
- **GDP OF JAVA ISLAND:**
- contributes as much as 57,62% to National Economy.
- **GDP OF WEST JAVA:**
 - contributes as much as 14,07% to National Economy.
- **WEST JAVA ECONOMIC GROWTH (2012):**
 - 6,21% which was strongly influenced by growth in transportation, construction and trade which were accounted for 12%, 13.61% and 11,55% respectively.
- **CRBC ECONOMIC GROWTH (2010):**
 - The most contribution CRBC districts and municipalities to West Java economic growth are *Kabupaten Bekasi* (17.88%), *Kabupaten Bogor* (13,57%), *Kota Bandung* (10.30%), *Kabupaten Bandung* (7,08%) and *Kota Bekasi* (5.03%).

NATIONAL INSIDENCE OF POVERTY 2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Relative Poverty (% of population)	17.8	16.6	15.4	14.2	13.3	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.0
Absolute Poverty (in millions)	39	37	35	33	31	30	29	29	28
Rural Poverty (% living below rural poverty line)	21.8	20.4	18.9	17.4	16.6	15.7	14.3	14.4	13.8
Urban Poverty (% living below urban poverty line)	13.5	12.5	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.2

Source: BPS–Statistics Indonesia (various issues).

POPULATION OF CITARUM RIVER BASIN COMMUNITIES (CRBC) - 2012

- **WEST JAVA PROVINCE:** 44.548.431 people.
- **CITARUM RIVER BASIN COMMUNITIES:** 15.950.299 people, accounted for 35,8% of CRBC population, administratively reside in 10 districts and 2 municipalities.
- **CRBC** population are concentrated around five industrial districts and municipalities i.e. *Kabupaten Bandung, Kota Bandung, Kabupaten Karawang, Kabupaten Bekasi dan Kota Bekasi.*
- **CITY OF BANDUNG:** 3.307.396 people accounted for 21% of CRBC population.

POPULATION DENSITY AND GROWTH - 2012

- **WEST JAVA** : 1.198 people/km².
- **CRBC** : 1.272 people/km².
- **TREND IN CRBC** : 1980 – 2012 CONTINUOUSLY INCREASED
- **PROJECTED FOR CRBC** : 2040 30.931.450 people/km²
- **CONSEQUENCES** : Greater pressures for *Citarum* and greater challenges for all in terms of reaching better livelihood conditions as well as protecting environmental deteriorations.
- **POPULATION GROWTH :**

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	1980 - 2010	2000 - 2010
WEST JAVA	1,59%	1,90%
CRBC		1,66%
KABUPATEN BANDUNG		2,55%
KOTA CIMAHI		2,04%
KABUPATEN BEKASI		1,99%
KABUPATEN PURWAKARTA		4,66%

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN CRBC – BPS 2013

- **WEST JAVA (SEPTEMBER 2012):**
 - 4.4 people (9,89%) or 200.000 people less compared to September 2011.
 - Decreasing Trend For West Java 13,55% IN 2007 to 9,89% in 2012.
- **WORK-FORCE IN CRBC:**
 - 2005 –2010 increases from 7.487.365 people to 11.785.666 people mostly due to the increasing number of in-migration to CRBC.
 - Job-opportunity tends to be decreased, unemployment tends to be increased.
- **ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER 2009-2010 :**
 - Significantly increased by 10,1 % from 53,66% in 2009 to 63,94 % in 2010.
- **ACCES TO HEALTHY HOUSING 2009-2010:**
 - Significantly decreased by 2,75%.



THE INTEGRATED
CITARUM WATER
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
INVESTMENT
PROGRAM
(ICWRMIP):
COLLABORATIVE
EFFORTS FOR
TRANSFORMING
THE MOST POLUTE
RIVER IN THE
WORLD

THE INTEGRATED CITARUM WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ICWRMIP)

- **ICWRMIP** is carried out by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR) as its Executing Agency.
- Loan Agreement between Government of Indonesia (GOI) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), indicates that the project is a fifteen year plan. It has been implemented in tranches using ADB's Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF).
- The project was planned to cover the entire *Citarum* River Basin that in total includes 10 regencies and 6 municipalities in the province of West Java.
- **VIDEO LINK:** <https://www.adb.org/news/videos/recycling-and-education-help-revive-indonesias-citarum-river-basin>

WEST TARUM CANAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM



WTC REHABILITATION PROGRAM known as Components 2.1. of ICWRMIP, has been proposed for inclusion in Tranche #1 in August and October 2006.

IT AIMS at improving the flow and quality of water that provides 80% of Jakarta's surface water needs, in addition to supplying the water requirements of industrial establishments and about 52,800 ha of farmland.

THE WTC runs through three districts of *Kabupaten Karawang, Kabupaten Bekasi* and *Kota Bekasi*. The coverage area of WTC includes 54.2 km out of its 68.3 km long of West Tarum Canal. It has a 100 m right-of-way (ROW), measured at 50 m either side from the center of the canal.





FIELD SURVEY AND SURVEYORS



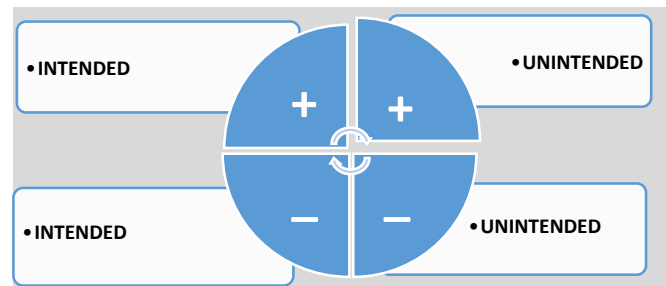
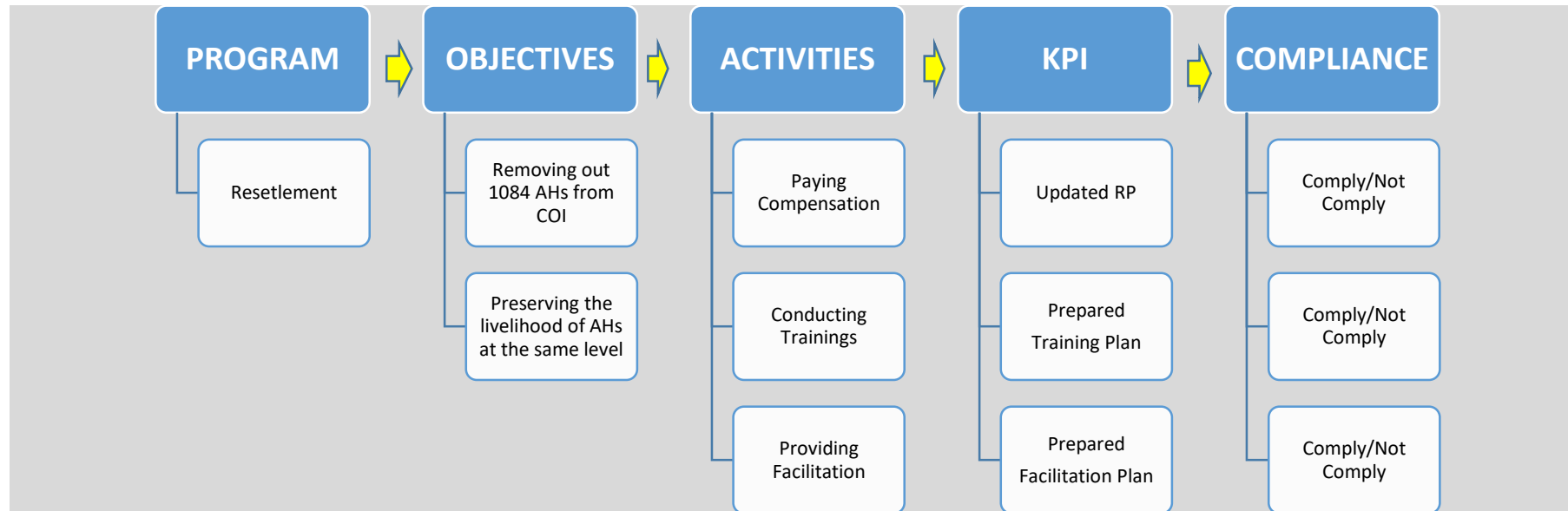
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN; verification and compliance monitoring designed.

THREE RESEARCH METHODS;

- **Literature Review;** was conducted to deepen and widen comprehension on resettlement and other closely related such as land acquisition, compensation system in particular cash compensation, the importance of treatment and role agency in development project as well as the relevance of positive psychology in Livelihood Restoration Program.
- **Documentary study** was conducted to verify an appropriate empirical data as well as to justify legal framework for this monitoring activities. Three types of documents were studied i.e. ADB-related documents, GOI-related regulations, and Project-related official document.
- **Field Survey** was designed and conducted to ensure the attainment of the aforementioned objectives. Effective compliance monitoring requires a robust and proper methodology.

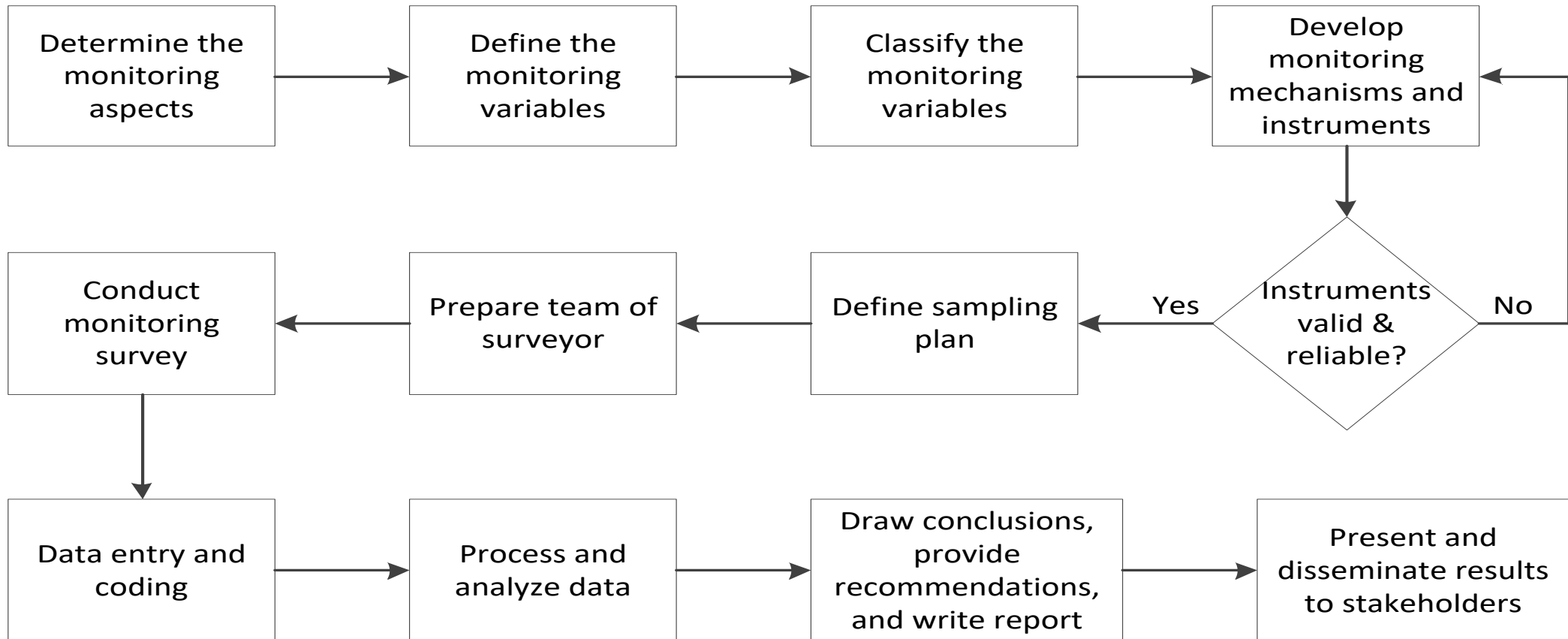
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONDUCTING PROJECT MONITORING



I
M
P
A
C
T



SCHEMATIC CHART IN CONDUCTING SURVEY



SURVEY INSTRUMENT

- **Final version of questionnaire** for compliance monitoring consists of 4 (four) sections covering 9 (nine) issues, i.e.:
 - **Section A** contains questions on screening of AHS,
 - **Section B** contains questions on AH's perception about replacement cost, allowances, and the resettlement process from data collection until implementing on LRP.
 - **Section C** contains questions on AH's perception about the facilitation activity.
 - **Section D** consist questions on evaluating training program. There are 97 valid questions were used as the main survey instrument.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TESTING

- **Reliability of a measure** indicates the extent to which it is without bias (error free) and hence ensures consistent measurement across time and across the various items in the instrument. It is an indication of the stability and consistency with which the instrument measures the concept and helps to assess the “goodness” of a measure. There are four types of reliability:
 - *Test-Retest Reliability* which is the correlation between two successive measurements with the same test;
 - *Equivalent Forms Reliability* which is the successive administration of two parallel forms of the same test,
 - *Split Half Reliability* which is when you divide the items on an instrument in two parts, and if you correlated the first half of the items with the second half of the items, they should be highly correlated if they are reliable;
 - Internal Consistency Reliability which is when only one form of the test is available. To do this, statistical procedures Cronbach's Alpha was used.
- **This study** managed to proceed two out of four test that commonly conducted as standard to social science i.e., Split Half Reliability and Internal Consistency Reliability.

INSTRUMENT VALIDITY TESTING

Instrument validity is the extent to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to be. There are four types of validity:

- Criterion (Concurrent or Predictive) Validity which focuses on how well the instrument compares with external variables considered to be direct measures of the characteristic or behavior being examined;
- Content Validity which is concerned with how well the content of the instrument samples the kinds of things about which conclusions are to be drawn;
- Construct Validity which involves the extent to which certain explanatory concepts or qualities account for performance; and
- Face Validity which is often used to indicate whether the instrument, on the face of it, appears to measure what it claims to measure. Results of reliability and validity test may lead to refinement of questionnaire.

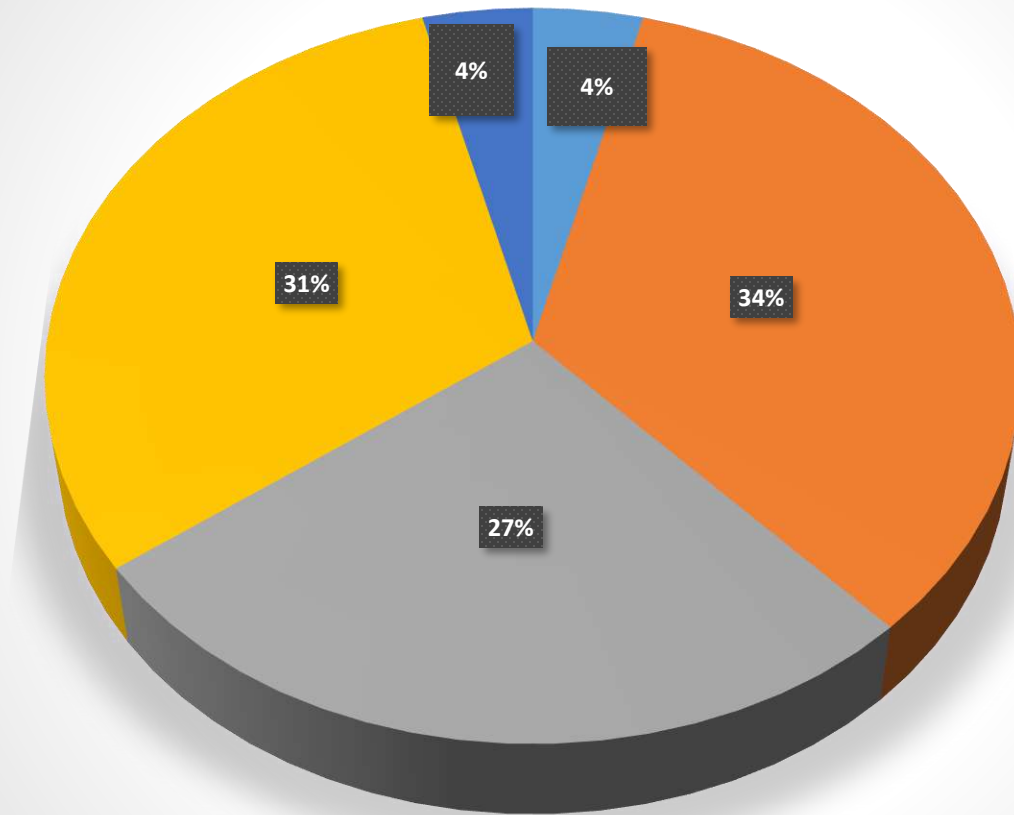
POPULATION AND SAMPLE

- **Examining population based on Updated RP** which consisted of 1084 AHs. After careful assessment, however, EMA revealed with only 1047 population frame due to various technical reasons. This 1047 AHs were used as our survey population.
- **Determining sample frame using randomized cluster sampling technique** with 95% level of confident. This ended up with 315 respondent, but we provided 50 randomized extra sample as needed.
- **Conducting limited data collection** to try out questionnaire using 20 respondents. Minor revision of wording and structuring were done afterward.
- **Conducting survey Phase I (25-27 March 2015)**. We managed to send 30 (thirty) surveyors to the field for three days. Only less than 150 sample data were collected. Content validity test revealed with low quality of data in terms of both reliability in particular related with its *internal consistency* as well as its validity specially related to content validity. A big number of questionnaire returned by surveyors marked as *"unfound respondent"*.
- **Substantive revision of instrument** was done for the second time, both in terms of wording and its structure. Face validity was also become our attention at this time. Survey plan and strategy was also revised and surveyors were replaced and upgraded to a more skillful group.
- **Conducting survey Phase II (7-11 September 2015)**. We sent only 6 (six) higher level surveyors to the field for reconfirming the previous respondents who was questioned in survey Phase I. Surveyors were instructed to help respondent to fill using a new format of questionnaire based on their previous answers. Surveyor were also instructed to search the *"unfound respondent"* marked by surveyor in the previous survey Phase I.
- **After almost 5 days of extra-ordinary efforts** from six outstanding surveyors, and after *"three times of visit policy"* applied, survey Phase II result in more than 270 filled questionnaires and 54 information of unreachable remote respondents.

FINDINGS SUMMARY

No.	DIMENTION OF CONCEPT	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
1	COMPENSATION PAYMENT	0.04	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.04	1
2	DATA COLLECTION	0.06	0.52	0.27	0.12	0.03	1
3	ALLOWANCE COST	0.02	0.22	0.6	0.14	0.03	1
4	FACILITATION FOR RELOCATION	0.03	0.18	0.43	0.31	0.05	1
5	GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM	0.02	0.23	0.46	0.25	0.04	1
6	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	0.04	0.45	0.34	0.14	0.02	1
7	LIVELIHOOD AFTER RELOCATION	0.03	0.28	0.47	0.2	0.02	1
8	GENDER PERSPECTIVE	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.22	0	1
9	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	0.03	0.21	0.72	0.04	0	1

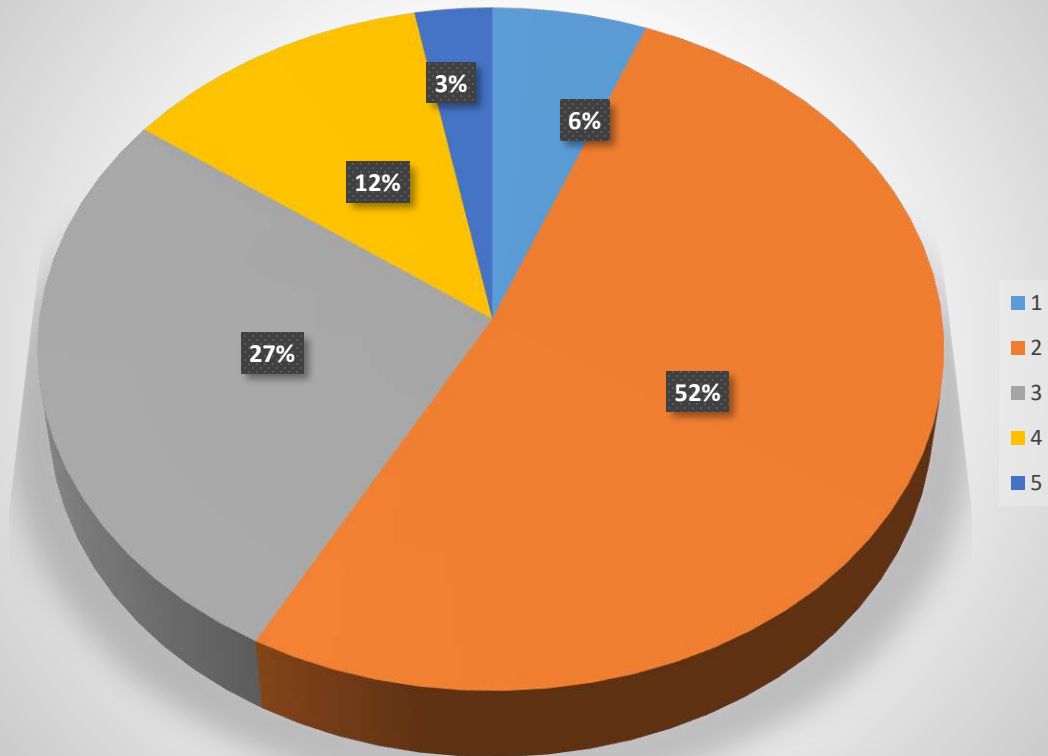
SUMMARY 1: COMPENSATION PAYMENT



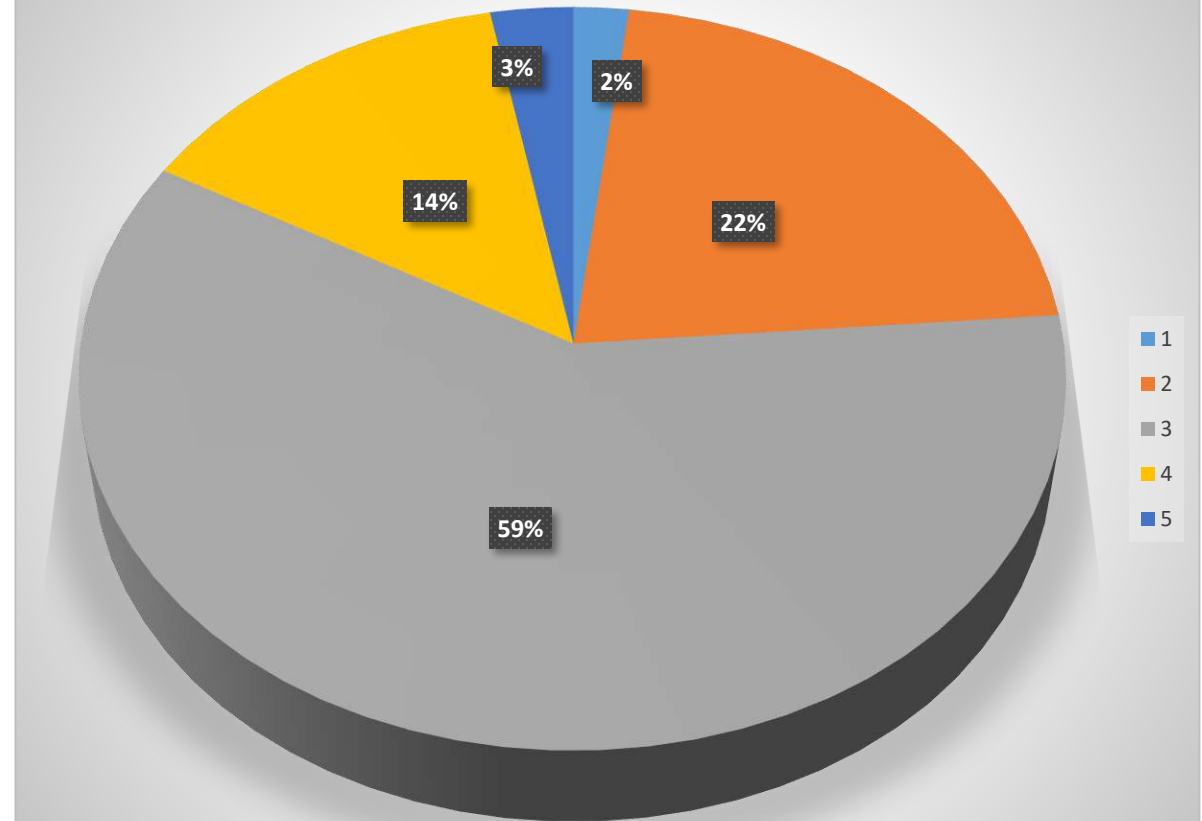
- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 AGREE
- 3 NEUTRAL
- 4 DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE

SUMMARY 2

DATA COLLECTION

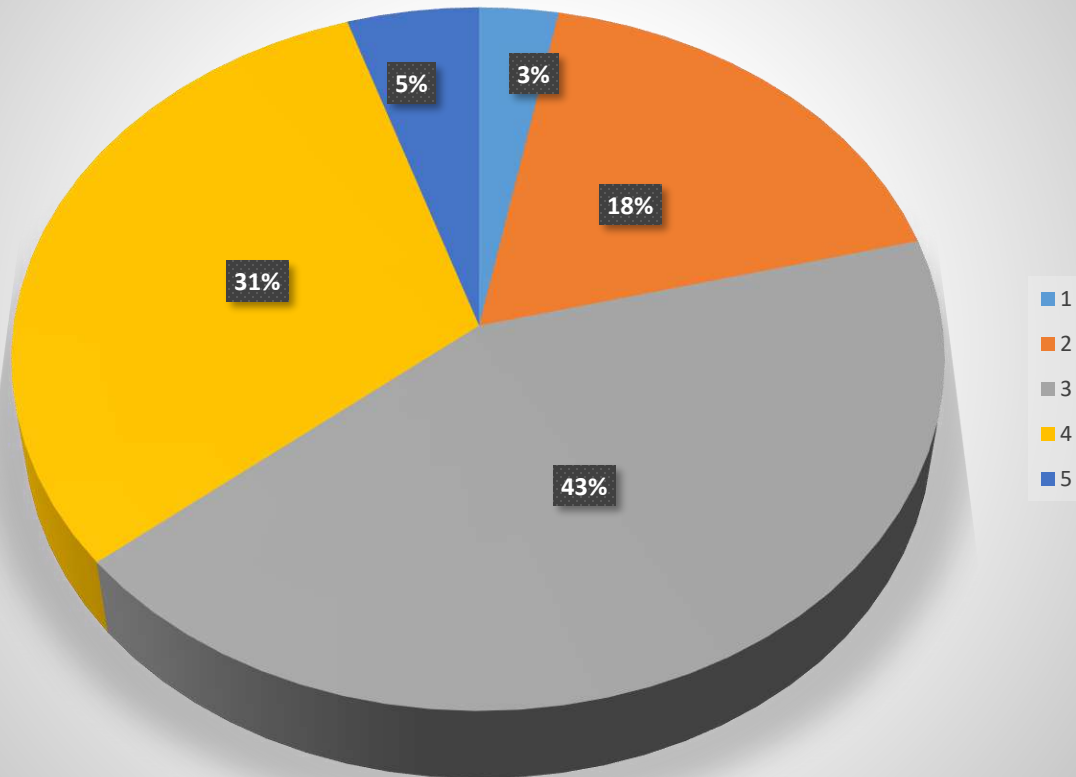


ALLOWANCE COST

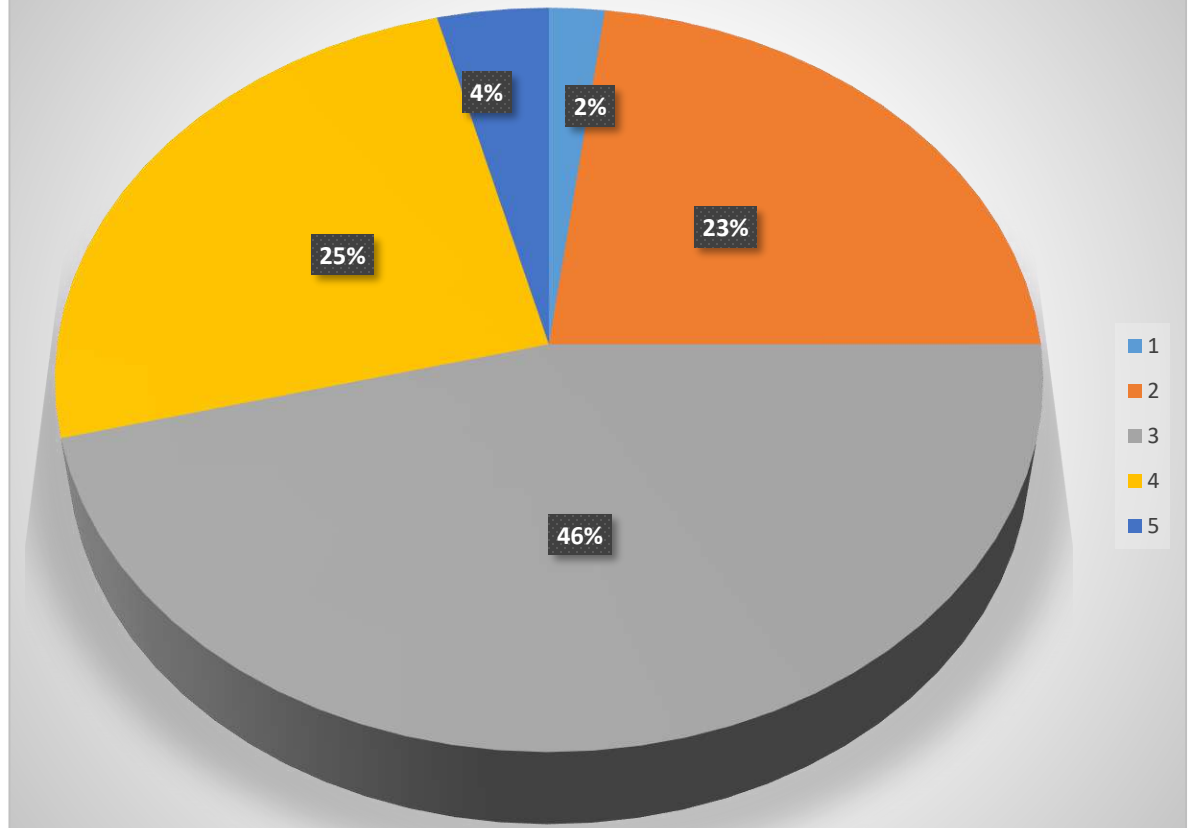


SUMMARY 3

FACILITATION FOR RELOCATION

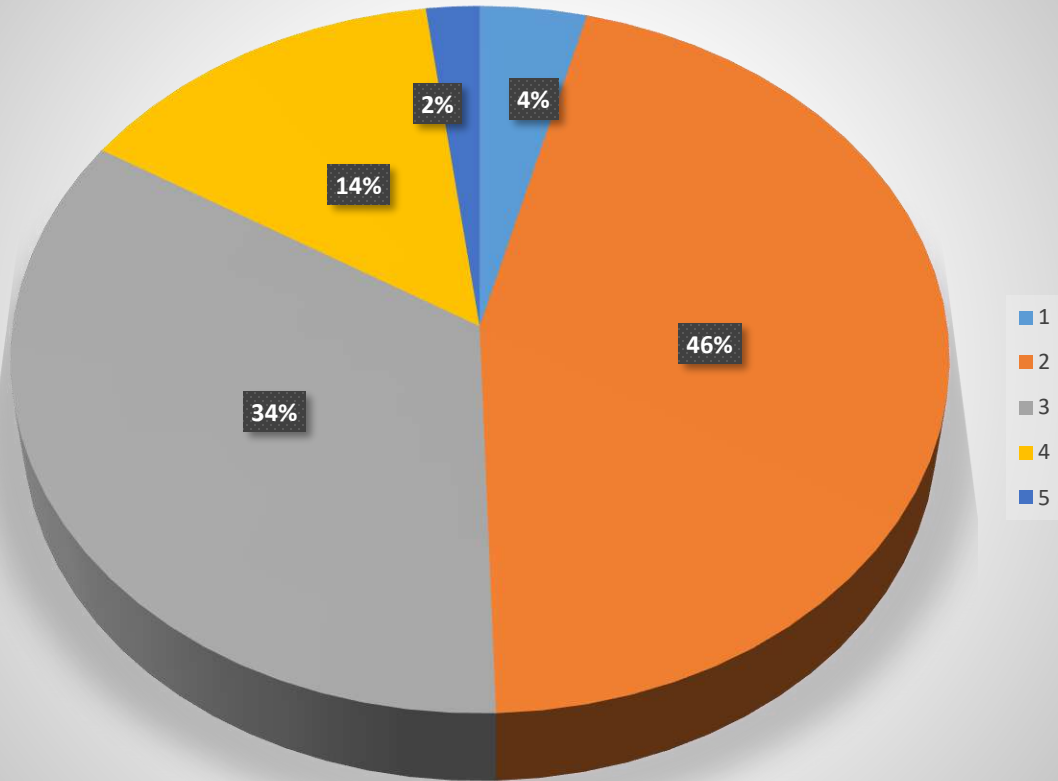


GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM

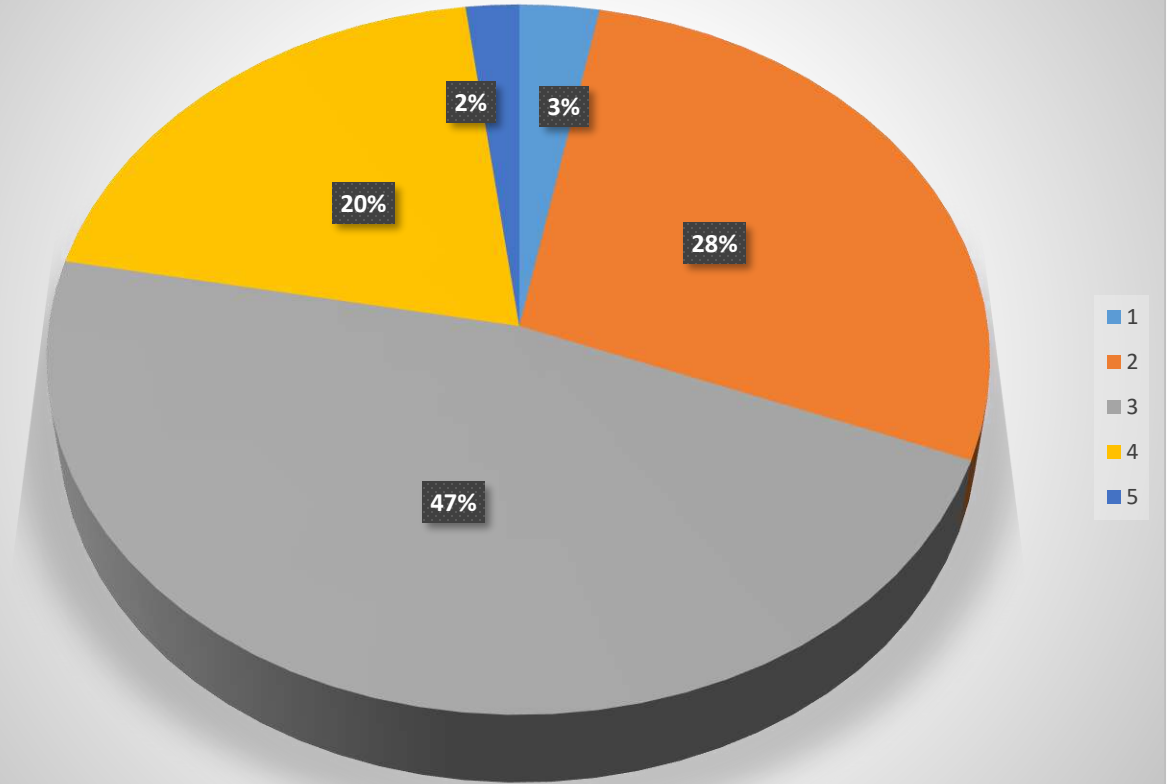


SUMMARY 4

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

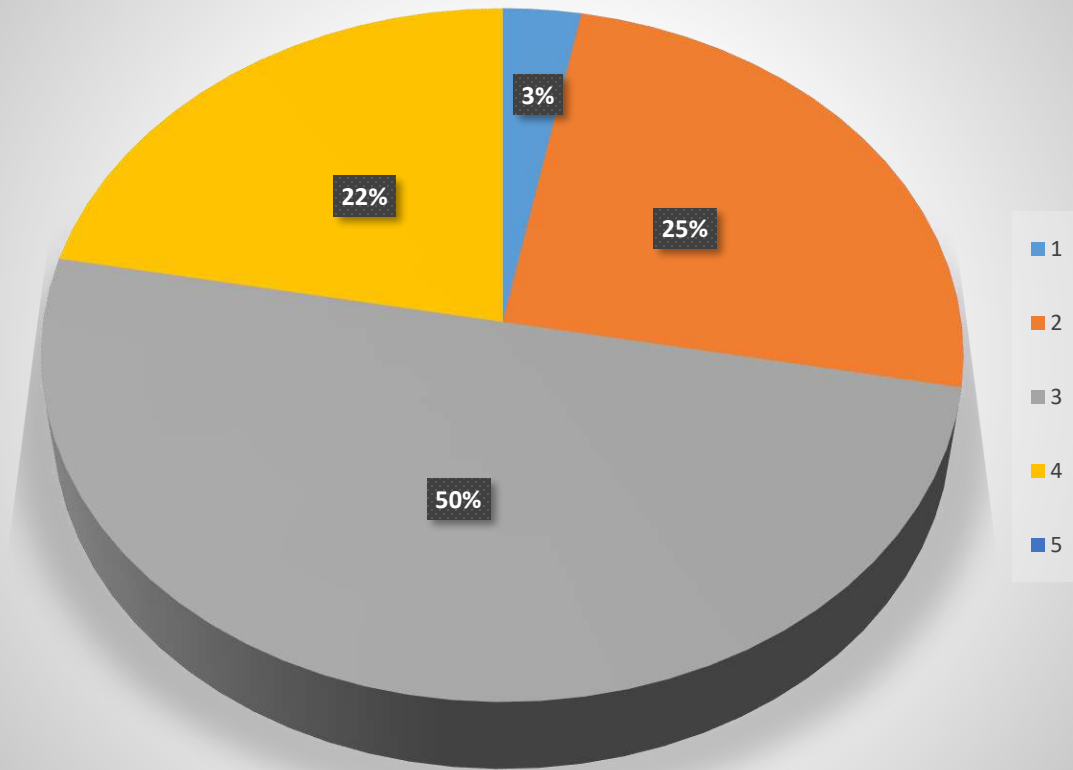


LIVELIHOOD AFTER RELOCATION

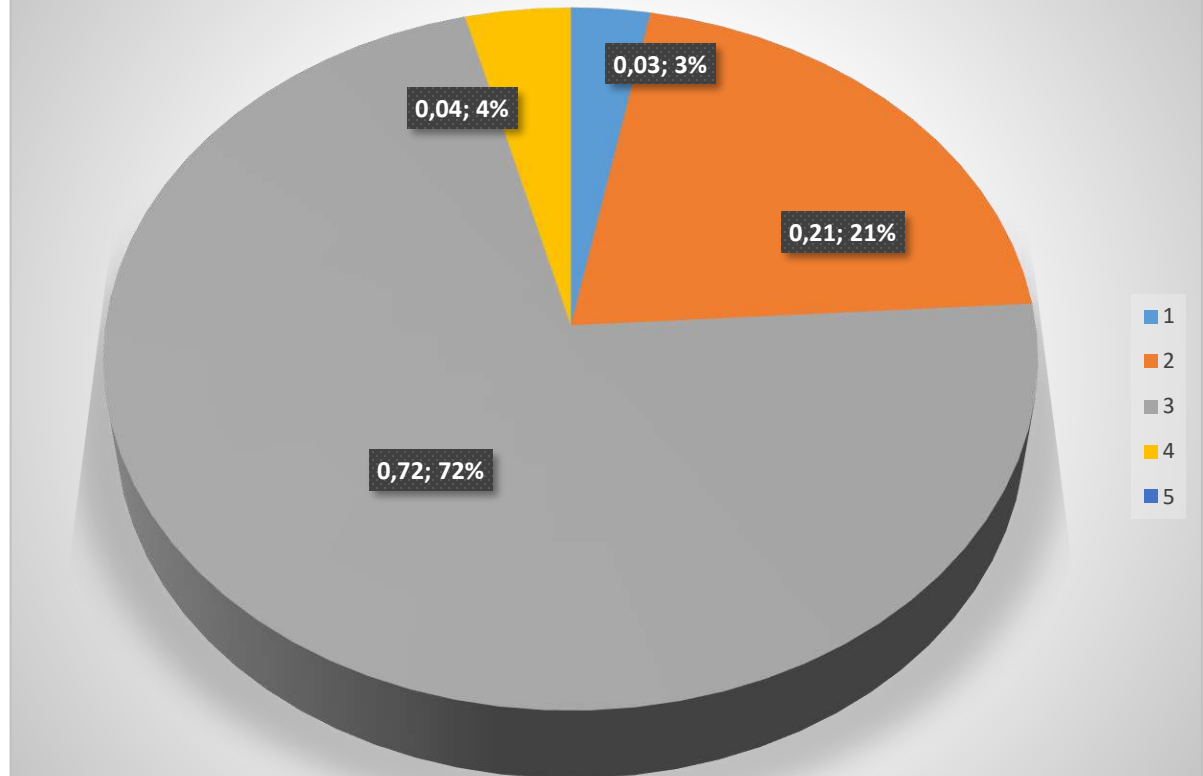


SUMMARY 5

GENDER PERSPECTIVE



TRAINING ACTIVITIES





RESETTLEMENT AND THE AFTERMATH



RECOMMENDATION 1: TO KEEP THE STRENGTH POINTS

Among others, this project gains at least three positive points in complying a set strident procedures and principles agreed by both ADB and GOI. It includes:

- data collection activities,
- public consultation,
- and livelihood after relocation.

These three should be benchmarked for future project references.

RECOMMENDATION 2: STRENGTHEN THE WEAK POINTS

- **In three areas of investigation** respondents were tend to be neutral, such as regarding allowance cost, grievance handling mechanism, and gender perspectives. Supposedly these three issue are very critical. It appeared that most respondents agreed that they are informed about compensation in general but was not well enough to understand components of compensation given. Similar insight was also taken from grievance handling mechanism process. Most respondents aware of the mechanism, the opportunity and its procedures. However, they are not accustomed to submitting their complaint, they were not feel comfortable to do so. It was also apparent for implementing gender perspective into action. It was taught, told and discussed, but it was not technically implemented in various aspect of practical actions yet.
- **It is recommended for future project dissemination** need to be more practical and experiential rather than story telling kind of socialization. In terms of content, it need to be more loaded with social values and wisdoms necessary for living in this challenging environment. It can be a kind of simple version of “virtuous citizenship sensitivity training” instead of just only technical kind of training.

RECOMMENDATION 3: STRONGER POLICY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Law enforcement along WTC** need to be straightened in post project implementation to ensure the sustainability of project achievement. This includes to set an effective incentive structure for complying behavior. It was learned from the past that policy permissiveness would eventually end up with a complicated situation with very expensive and serious consequences.



RECOMMENDATION 4:
THE EMERGENCY CALL
FOR WATER-FRONT
URBAN DESIGN



RECOMMENDATION 4: WAY FURTHER

- **Further impact study** need to be conducted by simply comparing socio-economic status of severely AHs following displacement and their socio-economic prior to displacement. Such study will not only complete the final stage of the afore-set monitoring logical framework, but also will give a full feature of the implemented project successfulness.
- **Study on customary** ties between representing community of place

**TERIMA KASIH BANYAK
THANK YOU VERY MUCH**



**EXTRA SLIDES ON DETAIL FINDINGS
WILL ONLY BE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED AS
NECESSARY AND TIME POSSIBLE
OTHERWISE THIS THE FOLLOWING SLIDES ARE
COMPLEMENTARY ANNEXED**

FINDINGS 1: COMPENSATION PAYMENT

No. Q	COMPENSATION PAYMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
1	Amount of replacement cost equal to the market price	0.03	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.03	1.00
2	Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list	0.07	0.46	0.25	0.19	0.03	1.00
3	Amount of replacement cost could replace affected assets	0.03	0.28	0.27	0.37	0.05	1.00
4	Amount of replacement cost could cover repairing cost of the affected assets	0.03	0.28	0.26	0.37	0.05	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.04	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.04	1.00

FINDINGS 2: DATA COLLECTION

No. Q	DATA COLLECTION	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
5	Facilitator conducted the data collection process of the affected assets accurately	0.06	0.63	0.21	0.09	0.02	1.00
6	The result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets	0.08	0.64	0.20	0.07	0.02	1.00
7	Facilitator verified the result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets	0.08	0.54	0.21	0.15	0.02	1.00
8	The result of data collection in accordance with the nominative list	0.06	0.55	0.28	0.09	0.02	1.00
9	Facilitator describes in detail about the asset that will be replace along with the amount of replacement cost	0.07	0.58	0.21	0.13	0.02	1.00
10	There is no grievance during the data collections process	0.07	0.44	0.29	0.16	0.05	1.00
11	Facilitator responded well and resolve the grievance during the data collections process	0.04	0.36	0.40	0.17	0.04	1.00
12	The data collection process was satisfying	0.06	0.44	0.35	0.11	0.03	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.06	0.52	0.27	0.12	0.03	1.00

FINDINGS 3: ALLOWANCE COST

No. Q	ALLOWANCE COST	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
13	The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meet the standard of living needs	0.00	0.17	0.58	0.22	0.04	1.00
14	The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost	0.01	0.14	0.61	0.21	0.03	1.00
15	The payment of allowance goes well	0.02	0.32	0.56	0.09	0.01	1.00
16	The amount of allowance in accordance with the assigned amount	0.03	0.27	0.59	0.09	0.03	1.00
17	The allowance used for purposes other than the relocation process	0.02	0.24	0.59	0.13	0.01	1.00
18	AH feel satisfied with the allowances	0.01	0.17	0.64	0.13	0.04	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.02	0.22	0.60	0.14	0.03	1.00

FINDINGS 4: FACILITATION FOR RELOCATION

No. Q	FACILITATION FOR RELOCATION	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
19	Facilitator conducted the data collection of the vulnerable group accurately	0.06	0.41	0.30	0.23	0.01	1.00
20	Facilitator describes the relocation procedure of vulnerable group	0.03	0.32	0.41	0.22	0.03	1.00
21	AHs directly involved in the vulnerable group's briefing	0.06	0.34	0.39	0.21	0.02	1.00
22	Relocation of vulnerable group goes well	0.07	0.30	0.44	0.19	0.00	1.00
23	Facilitator completely resolve trouble that afflict vulnerable group	0.04	0.25	0.46	0.22	0.03	1.00
24	Facilitator assisting to find a new location	0.00	0.04	0.46	0.41	0.08	1.00
25	Facilitator providing power support for relocation process	0.00	0.03	0.45	0.44	0.08	1.00
26	Facilitator accompanied AH from the beginning until the end of relocation process	0.00	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.08	1.00
27	Facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process	0.00	0.04	0.47	0.42	0.08	1.00
28	AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided	0.00	0.05	0.52	0.35	0.08	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.03	0.18	0.43	0.31	0.05	1.00

FINDINGS 5: GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM

No. Q	GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
29	It was convenient to file a grievance during the relocation process	0.02	0.24	0.44	0.26	0.04	1.00
30	Facilitator describe procedures to file grievance	0.02	0.24	0.45	0.24	0.04	1.00
31	AH satisfied with the solution of their grievance	0.02	0.21	0.49	0.25	0.04	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.02	0.23	0.46	0.25	0.04	1.00

FINDINGS 6: PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

No. Q	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
32	Project relocation described during public consultation	0.05	0.52	0.30	0.12	0.01	1.00
33	Asset data collection procedure described during public consultation	0.04	0.53	0.33	0.10	0.00	1.00
34	Replacement cost described during public consultation	0.04	0.54	0.33	0.09	0.00	1.00
35	Selection of relocation site was described during public consultation	0.02	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.00
36	Design of building in the relocation site was described during public consultation	0.02	0.25	0.40	0.27	0.06	1.00
37	Potential impact of relocation process was described during public consultation	0.03	0.34	0.42	0.19	0.02	1.00
38	Procedure of relocation process was described during public consultation	0.03	0.34	0.41	0.19	0.04	1.00
39	Procedure of relocation process for vulnerable group was described during public consultation	0.03	0.28	0.45	0.21	0.04	1.00
40	AHs was came in every public consultation	0.11	0.58	0.19	0.11	0.01	1.00
41	AHs understand what was described by facilitator during public consultation	0.05	0.54	0.28	0.13	0.02	1.00
42	AHs have got the complete material from facilitator	0.04	0.48	0.37	0.09	0.01	1.00
43	AHs have got the material clearly from facilitator	0.04	0.48	0.36	0.10	0.01	1.00
44	Public consultation held in a proper place	0.05	0.56	0.32	0.08	0.00	1.00
45	Most citizens attend the public consultation	0.08	0.58	0.26	0.08	0.00	1.00
46	Decision made in public consultation was the result of consensus agreement	0.05	0.43	0.37	0.13	0.02	1.00
47	AHs satisfied with the public consultation activities	0.05	0.45	0.36	0.12	0.02	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.04	0.45	0.34	0.14	0.02	1.00

FINDINGS 7: LIVELIHOOD AFTER RELOCATION

No. QA	LIVELIHOOD AFTER RELOCATION	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
48	Living standard get better after relocation	0.01	0.08	0.51	0.37	0.04	1.00
49	Household income has increased after relocation	0.01	0.08	0.53	0.34	0.04	1.00
50	Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income	0.02	0.06	0.51	0.38	0.03	1.00
51	It is easier to go to the workplace	0.06	0.29	0.49	0.15	0.01	1.00
52	It is easier to go shopping for household purpose	0.02	0.37	0.46	0.14	0.01	1.00
53	It is easier to go shopping for business purpose	0.02	0.28	0.48	0.19	0.02	1.00
54	It is easier for the children to approach the school	0.02	0.27	0.48	0.22	0.01	1.00
55	It is easier to approach the place of worship	0.06	0.46	0.41	0.07	0.01	1.00
56	It is easier to approach the public service office	0.02	0.26	0.48	0.22	0.02	1.00
57	It is easier to approach the health facility	0.01	0.28	0.42	0.26	0.04	1.00
58	It is easier to approach the sports facility	0.01	0.19	0.43	0.31	0.06	1.00
59	It is easier to approach the transportation facility	0.04	0.32	0.47	0.17	0.01	1.00
60	It is easier to get clean water	0.03	0.31	0.43	0.19	0.04	1.00
61	It is easier to get electricity	0.05	0.49	0.39	0.06	0.01	1.00
62	It is easier to get telecommunication facility	0.03	0.33	0.45	0.15	0.04	1.00
63	It is easier to reach public toilet facility	0.03	0.45	0.37	0.14	0.02	1.00
64	Women and children feel secure	0.05	0.36	0.52	0.04	0.02	1.00
65	It is easier for vulnerable group to approaching public facility	0.02	0.28	0.47	0.21	0.02	1.00
66	There is much more of public facilities obtained	0.02	0.24	0.52	0.20	0.02	1.00
67	Service quality of public facilitation is better	0.02	0.29	0.50	0.19	0.01	1.00
68	AHs feel satisfied with the public facilitation provided	0.02	0.28	0.50	0.18	0.02	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.02	0.28	0.47	0.20	0.02	1.00

FINDINGS 8: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

No. Q	GENDER PERSPECTIVE	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
69	List of citizen compiled by gender	0.03	0.21	0.43	0.32	0.02	1.00
70	The implementation plan of relocation established by considering the needs of men and women	0.01	0.20	0.49	0.28	0.02	1.00
71	The implementation of relocation established by considering the needs of men and women	0.01	0.21	0.50	0.28	0.02	1.00
72	Both men and women have the same right to participate in the relocation process	0.06	0.34	0.44	0.16	0.00	1.00
73	Facilities and assistance was given equally to men and women	0.04	0.34	0.45	0.17	0.00	1.00
74	Both men and women have the same right to file a grievance	0.04	0.43	0.45	0.17	0.00	1.09
75	All grievance responded by facilitator without distinguish gender	0.03	0.32	0.47	0.17	0.00	1.00
76	AHs feel satisfied with the treatment given both to men and women in the relocation process	0.04	0.30	0.49	0.16	0.00	1.00
77	This project is advantageous for women in the hygiene field	0.01	0.16	0.54	0.26	0.02	1.00
78	This project is advantageous for women in the health field	0.01	0.16	0.54	0.26	0.02	1.00
79	This project is advantageous for women in the education field	0.01	0.16	0.55	0.26	0.02	1.00
80	The women ability enhanced by the provided training	0.02	0.21	0.54	0.21	0.03	1.00
81	AHs satisfied with the women's empowerment program	0.03	0.15	0.59	0.21	0.03	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.03	0.25	0.50	0.22	0.00	1.00

FINDINGS 9: TRAINING ACTIVITIES

No. Q	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
82	Training proceed as on the schedule	0.03	0.24	0.70	0.04	0.00	1.00
83	Facilitator described the training procedures	0.02	0.24	0.71	0.03	0.00	1.00
84	AHs understand the training procedures	0.02	0.24	0.71	0.03	0.00	1.00
85	AHs understand material described by instructor	0.04	0.22	0.71	0.03	0.00	1.00
86	Instructor explained the material clearly	0.04	0.22	0.71	0.03	0.00	1.00
87	Instructor provide the understandable material	0.04	0.23	0.70	0.03	0.00	1.00
88	Supportive facility given during the training was provided properly	0.03	0.22	0.71	0.04	0.00	1.00
89	Meal given during the training was provided properly	0.03	0.22	0.71	0.04	0.00	1.00
90	Training was met their expectation	0.03	0.19	0.72	0.06	0.01	1.00
91	Training was in accordance with their interest	0.03	0.20	0.71	0.05	0.01	1.00
92	Training was in accordance with their talent	0.03	0.20	0.71	0.05	0.01	1.00
93	AH's question about the material responded by the instructor	0.02	0.18	0.75	0.05	0.00	1.00
94	Instructors provide a solution for the AH's questions about the material	0.02	0.18	0.75	0.05	0.00	1.00
95	AHs got a new knowledge from the training	0.03	0.22	0.72	0.04	0.00	1.00
96	AHs can see the opportunity to earn money with the skills obtained from training activity	0.01	0.18	0.74	0.07	0.00	1.00
97	Training activity was useful	0.01	0.20	0.71	0.07	0.01	1.00
	AVERAGES	0.03	0.21	0.72	0.04	0.00	1.00