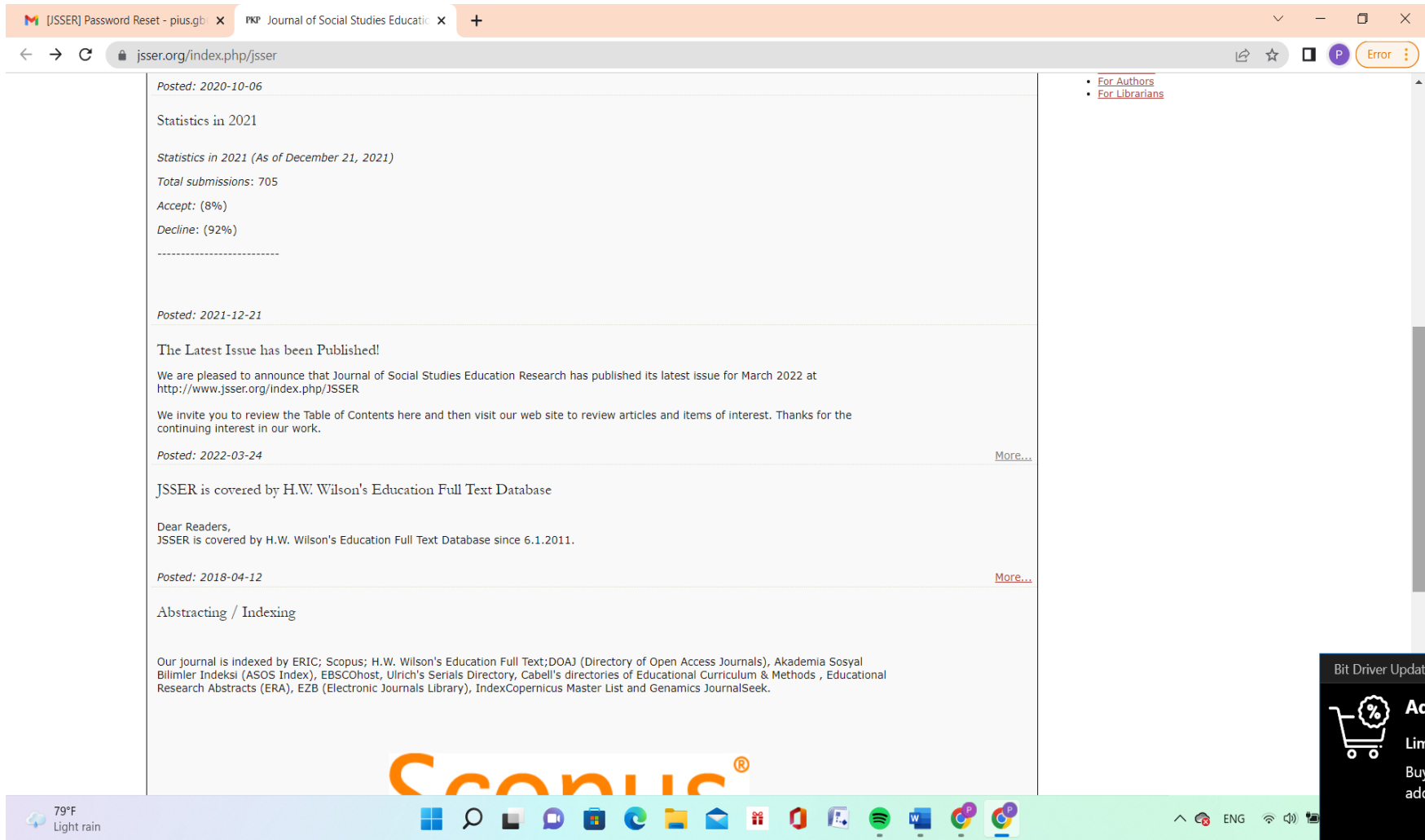


TANGKAPAN LAYAR BUKTI SUBMISSION TRACK DI LAMAN JSSER

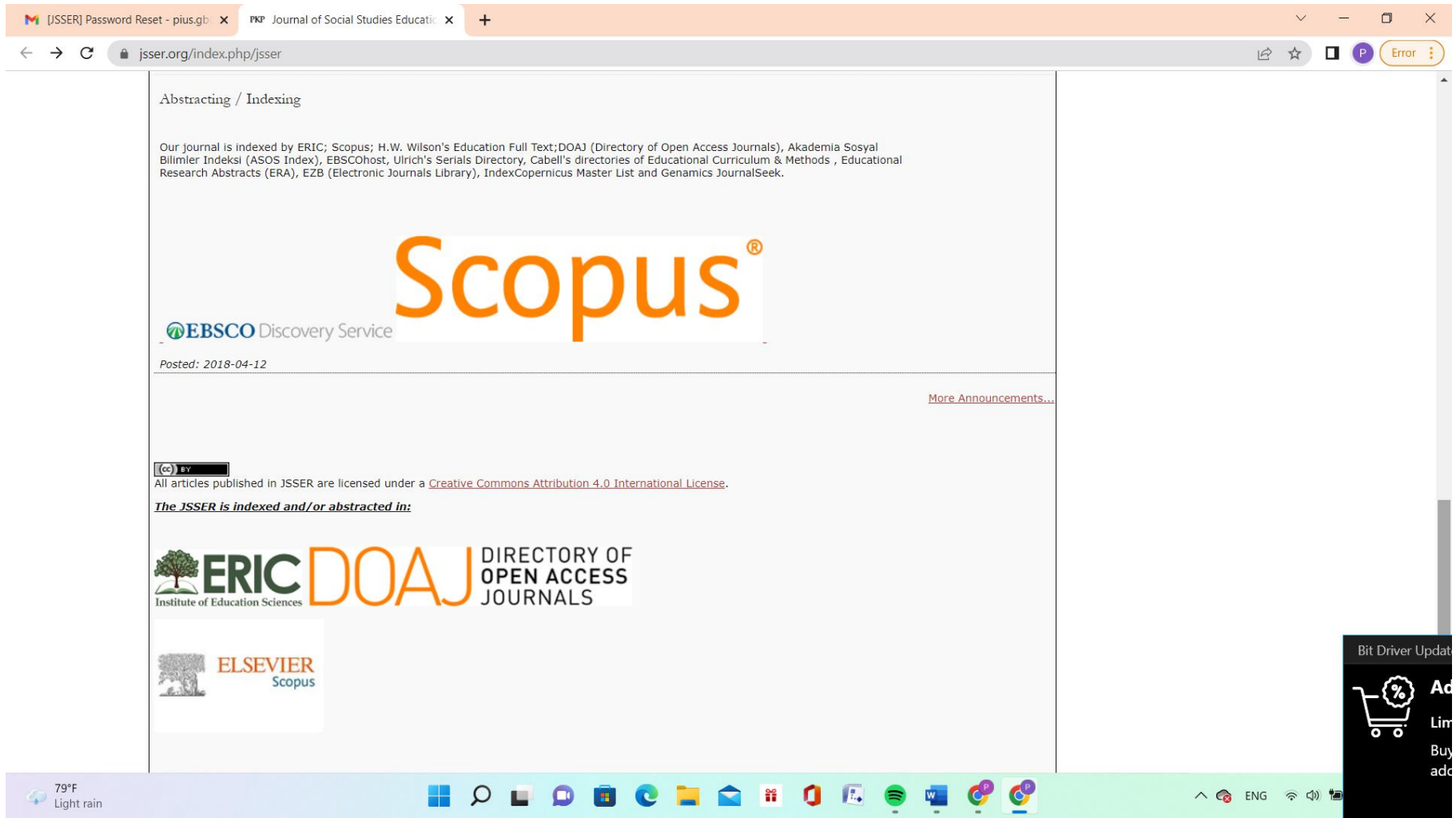
1. TANGKAPAN LAYAR HALAMAN DEPAN JSSER (1): JSSER TIDAK MENKIRIM ACCEPTANCE LETTER MELALUI E-MAIL, TETAPI LANGSUNG MELALUI SISTEM DI WEBSITE MEREKA.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Social Studies Education Research (JSSER). The website has a dark red header with the JSSER logo and the full name. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for HOME, ABOUT, LOGIN, REGISTER, SEARCH, CURRENT, ARCHIVES, and ANNOUNCEMENTS. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: Home > Journal of Social Studies Education Research. The title "Journal of Social Studies Education Research" is prominently displayed, followed by a brief description of the journal. A section titled "Announcements" contains a warning message: "A predatory publisher website using our Journal's name!". The message is addressed to "Dear Colleagues/ Readers," and states that a predatory publisher website has been using the journal's name. It provides the official website URL (https://jsser.org/index.php/jsser) and warns that the predatory publisher sends out fake letters of acceptance. The message concludes with "Attention! Fraudulent Emails Circulating" and "Please note that JSSER does NOT accept submissions via email." The date "Posted: 2020-10-06" is visible at the bottom of the announcement. On the right side of the page, there are several utility sections: "OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS" with a "Journal Help" link; a "USER" login section with fields for Username and Password, a "Remember me" checkbox, and a "Login" button; "NOTIFICATIONS" with links for "View" and "Subscribe"; "JOURNAL CONTENT" with a search bar and a "Search" button; "Browse" options for "By Issue", "By Author", and "By Title"; "FONT SIZE" controls; and "INFORMATION" links for "For Readers", "For Authors", and "For Librarians". The browser's address bar shows the URL "jsser.org/index.php/jsser". The Windows taskbar at the bottom indicates the time is 5:04 PM on 5/21/2022.

2. TANGKAPAN LAYAR HALAMAN DEPAN JSSER (2): ARTIKEL YANG DIMUAT DI JSSER SANGAT KOMPETITIVE, KARENA HANYA 8% DARI ARTIKEL YANG DIKIRIM OLEH PENULIS DITERIMA DAN DIMUAT.



3. TANGKAPAN LAYAR HALAMAN DEPAN JSSER (3): JSSER TIDAK HANYA TERINDEX DI SCOPUS MILIK ELSEVIER, TETAPI JUGA DI EBSCOhost DAN COPERNICUS.



4. TANGKAPAN LAYAR JSSER (4): BUKTI PROFILE PENULIS TERDAFTAR DAN PUNYA AKSES LOGIN KE WEBSITE JSSER

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open, including 'JSSER Password Reset', 'PKP Edit Profile', 'PKP Login', 'PKP Reset Password', and 'PKP Login'. The active tab is 'PKP Edit Profile' at the URL 'jsser.org/index.php/jsser/user/profile'. The page header features the JSSER logo and the text 'Journal of Social Studies Education Research'. The main content area is titled 'Edit Profile' and contains a form with the following fields:

Username	psk2020
Salutation	Dr
First Name *	Pius
Middle Name	Suratman
Last Name *	Kartasasmita
Initials	PSK Joan Alice Smith = JAS
Gender	M
Affiliation	Parahyangan Catholic University
Signature	(Your institution, e.g. "Simon Fraser University")
Email *	pius.gb@unpar.ac.id
ORCID ID	http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8704-4724 ORCID IDs can only be assigned by the ORCID Registry . You must conform to their standards for expressing ORCID IDs, and include the full URI (eg. http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097).
URL	http://www.unpar.ac.id
Phone	+62 81 720 8998
Fax	+62 203 5755
Mailing Address	Center for Human Development and Social Justice (CHIDS)

The right sidebar contains several sections: 'OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS' with a 'Journal Help' link; 'USER' section stating 'You are logged in as... psk2020' with links for 'My Profile' and 'Log Out'; 'NOTIFICATIONS' with links for 'View' and 'Manage'; 'JOURNAL CONTENT' with a search bar and a 'Search Scope' dropdown set to 'All'; 'Browse' section with links for 'By Issue', 'By Author', and 'By Title'; 'FONT SIZE' section; and 'INFORMATION' section with links for 'For Readers', 'For Authors', and 'For Librarians'. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray displaying '79°F Light rain' and system icons.

5. TANGKAPAN LAYAR JSSER (5): SUBMISSION CHECKLIST KE LAMAN JSSER

JSSER Journal of Social Studies Education Research

HOME ABOUT USER HOME SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > User > Author > Submissions > New Submission

Step 1. Starting the Submission

1. **START** 2. UPLOAD SUBMISSION 3. ENTER METADATA 4. UPLOAD SUPPLEMENTARY FILES 5. CONFIRMATION

Encountering difficulties? Contact [Bulent Tarman](#) for assistance.

Journal Section

Select the appropriate section for this submission (see Sections and Policies in [About](#) the Journal).

Section *

Submission Checklist

Indicate that this submission is ready to be considered by this journal by checking off the following (comments to the editor can be added below).

- The submission has not been previously published, nor is it before another journal for consideration (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
- The submission file is in OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect document file format.
- Where available, URLs for the references have been provided.
- The text is 1.5 spaced; uses a 12-point font; employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses); and all illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.
- The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the [Author Guidelines](#), which is found in About the Journal.
- If submitting to a peer-reviewed section of the journal, the instructions in [Ensuring a Blind Review](#) have been followed.

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OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

[Journal Help](#)

USER
You are logged in as...
psk2020

- [My Profile](#)
- [Log Out](#)

NOTIFICATIONS

- [View](#)
- [Manage](#)

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

Browse

- [By Issue](#)
- [By Author](#)
- [By Title](#)

FONT SIZE

INFORMATION

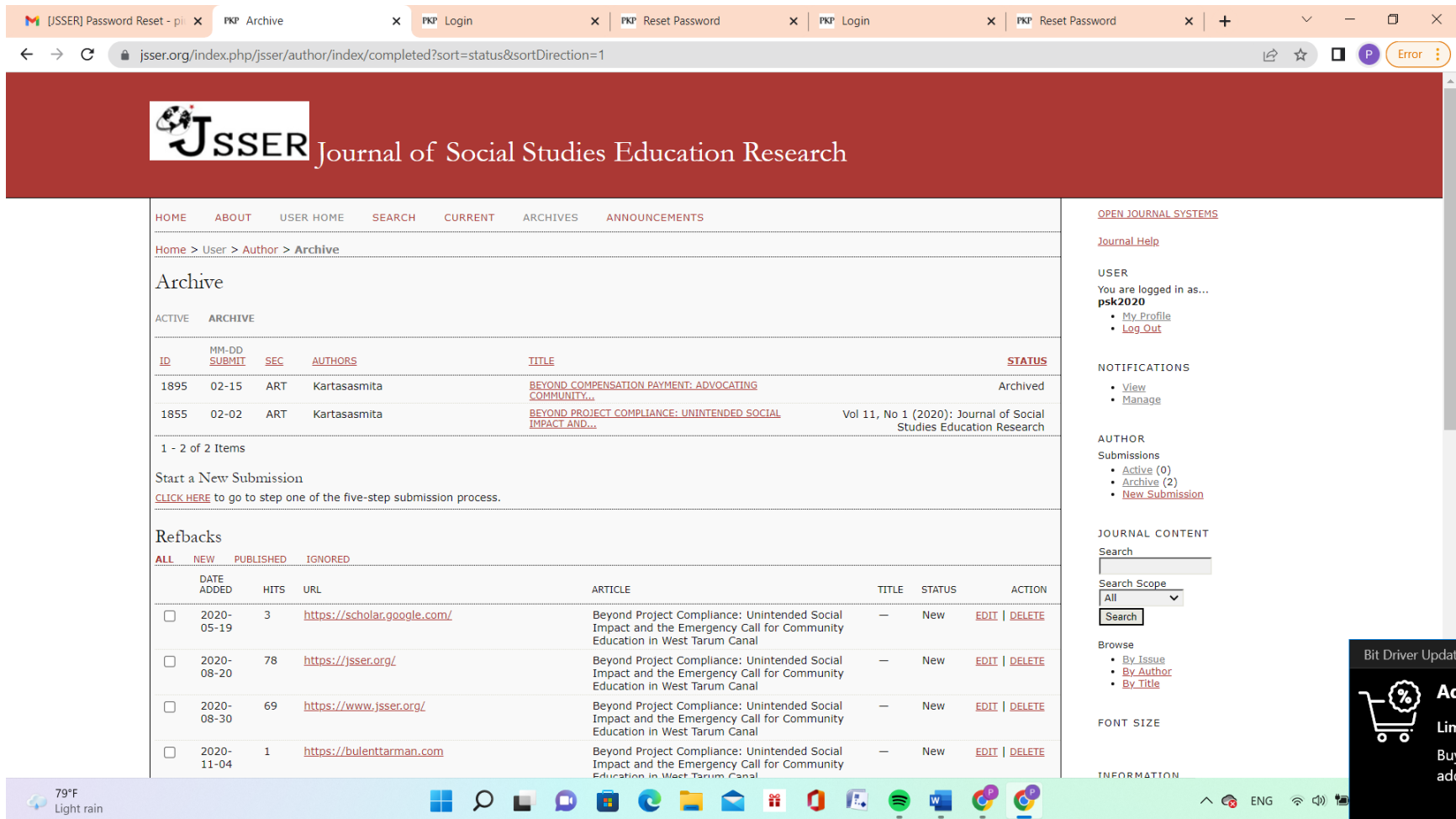
- [For Readers](#)
- [For Authors](#)
- [For Librarians](#)

79°F
Light rain

Bit Driver Update
Ad
Lim
Buy
ad

6. TANGKAPAN LAYAR JSSER (6): BUKTI ARTIKEL PENULIS DITERIMA DAN DIPUBLIKASI DI LAMAN JSSER

- BUKTI PROSES 2 KALI REVISI TIDAK TAMPAK DI LAMAN, TETAPI JEJAK KOMUNIKASI REVISI DIBAGIAN BELAKANG BUKTI INI MELALUI FILE YANG DIUNDUH, DIREVISI DAN DIUNGGAH KEMBALI MELALUI SISTEM.



The screenshot shows the JSSER website interface. The main content area displays the 'Archive' page for an author. The page title is 'Archive' and the breadcrumb trail is 'Home > User > Author > Archive'. Below the title, there are tabs for 'ACTIVE' and 'ARCHIVE'. A table lists the archived articles:

ID	MM-DD SUBMIT	SEC	AUTHORS	TITLE	STATUS
1895	02-15	ART	Kartasasmita	BEYOND COMPENSATION PAYMENT: ADVOCATING COMMUNITY...	Archived
1855	02-02	ART	Kartasasmita	BEYOND PROJECT COMPLIANCE: UNINTENDED SOCIAL IMPACT AND...	Vol 11, No 1 (2020): Journal of Social Studies Education Research

Below the table, it indicates '1 - 2 of 2 Items'. There is a section for 'Start a New Submission' with a link to 'CLICK HERE'. A 'Refbacs' section is also present with tabs for 'ALL', 'NEW', 'PUBLISHED', and 'IGNORED'. A table lists the refbacks:

DATE ADDED	HITS	URL	ARTICLE	TITLE	STATUS	ACTION
2020-05-19	3	https://scholar.google.com/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
2020-08-20	78	https://jsjer.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
2020-08-30	69	https://www.jsjer.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
2020-11-04	1	https://bulenttarman.com	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE

The right sidebar contains sections for 'OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS', 'USER' (logged in as psk2020), 'NOTIFICATIONS', 'AUTHOR' (Submissions: Active (0), Archive (2), New Submission), 'JOURNAL CONTENT' (Search), 'Browse' (By Issue, By Author, By Title), 'FONT SIZE', and 'INFORMATION'. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and system tray information (79°F, Light rain).

7. TANGKAPAN LAYAR JSSER (7): BUKTI NOTIFIKASI SINAMBUNG DI LAMAN JSSER TENTANG DIMUATNYA ARTIKEL PENULIS SAMPAI DENGAN EDISI TERAKHIR TERTANGGAL 24 MARET 2022 YANG LALU.

HOME ABOUT USER HOME SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > Notifications

Notifications

You have 0 unread notifications and 14 read notifications. [Click here](#) to change your notification settings.

Date and Time	Action
24 Mar 2022 20:44:13	Go To URL Delete
21 Dec 2021 21:41:37	Go To URL Delete
24 Sep 2021 21:35:20	Go To URL Delete
29 Jun 2021 19:24:49	Go To URL Delete
26 Mar 2021 13:33:58	Go To URL Delete
21 Dec 2020 14:30:44	Go To URL Delete
21 Dec 2020 14:30:06	Go To URL Delete
21 Dec 2020 14:29:40	Go To URL Delete

79°F
Light rain

8. TANGKAPAN LAYAR JSSER (8): BUKTI ARTIKEL YANG DIMUAT DI LAMAN JSSER DIAKSES SELAIN OLEH PENULIS

Journal of Social Studies Education Research

HOME ABOUT USER HOME SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS

Home > User > Author > Archive

Archive

ACTIVE ARCHIVE

ID	MM-DD SUBMIT	SEC	AUTHORS	TITLE	STATUS
1895	02-15	ART	Kartasasmita	BEYOND COMPENSATION PAYMENT: ADVOCATING COMMUNITY...	Archived
1855	02-02	ART	Kartasasmita	BEYOND PROJECT COMPLIANCE: UNINTENDED SOCIAL IMPACT AND... Vol 11, No 1 (2020): Journal of Social Studies Education Research	

1 - 2 of 2 Items

Start a New Submission
[CLICK HERE](#) to go to step one of the five-step submission process.

Refbacs

ALL NEW PUBLISHED IGNORED

	DATE ADDED	HITS	URL	ARTICLE	TITLE	STATUS	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-05-19	3	https://scholar.google.com/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-08-20	78	https://jsser.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-08-30	69	https://www.jsser.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-11-04	1	https://bulenttarman.com	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

Journal Help

USER
 You are logged in as...
psk2020
 • [My Profile](#)
 • [Log Out](#)

NOTIFICATIONS
 • [View \(14 new\)](#)
 • [Manage](#)

AUTHOR
 Submissions
 • [Active \(0\)](#)
 • [Archive \(2\)](#)
 • [New Submission](#)

JOURNAL CONTENT
 Search

 Search Scope
 All

Browse
 • [By Issue](#)
 • [By Author](#)
 • [By Title](#)

FONT SIZE

INFORMATION

81°F Rain

Start a New Submission
[CLICK HERE](#) to go to step one of the five-step submission process.

Refbacs

ALL NEW PUBLISHED IGNORED

	DATE ADDED	HITS	URL	ARTICLE	TITLE	STATUS	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-05-19	3	https://scholar.google.com/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-08-20	78	https://jsse.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-08-30	69	https://www.jsse.org/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-11-04	1	https://bulenttarman.com	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-12-20	16	https://www.bulenttarman.com/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-01-31	2	http://jsse.org/index.php/jsse/search/titles?s...	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-01-31	1	http://jsse.org/index.php/jsse/article/view/1855	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-02-09	2	https://jad.lldikti4.or.id/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-03-02	1	www.google.com	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-11-29	14	https://pak.kemdikbud.go.id/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	—	New	EDIT DELETE

1 - 10 of 10 Items

[Publish](#) [Ignore](#) [Delete](#) [Select All](#)

Submissions

- Active (0)
- Archive (2)
- New Submission

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope: All

Browse

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title

FONT SIZE

INFORMATION

- For Readers
- For Authors
- For Librarians

Bit Driver Update

Ad Lim Buy ad

Browser tabs: [JSSE] Password Reset - pl... x PKP Archive x PKP Login x PKP Reset Password x PKP Login x PKP Reset Password x +

Address bar: jsser.org/index.php/jsser/author/index/completed?sort=status&sortDirection=1

11-04					
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-12-20	16	https://www.bulenttarman.com/	Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-01-31	2	http://jsser.org/index.php/jsser/search/titles?s...	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-01-31	1	http://jsser.org/index.php/jsser/article/view/1855	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-02-09	2	https://jad.ildikti4.or.id/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-03-02	1	www.google.com	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021-11-29	14	https://pak.kemdikbud.go.id/	Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West Tarum Canal	— New EDIT DELETE

1 - 10 of 10 Items

[Publish](#) [Ignore](#) [Delete](#) [Select All](#)

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The JSSE is indexed and/or abstracted in:

INFORMATION

- [For Readers](#)
- [For Authors](#)
- [For Librarians](#)

System tray: 79°F Light rain, Windows taskbar icons, Bit Driver Update notification.

CATATAN:

BUKTI PROSES REVISI DAN PERKEMBANGAN VERSI MANUSKRIP DAPAT TERDAPAT DALAM FOLDER YANG DAPAT DIAKSES MELALUI TAUTAN BERIKUT https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1UEKMq0_P9OWAu95nvvowDUHZLW9fy6rs?usp=sharing

Submitted Paper

**Beyond Project Compliance:
Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West
Tarum Canal**

*Pius Suratman Kartasasmita*¹

Abstract

Citarum River, the longest river in West Java Province-Indonesia, has recently known as the most polluted river in the world. To face the challenge, the Government of Indonesia (GOI), 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 of farmland. Relocation of 1047 households illegally dwelling along 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. This study investigates whether the preparation and the implementation of the related Resettlement Plan (RP) and the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both ADB and GOI. Results show that, although almost all the set principles and procedures are satisfactorily complied, the project failed at moving illegal dwellers out of the restricted area. Neither community awareness of their illegal status nor a luxurious compensation for the lost assets, motivate them for moving out from the restricted area. Instead, this study shows the lack of community virtuous citizenship and recommends three interventions: strong law enforcement, proper open spatial design and the emergency call for community civic education. Further study on understanding community virtuous citizenship, or lack of it, is also recommended.

¹ Senior Lecturer and Researcher at Department of Public Administration, Graduate Program of Development Studies, Chair of Human Development and Social Justice (CHUDS), Parahyangan Catholic University. E-mail: pius.gb@unpar.ac.id

Key words: *involuntary resettlement, unintended social impact, community civic education*

Acknowledgement

This paper is written based on the final report on the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) for resettlement program in West Tarum Canal Rehabilitation in which the author was the team leader. The initial idea of the paper was presented in the XXII International Conference the Society for Human Ecology 2017 in the Philippine. However, the paper has never been published or sent for consideration to be published anywhere else but in JSSER to whom the copyright of this article will be given. The author takes liberty to signify this article as an important lesson learned to share. He extends his gratitude and thanks to all parties with whom he worked together for almost four years from 2012 to 2016. Sincere gratitude also go to the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education for granting 2019 KKN Thematic Grant for Citarum Harum that brought this study to this final stage.

Introduction

The ICWRMIP

The *Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program* (ICWRMIP) is an ADB funded project carried out by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR), the Ministry of Public Work. This fifteen-year project scheme was planned to cover restoration the entire Citarum River Basin including 10 regencies and 6 municipalities in West Java. Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC), among other project components, 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 district of *Karawang*, district of *Bekasi* and *Bekasi City*. The coverage area of WTC includes 54.2 km out of is 68.3 km long of West Tarum Canal that has a 100 m right- of-way (ROW), measured at 50 m either side from the center of the canal. 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. Loan agreement has requirements and a set of stringent principles on involuntary resettlement which are agreed by both GOI and ADB as part of their Loan Agreement ([GOI, 2008](#)).

A set of compensation principles, as the key component of resettlement, are assured by ADB. Any compensation gets by the APs should be fair with the assets that they loss during the development project implementation. The price of the compensation that is set by ADB is the principle of replacement cost, while the value of asset is assessed by an independent appraiser. The best price known in the market will be given to the re-settlers so that it will be fair enough for the re-settlers. The Bank admits that cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values. In many cases, land-based resettlement programs work better than non-land options. Yet, such principle is not applicable in the case of WTC Rehabilitation Program as the land belongs to the GOI. More elaborated Bank's principles on compensation is indicated in the Resettlement Framework (RF). Comparatively,

such compensation principles are also shared by other international development agency such as International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2002).

This study aims to investigate, *first of all*, whether the preparation and the implementation of the related Resettlement Plan (RP) and the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI. *Secondly*, this study aims to elaborates whether the conducted resettlement program successfully moves illegal dwellers out from the restricted area. *Finally*, this study also aims to identify unintended social impact as resulted from given compensation.

Conceptual Framework

Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement as commonly understood, is a term used to describe the movement of individual or group from one location to another. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live because of government development project (ADB, 2013). Literature review on resettlement reveals with two different types, voluntary and involuntary. The former results in voluntary resettles who are generally consist of people who are self-selected, young, and willing to pursue new opportunities. While the later results in involuntary resettles who are people of all ages, outlooks, and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets.

Numbers of reading materials connect resettlement to land acquisition with all various dimensions of both conceptual and practical, the bright and the dark side. Two questions of how land acquisition is related to resettlement and why the concept is important for understanding resettlement processes are critical questions (ADB, 2016). In the context of traditional economic development, land is the mean of production. Dispossession and forced separation of people from their lands is a dramatic policy action. In many places, such action leads to an extreme radicalism in line with growing uneven development across social and economic categories and regions. Land acquisition particularly in developing countries, is a complex process and institutionally consequential (Berlowitz, 1986). In predominantly agriculture society, like Indonesia, land is not only used for food production nor is a source of livelihood but also is a

symbol of social identity, status, power and wealth. Consequently, loss of land is pivotal point of civil society, especially the displaced and the project-affected population (PAP). Large-scale displacement and multiple displacements are associated with impoverishment, socio-cultural alienation and up-rootedness. Culturally, land acquisition can be perceived as an involuntary change in cultural and social values, norms, traits, rituals and symbols. Land acquisition also exhibits dramatic social irony resulting in greater poverty level and economic inequality, as well as deteriorating conditions for women and children (Amir Afaque Ahmad Faizi, 2014).

Land acquisition is closely related to various social issues. It seriously impact vulnerable groups and has something to do with capital concentration and inequality (Akanda, 2014). State policy and public officials are vulnerable in dealing with land acquisition issue (Maitreesh Ghatak, 2011). Public officials are not always honest in addressing the respective issue (Sinha, 2014). Therefore, the responsible government officials on land acquisition need to be controlled. Accordingly, the concept of *Rehabilitation and Resettlement* (R&R) are introduced and considered central to reduce abusive and unjust land acquisition process. It is believed that demands for effective R&R became stronger over time and was promoted as a prerequisite in the projects funded by international donors. ADB is not the exception, equipped with strong principles and procedures ensuring a just and fair land acquisition. It enforces those principles and procedures as non-compromised element of their loan agreement of the hosting countries and governments, including in ICWRMIP.

Compensation and Cash Compensation

Compensation is the central aspect of resettlement activities, both from theoretical point of view as well as practical perspective. It is essentially a payment or other replacement to the equal amount of loss assets belong to the affected people (APs). In the case of WTC Rehabilitation, ADB emphasizes that APs should be at least as well off after resettlement as they were before. Cash compensation is the amount of money given to the (APs) as a replacement cost of lands, crops, buildings and other assets loss. Replacement costs are equal to market costs plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost. In the context of fair in compensation for loss of assets and

properties, it is very true that the principle of cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values (ADB, 1998).

Despite the fact that cash compensation could provide opportunities for opening family businesses (Guggenheim, 1990), cash compensation can have negative impact as illustrated in numerous cases around the globe such as in Nepal (Pokharel, 1988), Indonesia (Kartasasmita, 2014). Another study in Indonesia revealed with information that the "displaced families provided only cash compensation suffered about a 50 percent reduction in income compared to pre-project conditions, and their productive resource base was reduced by 47 percent" (Partridge, 1989). Most countries have land acquisition laws that require prompt and adequate monetary compensation for persons who lose their land and property. However, in many others, cash compensation has many negative consequences, particularly for tribal and other marginal communities. Tribal economies are in large non-monetized, based on reciprocal exchange of goods and services. Therefore, people are not well accustomed to managing cash. There is a popular saying among the Havasupai Apache Indians in the United States, a community who displaced repeatedly by development projects: "*Land is like diamonds but money is like ice*" (Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Wormith, 2004).

Risk/Needs/Responsively (R-N-R Model)

Negative impact of resettlement, especially of cash compensation, is not always appear in the form of economic degradation of the APs, but also in the form of severe moral hazard such as committing crime and other unlawful behavior. *Risk/Needs/Responsively* (R-N-R Model) explains the reasons why and it proposes that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006). R-N-R Model deals with three conceptual principles. *Firstly*, risk principles; refers to the level of service to the offender's risk to re-offend. *Secondly*, need principles; assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment. *Thirdly*, responsivity principles; maximize the offender's ability to learn from a rehabilitative intervention by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailoring the intervention to the learning style, motivation, abilities and strengths of the offender.

The Importance of Community Education

Community Education (CE) is a collective action in developing capacity of individual member of the community as well as capacity of community as a whole in various aspect of community, to include economy as well as social and moral. CE can be identified as a community wide structure for communications within neighborhoods, and between neighborhoods and government (Miles, 1974). It is connected to the principles of community development (Harris, 1982). CE helps to improve community capacity building in many areas including disaster management (Nielsen, 2005). Study also suggests for recognizing children's full worth and to reflects the value of family caregiving by supporting non-market as well as market care (Stoney, Mitchell, & Warner, 2006). Participation in early community education (ECE) is the norm for the United States three year and four year-old children in the USA. Public investments in such programs have been promoted on the grounds that they can produce high rates of return in the form of academic outcomes, greater employment rates, and reduced crime (Barnett & Ackerman, 2006).

CE plays important roles to many aspect of Community Development (CD). It provides adaptive strategy in redefining family roles, and outcomes on family and marital satisfaction (Sweet & Moen, 2007). Community-based initiative likes *Community Garden Education Program*, promotes community wellness (D'Abundo & Carden, 2008). CE is important to improve professional capacities of who are working for and with communities. For example, business majors are likely to be associated with aggressiveness in pursuing targeted firms in the implementation stage than were non-business majors (Pletcher, Walther, & McConocha, 1989). It is also proven that the intellectual content in the political process is connected to community development (Boggs, 1991). CE is necessary for conducting participatory research (Walter Honadle, 1996). The emerging model for achieving sustainable community-based enterprise learning has been also recently developed (Vorley & Williams, 2015).

Promoting CE programs is a controversial community issues (Favero, Meyer, & Cooke, 1994). In its history CE is confronted with attempts to address social issues, such as define more racially inclusive future (Skipper, 2016), the core principles of CBT (Burgos & Mertens, 2017), social justice in tourism planning, racial reconciliation and sustainable community development (Barton & Leonard, 2010), impact of study collectively for community-led change (Christens &

Inzeo, 2015), as well as study on a 'broken' childhood and parental mental ill-health (McCormack, White, & Cuenca, 2017), small businesses conducted by Latino minority in urbanized northwest Washington (García-Pabón & Klima, 2017). The topic of social capital and access to credit is also appears as one of research focus (Malual & Mazur, 2017). However, recent studies on CE shows that the subject remains influential (Theodori & Theodori, 2015). Asset-Based Community Development and critical learning pedagogy stands to make important contributions to developing an applied critical pedagogy of community development in higher education (Missingham, 2017). Proposal at integrating popular education into a model of empowerment planning is also sound (Bengle & Sorensen, 2017). Schools are now commonly considered as community assets, at least from the perspective of an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach (Forrester, Kurth, Vincent, & Oliver, 2018). The relationship between work school conflict (WSC) and work-school enrichment (WSE) were also studied (McNall & Michel, 2017). The relevance of family stage, educational level, work involvement, and local community of residence helped predict styles of community involvement (Hofmeister & Edgell, 2015). The roles of women's community organizations especially in exploring attitudes toward collaboration among board members was also explored (Cumberland, Kerrick, Choi, & Gosser, 2017). **Figure 1** provides logical framework of this study generated from discussed conceptual framework above.

The Purpose of Study and Formulated Research Questions

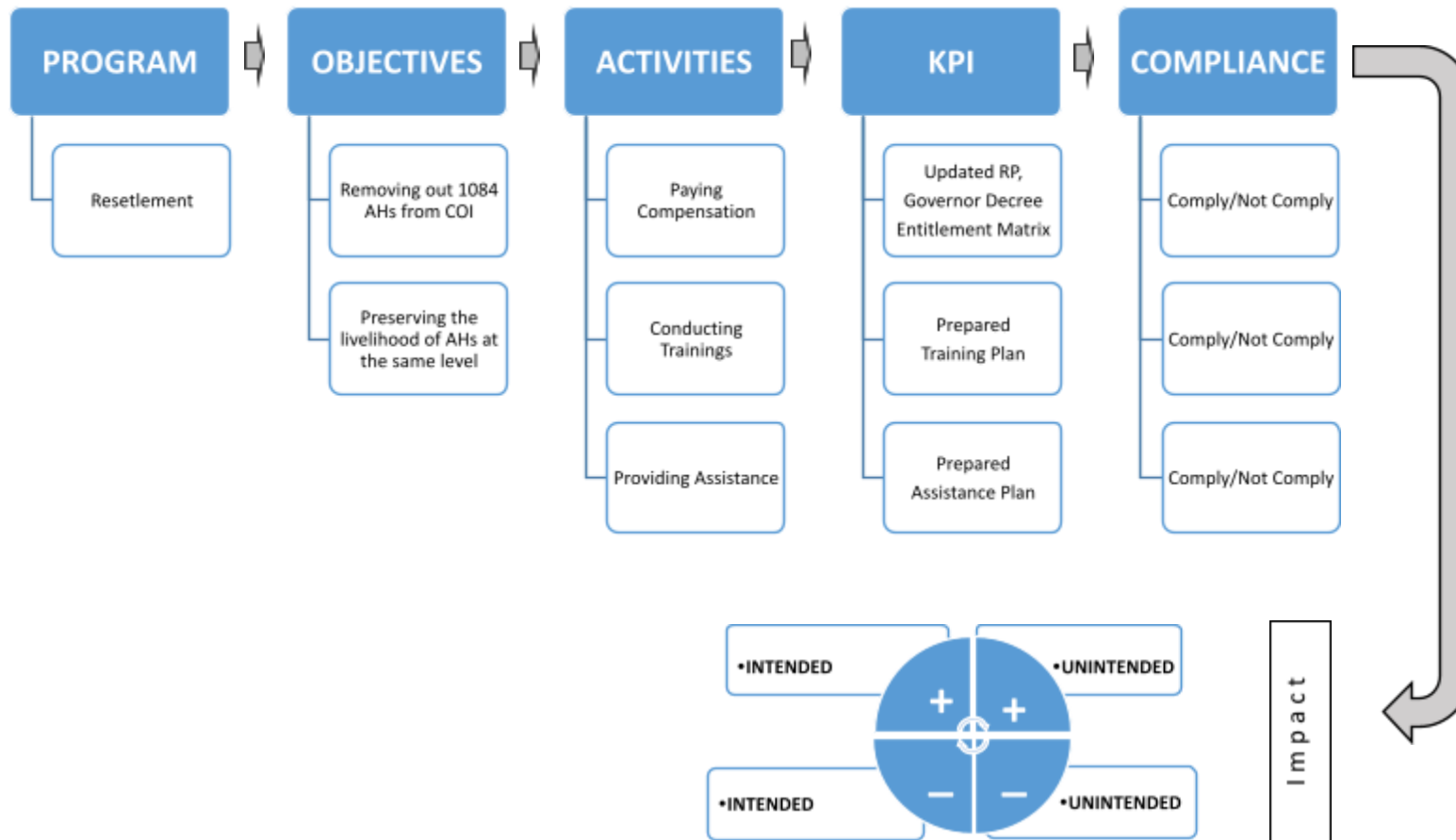
The main purpose of this study are three-folds i.e. assessing the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP); confirming results of the implemented RP and LRP; and Identifying unintended social impact of compensation payment, if any. Accordingly, there are three following specific research questions to be addressed:

1. Were Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation satisfactorily complied with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI?
2. Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area?
3. Is there any unintended impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers residing along *West Tarum Canal*?

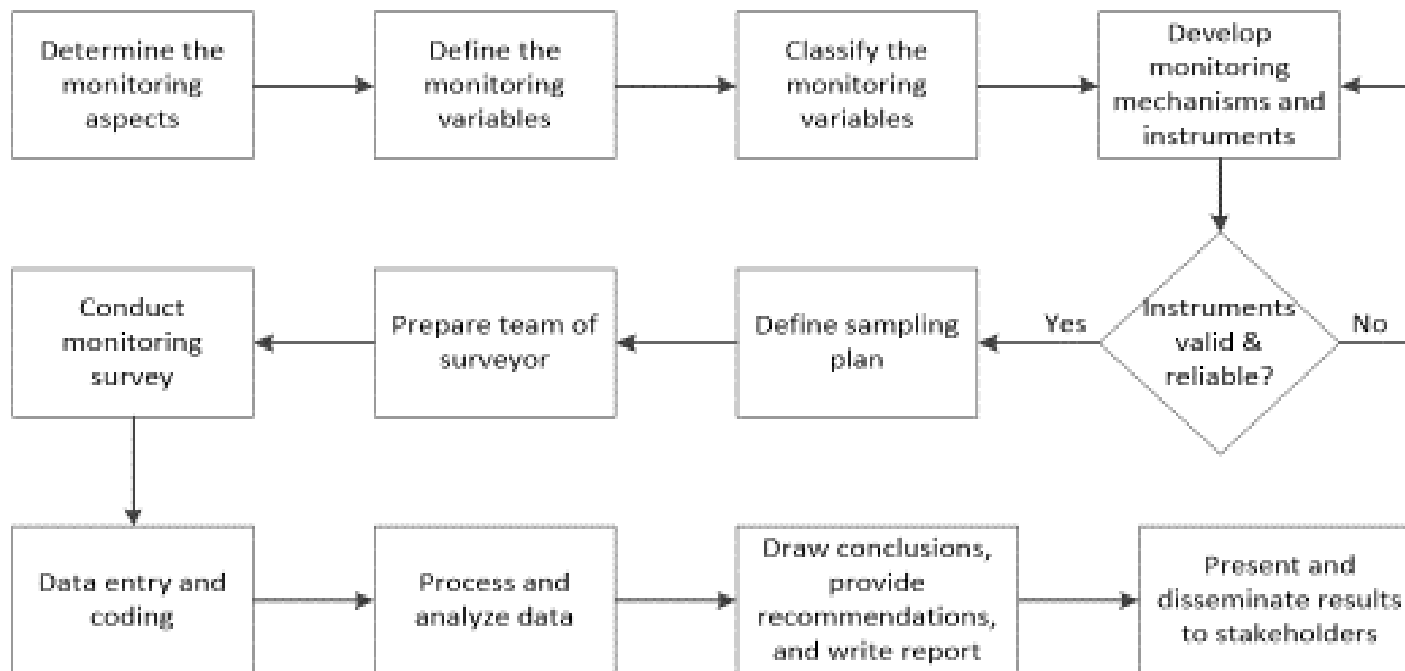
Methods

This study employed quantitative research designed with post-factum evaluation approach. Literature review and documentary study were conducted to verify an appropriate secondary data. Primary data was collected during the preparation and the implementation process through combination of: (i) field survey; (ii) purposive interviews of APs; (iii) focus group discussions and village meetings; and (iv) meeting with project staff. This study employs numbers of analysis techniques i.e. document analysis; policy analysis; audio-visual analysis (especially photo and video analysis); as well as non-parametric descriptive statistical analysis. Schematic chart in conducting survey shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting Study



Schematic Chart In Conducting Survey



Survey Instrument Validity and Reliability

Four instruments are used in the study; interview guide, observation check-list, FGD guiding questions and survey instrument. Final version of questionnaire for compliance monitoring consists of 4 (four) sections covering 9 (nine) issues, i.e.:

1. Section A contains questions on screening of AHS,
2. Section B contains questions on AH's perception about replacement cost, allowances, and the resettlement process from data collection until implementing on LRP.
3. Section C contains questions on AH's perception about the facilitation activity.
4. Section D consist questions on evaluating training program. There are 97 valid questions were used as the main survey instrument.

Validity assessment results of the questions was conducted using SPSS program with 5% significance level and N (total of survey respondents) = 254 people compare to r value on table concludes the instrument is valid. Test of reliability of a measure indicates the extent to which it is without bias (error free) and hence ensures consistent measurement across time and across various items in the instrument. The results the stability and consistency with which the instrument measures the concept and helps to assess the "goodness" of a measure. Calculation of Cronbach's Alpha using SPSS results in 0.960 with 97 number of items. Since the obtained Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.90, it indicates excellent internal consistency of the items in the scale.

Population and Sample

Population is determined based on Updated RP consists of 1084 Affected Households (AHs). After careful assessment, it revealed with only 1047 AHs due to various technical reasons. Samples are determined using randomized cluster sampling technique with 95% level of confidence. This ended up with 315 respondents, but it was decided to provide 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. Survey Phase I (25-27 March 2015) was managed to collect only 150 sample. Content validity test revealed with low quality of data in terms of its reliability in particular related with its *internal consistency* as well as its content validity. Substantive revision of instrument was done for the second time, both

in terms of wording and its structure. Survey plan and strategy was also revised and surveyors were replaced and upgraded to a more skillful group of surveyor. During survey Phase II (7-11 September 2015) author employed 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 efforts 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 and Discussions

Survey Result on Project Compliance

Nine (9) components RP and LRP are measured through 97 questionnaire representing principles and procedures agreed by the ADB as well as GOI. They are compensation payment, data collection, allowance cost, facilitation for relocation, grievance handling mechanism and public consultation activities. Respondents were asked to express their agreement to each questionnaire using Likert scale i.e. *Strongly Agree* (SA), *Agree* (A), *Neutral* (N), *Disagree* (D) and *Strongly Disagree* (SD). **Table 1** shows overall results signifying that respondent tend to positively agree despite the fact that the majority are neutral.

Regarding Compensation Payment; it is concluded from **Table 2** on average respondent perceived the implementation of compensation payment was proportionately positive and negative. Respondens are evenly divided into three categories. On average overall responds toward statements provided to measure compensation are as follow: *Strongly Agree* (4%), *Agree* (**34%**), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (31%), and *Strongly Disagree* (4%). It is noted, though, that proportion tends to be positive. The highest agreement was gained by Statement # 2 which is “*Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list*” (46%).

Regarding Data Collection Process; it is convincingly concluded that on average respondent regarded data collection process was very positive. **Table 3** shows respond of the respondents as the following: *Strongly Agree* (6%), *Agree* (**52%**), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (12%) and *Strongly Disagree* (3%). It is strongly noted that this distribution can be considered

as an outstanding benchmark for data collection done before project execution. The highest point of agreement was reached by Statement # 5 which is “*Facilitator conducted the data collection process of the affected assets accurately*” (63%.) and Statement # 6 which is *The result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets* (64%).”

Table 1. Overall percentage of all respondents towards all component of measurement.

No.	COMPONENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
1	<i>Compensation payment</i>	4%	34%	27%	31%	4%	100%
2	<i>Data collection</i>	6%	52%	27%	12%	3%	100%
3	<i>Allowance cost</i>	2%	22%	59%	14%	3%	100%
4	<i>Facilitation for relocation</i>	3%	18%	43%	31%	5%	100%
5	<i>Grievance handling mechanism</i>	2%	23%	46%	25%	4%	100%
6	<i>Public consultation activities</i>	4%	46%	34%	14%	2%	100%
7	<i>Livelihood after relocation</i>	3%	28%	47%	20%	2%	100%
8	<i>Gender perspective</i>	3%	25%	50%	22%	0%	100%
9	<i>Training activities</i>	3%	21%	72%	4%	0%	100%
	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE	3%	30%	45%	19%	3%	100%

Table 2. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Compensation Payment

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

Table 3. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Data Collection Processes*

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

Regarding Allowance Cost; it is noted from **Table 4** that overall distribution was dominated by “Neutral” answer (60%). The highest neutral percentage in this category was reached by Statement # 18 which is “*AHs feel satisfied with the allowances (64%)*” and Statement # 14 which is “*The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost (61%)*.” The highest point of agreement reached by Statement #15 which is “*The payment of allowance goes well*” (32%). While the highest disagreement percentage was towards Statement # 13 which is “*The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income met the standard of living needs (22%)*”.

Regarding Facilitation for Relocation; it is apparent from **Table 5** that respondents tend to be considered “Neutral” responded. Overall distribution of respond is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 18%, Neutral 43%, Disagree 31%, and Strongly Disagree 5%. The highest Neutral percentage was that of Statement # 28 which is “*AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided (52%)*” as well as Statement #27 which is “*...facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process (47%)*.” While the highest Disagreement respond was represented by Statement #25 which is, “*Facilitator providing power support for relocation process (44%)*.”

Regarding Grievance Handling Mechanism; it is clear from **Table 6** that respondents tend to be “Neutral” to “Disagree”. Overall respond distribution are as follows, Strongly Agree 2%, Agree 23%, Neutral 46%, Disagree 25%, and Strongly Disagree 4%. The highest Neutral respond was represented by Statement # 31 which is, “*AH satisfied with the solution of their grievance (49%)*.” While the highest Disagreement respond represented by Statement #29 which is “*It was convenient to file a grievance during the relocation process (26%)*.”

Regarding Public Consultation Activities; it is noted from **Table 7** that overall distribution of respondent towards public consultation activities are as the following: Strongly Agree 4%, Agree 45%, Neutral 34%, Disagree 14%, and Strongly Disagree 2%. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents tend to be positively perceived overall statement given. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #45 saying that “*Most citizens attend the public consultation (58%)*” and Statement #44 regarding “*Public consultation held in a proper place (56%)*.”

Table 4. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Allowance Cost*

No. Q	ALLOWANCE COST	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
13	<i>The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meet the standard of living needs</i>	0.0	0.17	0.58	0.22	0.0	1.00
14	<i>The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost</i>	0.0	0.14	0.61	0.21	0.0	1.00
15	<i>The payment of allowance goes well</i>	1	0.32	0.56	0.09	1	1.00
16	<i>The amount of allowance in accordance with the assigned amount</i>	0.0	0.27	0.59	0.09	0.0	1.00
17	<i>The allowance used for purposes other than the relocation process</i>	3	0.24	0.59	0.13	1	1.00
18	<i>AH feel satisfied with the allowances</i>	0.0	0.17	0.64	0.13	0.0	1.00
		0.0	0.22	0.60	0.14	0.0	1.00
		2	0.22	0.60	0.14	3	1.00

Table 5. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards*

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

27	<i>Facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process</i>	0.00	0.04	0.47	0.42	0.08	1.00
28	<i>AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided</i>	0.00	0.05	0.52	0.35	0.08	1.00
		0.03	0.18	0.43	0.31	0.05	1.00

Table 6 . Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Grievance Handling Mechanism

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

Table 7. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Public Consultation Activities

No. Q	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
32	<i>Project relocation described during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.52	0.30	0.12	0.01	1.00
33	<i>Asset data collection procedure described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.53	0.33	0.10	0.00	1.00
34	<i>Replacement cost described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.54	0.33	0.09	0.00	1.00
35	<i>Selection of relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.00
36	<i>Design of building in the relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.25	0.40	0.27	0.06	1.00
37	<i>Potential impact of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.34	0.42	0.19	0.02	1.00
38	<i>Procedure of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.34	0.41	0.19	0.04	1.00
39	<i>Procedure of relocation process for vulnerable group was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.28	0.45	0.21	0.04	1.00
40	<i>AHs was came in every public consultation</i>	0.11	0.58	0.19	0.11	0.01	1.00
41	<i>AHs understand what was described by facilitator during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.54	0.28	0.13	0.02	1.00
42	<i>AHs have got the complete material from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.48	0.37	0.09	0.01	1.00

43	<i>AHs have got the material clearly from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.48	0.36	0.10	0.01	1.00
44	<i>Public consultation held in a proper place</i>	0.05	0.56	0.32	0.08	0.00	1.00
45	<i>Most citizens attend the public consultation</i>	0.08	0.58	0.26	0.08	0.00	1.00
46	<i>Decision made in public consultation was the result of consensus agreement</i>	0.05	0.43	0.37	0.13	0.02	1.00
47	<i>AHs satisfied with the public consultation activities</i>	0.05	0.45	0.36	0.12	0.02	1.00
		0.04	0.45	0.34	0.14	0.02	1.00

Regarding Livelihood after Relocation; it is noted from **Table 8** that overall distribution of responds are as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 28%, Neutral 47%, Disagree 20%, Strongly Disagree 2%. It is concluded therefore, that the distribution was dominated by Neutral respond tended to be Agree. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #55 which is *“It is easier to approach the place of worship (46%)”* and Statement #63 which is *“It is easier to reach public toilet facility (45%).”* While the highest Disagreement point was represented by Statement #50 mentioning that *“Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income (38%)”* and Statement #48 indicating that *“Living standard get better after relocation (37%).”*

Regarding Gender Perspective; it is noted from **Table 9** that overall distribution of responds is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 25%, Neutral 50%, Disagree 22%, Strongly Disagree 0%. It is concluded, therefore, that the distribution of respond tended to be Neutral to positive. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement #81 mentioning that *“AHs satisfied with the women’s empowerment program (59%)”* as well as Statement #79 indicating that *“This project is advantageous for women in the education field (55%).”* While the highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement 74 mentioning that *“Both men and women have the same right to file a grievance (43%).”* On the other side, the highest Disagreement point represented by Statement #69 mentioning that *“List of citizen compiled by gender (32%).”*

Regarding the Implementation of Training; it is noted from **Table 10** that overall distribution of respond towards the implementation of training was extremely Neutral represented by the following respond: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 21%, Neutral 72%, Disagree 4, Strongly Disagree 0%. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement # 93 mentioning that *“AH’s question about the material responded by the instructor (75%)* and Statement #94 indicating that *“Instructors provide a solution for the AH’s questions about the material (75%).”* The highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement #82 mentioning that *“Training proceed as on the schedule”*, Statement # 83 indicating that *“Facilitator described the training procedures”* and Statement #84 stating that *“AHs understand the training procedures.”* These all three statements accounted for equal percentage, 24% each.

Table 8. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Livelihood after Relocation*

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

Table 9. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Gender Perspective*

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

Table 10. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Training Activities

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

The Project Failure at Moving People from the Restricted Area

Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dwellers out from the restricted area? Systematic observation and deep interview as well as series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 gave strong indications that the project would not come up with the intended results i.e. moving illegal dwellers out from the restricted area and the easement boundaries of the canal. It was indicated at that time that *firstly*, most illegal dwellers aware of their illegal status. Nonetheless, they believed that their residential and business existence within the restricted area was allowed by the canal authority and some are bound with official contract to live and work within the area. *Secondly*, they are psychologically prepared and ready to move out from the area whenever the authority ask to do so. However, they tend to stay despite the fact they have received the compensation. *Thirdly*, illegal dwellers saw opportunity to get compensation at any time canal authority ask them to move out from the restricted area. It was also indicated at that time that fencing, was not the best solution for preventing illegal dweller come back to the restricted area after receiving compensation.

Four year later, the aforementioned indications are confirmed. On the 23rd of November 2019, as many as 101 students, divided in a group of three, were assigned to capture the conditions of West Tarum Canal using video camera focusing on three questions. *Firstly*, is there any people nowadays living and working within the easement boundaries of the canal? *Secondly*, what is the current condition of fences built along the canal to prevent people enter the restricted area? *Thirdly*, who are the people now living within the restricted area? Unsurprisingly, as many as 32 short videos reveal with the answers confirming the 2015's indications. *Firstly*, those videos confirm that people are now still living and working within the restricted area. *Secondly*, fencing is apparently not the answer for preventing people to enter the restricted area. Instead, the fence literary functions to securely protect illegal dwellers from outside attention which was not the case when the canal was an open area. Fence condition in most places, are in poor conditions, either it was forcefully torn down or naturally damage due to poor quality and

technical design of the fence. Only small part of the restricted area is transformed into beautiful public space i.e. that is located in the City of Bekasi.

The Unintended Negative Social Impact of the Project

Is there any unintended negative impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers? It is convincingly identified that people tend to stay and return to the restricted area, even after receiving luxurious compensation. They see an opportunity and take financial benefit and smartly utilizing the fenced area as a secure private space on the expenses of public investment signifying the lacking of virtuous citizenship among community members that needs to be sufficiently comprehended and effectively intervened.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Regarding Research Question 1; it is concluded that the conducted survey on Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation statistically results in 3% of respondents strongly agree with the compliance statement in the questionnaire, 30% agree in comparison with 19% disagree and 3% strongly disagree while 45% are in the neutral position. It can be concluded, therefore, according to 33% of respondents, the preparation and the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) measured by 9 element including compensation payment, are in accordance with the principles and procedures agreed by the ADB and GOI, compare to only 22% respondent who do not agree upon the issue while the remaining 45% are considered indecisive.

Regarding Research Question 2; it is unsurprisingly concluded that the program failed to move people from the restricted area. Strong indications obtained from systematic observation, deep interview and series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 as well as many as 32 short video capturing the situation made by students on December 2019 confirmed the conclusion that the resettlement program failed at removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area. Most people who are residing along the restricted area and the easement boundary of the canal are mostly old faces who have received the compensation. They are aware of their illegal status and their wrong doing in the form of illegally residing in the restricted

area. However, they believed that their existence will never be sanctioned for many reasons.

Regarding Research Question 3; it is clearly identified that cash compensation paid as replacement cost for lost assets minus their land, including the buildings, crops and trees which are compensated by the WTC project, results in strengthening the existing hazardous collective behavior in the form of returning back to the restricted area after receiving the compensation, making advantage of resettlement program as an opportunity to get financial gain without considering the main purpose of the program. In additions it is clearly exposed in the videos that the condition of fence built in 2015 using the project money is now in poor condition and does not function to prevent people for returning to the restricted area as it is supposed to be.

Policy wise, this study recommends at implementing Risk/Needs/Responsively principles (R-N-R Model) that basically highlights that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation. At the implementation level, this study recommends three authority intervention: strong law enforcement, proper open spatial design and the emergency call for community civic education. Further scientific study on understanding the root of virtuous citizenship (or lack of it) is strongly recommended.

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Hasil Review Editorial

10 February 2020

Respond to Major revision required for resubmission.

Beyond Project Compliance:

Problems of Virtuous Citizenship and Community Education

Abstract

Involuntary resettlement is inevitable in development practices. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because of government development project. Beyond the conventional studies mainly focusing on the issue of fair and just compensations, this study aims to investigate different aspect of involuntary resettlement. Using the *Risk/Needs/Responsively (R-N-R Model)* and *Virtuous Citizenship* as its conceptual framework, the study has three purposes. *First*, is to investigate whether the preparation and the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both ADB and GOI as part of their loan agreement. *Second*, is to measure the impact of compensation payment towards motivation of illegal dwellers to move out from the restricted area. *Third*, is to identify pedagogical consequences of the given compensation payment.

As many as 270 affected households (AHs) are randomly selected as sample out of 1047 AHs dwelling along West Tarum Canal (WTC). Questionnaires, observations using photography and videography, series of FGDs, and structured interviews are combined as instruments for data collections. Results show that, although the agreed principles and procedures are satisfactorily complied, the project has failed at moving illegal dwellers out of the designated restricted area. The compensation payment given by the project fails to prohibit illegal dwellers back to the easement boundary of WTC. This study signifies the treatment as important as, if not more important than compensation payment. Community education for developing virtuous citizenship is in emergency call. Further study on understanding the root of community virtuous citizenship, or lack of it, is recommended.

Key words: *Involuntary Resettlement, Risk/Needs/Responsively (R-N-R Model), Community Virtuous Citizenship, Community Education.*

Introduction

Start with an angle of your topic that you will focus to investigate defining problems you encounter. Introduction section does not need sub-title to describe.

The ICWRMIP

The *Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program* (ICWRMIP) is an ADB funded project carried out by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR), the Ministry of Public Work. This fifteen-year project scheme was planned to cover restoration the entire Citarum River Basin including 10 regencies and 6 municipalities in West Java. Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC), among other project components, 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 district of *Karawang*, district of *Bekasi* and *Bekasi City*. The coverage area of WTC includes 54.2 km out of is 68.3 km long of West Tarum Canal that has a 100 m right- of-way (ROW), measured at 50 m either side from the center of the canal. 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. Loan agreement has requirements and a set of stringent principles on involuntary resettlement which are agreed by both GOI and ADB as part of their Loan Agreement (GOI, 2008).

A set of compensation principles, as the key component of resettlement, are assured by ADB. Any compensation gets by the APs should be fair with the assets that they loss during the development project implementation. The price of the compensation that is set by ADB is the principle of replacement cost, while the value of asset is assessed by an independent appraiser. The best price known in the market will be given to the re-settlers so that it will be fair enough for the re-settlers. The Bank admits that cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values. In many cases, land-based resettlement programs work better than non-land options. Yet, such principle is not applicable in the case of WTC Rehabilitation Program as the land belongs to the GOI. More elaborated Bank's

principles on compensation is indicated in the Resettlement Framework (RF). Comparatively, such compensation principles are also shared by other international development agency such as International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2002).

This study aims to investigate, *first of all*, whether the preparation and the implementation of the related Resettlement Plan (RP) and the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI. *Secondly*, this study aims to elaborate whether the conducted resettlement program successfully moves illegal dwellers out from the restricted area. *Finally*, this study also aims to identify unintended social impact as resulted from given compensation.

This section does not define reasons why your variables are necessary to investigate, nor provide empirical evidences that show your context why you conducted this research. Specifically, you do not show the gaps that motivate your current research to conduct so that you show your novelty or the contribution of your research. Mostly, you do not indicate how education values of your research will match with this journal scopes.

Research Questions

To be practical, please include your research questions in this section.

The Purpose of Study and Formulated Research Questions

The main purpose of this study are three-folds i.e. assessing the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP); confirming results of the implemented RP and LRP; and Identifying unintended social impact of compensation payment, if any. Accordingly, there are three following specific research questions to be addressed:

1. Were Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation satisfactorily complied with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI?
2. Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area?
3. Is there any unintended impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers residing along *West Tarum Canal*?

Conceptual Framework

What you need is review of literature describing major theories and review of related researches that will apply as your theoretical foundation

Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement as commonly understood, is a term used to describe the movement of individual or group from one location to another. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live because of government development project (ADB, 2013). Literature review on resettlement reveals with two different types, voluntary and involuntary. The former results in voluntary resettles who are generally consist of people who are self-selected, young, and willing to pursue new opportunities. While the later results in involuntary resettles who are people of all ages, outlooks, and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets.

Numbers of reading materials connect resettlement to land acquisition with all various dimensions of both conceptual and practical, the bright and the dark side. Two questions of how land acquisition is related to resettlement and why the concept is important for understanding resettlement processes are critical questions (ADB, 2016). In the context of traditional economic development, land is the mean of production. Dispossession and forced separation of people from their lands is a dramatic policy action. In many places, such action leads to an extreme radicalism in line with growing uneven development across social and economic categories and regions. Land acquisition particularly in developing countries, is a complex process and institutionally consequential (Berlowitz, 1986). In predominantly agriculture society, like Indonesia, land is not only used for food production nor is a source of livelihood but also is a symbol of social identity, status, power and wealth. Consequently, loss of land is pivotal point of civil society, especially the displaced and the project-affected population (PAP). Large-scale

displacement and multiple displacements are associated with impoverishment, socio-cultural alienation and up-rootedness. Culturally, land acquisition can be perceived as an involuntary change in cultural and social values, norms, traits, rituals and symbols. Land acquisition also exhibits dramatic social irony resulting in greater poverty level and economic inequality, as well as deteriorating conditions for women and children (Amir Afaque Ahmad Faizi, 2014).

Land acquisition is closely related to various social issues. It seriously impact vulnerable groups and has something to do with capital concentration and inequality (Akanda, 2014). State policy and public officials are vulnerable in dealing with land acquisition issue (Maitreesh Ghatak, 2011). Public officials are not always honest in addressing the respective issue (Sinha, 2014). Therefore, the responsible government officials on land acquisition need to be controlled. Accordingly, the concept of *Rehabilitation and Resettlement* (R&R) are introduced and considered central to reduce abusive and unjust land acquisition process. It is believed that demands for effective R&R became stronger over time and was promoted as a prerequisite in the projects funded by international donors. ADB is not the exception, equipped with strong principles and procedures ensuring a just and fair land acquisition. It enforces those principles and procedures as non-compromised element of their loan agreement of the hosting countries and governments, including in ICWRMIP.

Compensation and Cash Compensation

Compensation is the central aspect of resettlement activities, both from theoretical point of view as well as practical perspective. It is essentially a payment or other replacement to the equal amount of loss assets belong to the affected people (APs). In the case of WTC Rehabilitation, ADB emphasizes that APs should be at least as well off after resettlement as they were before. Cash compensation is the amount of money given to the (APs) as a replacement cost of lands, crops, buildings and other assets loss. Replacement costs are equal to market costs plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost. In the context of fair in compensation for loss of assets and properties, it is very true that the principle of cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values (ADB, 1998).

Despite the fact that cash compensation could provide opportunities for opening family businesses (Guggenheim, 1990), cash compensation can have negative impact as illustrated in numerous cases around the globe such as in Nepal (Pokharel, 1988), Indonesia (Kartasasmita, 2014). Another study in Indonesia revealed with information that the "displaced families provided only cash compensation suffered about a 50 percent reduction in income compared to pre-project conditions, and their productive resource base was reduced by 47 percent" (Partridge, 1989). Most countries have land acquisition laws that require prompt and adequate monetary compensation for persons who lose their land and property. However, in many others, cash compensation has many negative consequences, particularly for tribal and other marginal communities. Tribal economies are in large non-monetized, based on reciprocal exchange of goods and services. Therefore, people are not well accustomed to managing cash. There is a popular saying among the Havasupai Apache Indians in the United States, a community who displaced repeatedly by development projects: "*Land is like diamonds but money is like ice*" (Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Wormith, 2004).

Risk/Needs/Responsively (R-N-R Model)

Negative impact of resettlement, especially of cash compensation, is not always appear in the form of economic degradation of the APs, but also in the form of severe moral hazard such as committing crime and other unlawful behavior. *Risk/Needs/Responsively* (R-N-R Model) explains the reasons why and it proposes that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006). R-N-R Model deals with three conceptual principles. *Firstly*, risk principles; refers to the level of service to the offender's risk to re-offend. *Secondly*, need principles; assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment. *Thirdly*, responsivity principles; maximize the offender's ability to learn from a rehabilitative intervention by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailoring the intervention to the learning style, motivation, abilities and strengths of the offender.

The Importance of Community Education

Community Education (CE) is a collective action in developing capacity of individual member of the community as well as capacity of community as a whole in various aspect of

community, to include economy as well as social and moral. CE can be identified as a community wide structure for communications within neighborhoods, and between neighborhoods and government (Miles, 1974). It is connected to the principles of community development (Harris, 1982). CE helps to improve community capacity building in many areas including disaster management (Nielsen, 2005). Study also suggests for recognizing children's full worth and to reflect the value of family caregiving by supporting non-market as well as market care (Stoney, Mitchell, & Warner, 2006). Participation in early community education (ECE) is the norm for the United States three year and four year-old children in the USA. Public investments in such programs have been promoted on the grounds that they can produce high rates of return in the form of academic outcomes, greater employment rates, and reduced crime (Barnett & Ackerman, 2006).

CE plays important roles to many aspect of Community Development (CD). It provides adaptive strategy in redefining family roles, and outcomes on family and marital satisfaction (Sweet & Moen, 2007). Community-based initiative like *Community Garden Education Program*, promotes community wellness (D'Abundo & Carden, 2008). CE is important to improve professional capacities of who are working for and with communities. For example, business majors are likely to be associated with aggressiveness in pursuing targeted firms in the implementation stage than were non-business majors (Pletcher, Walther, & McConocha, 1989). It is also proven that the intellectual content in the political process is connected to community development (Boggs, 1991). CE is necessary for conducting participatory research (Walter Honadle, 1996). The emerging model for achieving sustainable community-based enterprise learning has been also recently developed (Vorley & Williams, 2015).

Promoting CE programs is a controversial community issues (Favero, Meyer, & Cooke, 1994). In its history CE is confronted with attempts to address social issues, such as define more racially inclusive future (Skipper, 2016), the core principles of CBT (Burgos & Mertens, 2017), social justice in tourism planning, racial reconciliation and sustainable community development (Barton & Leonard, 2010), impact of study collectively for community-led change (Christens & Inzeo, 2015), as well as study on a 'broken' childhood and parental mental ill-health (McCormack, White, & Cuenca, 2017), small businesses conducted by Latino minority

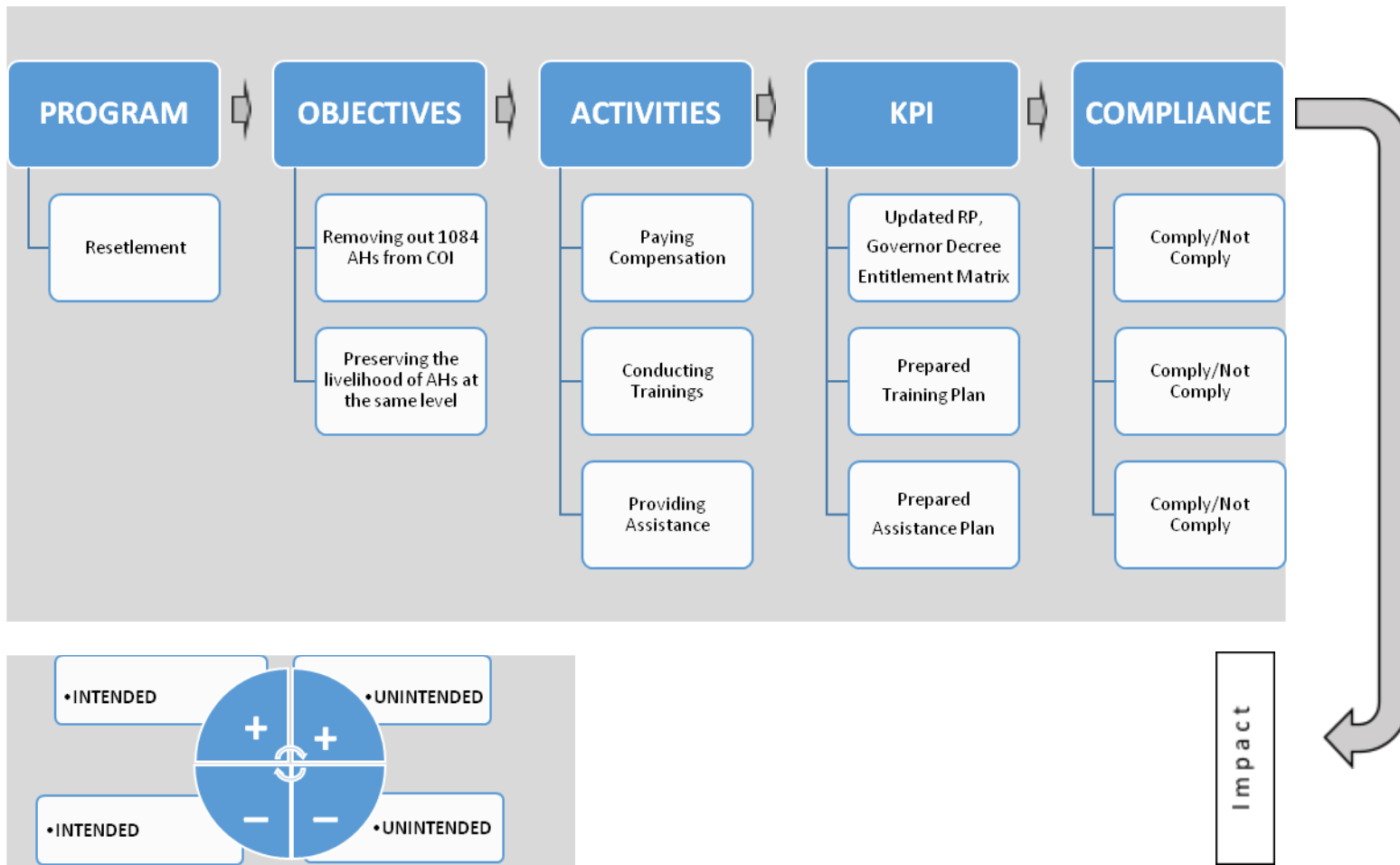
inurbanized northwest Washington (García-Pabón & Klima, 2017). The topic of social capital and access to credit is also appears as one of research focus (Malual & Mazur, 2017). However, recent studies on CE shows that the subject remains influential (Theodori & Theodori, 2015). Asset-Based Community Development and critical learning pedagogy stands to make important contributions to developing an applied critical pedagogy of community development in higher education (Missingham, 2017). Proposal at integrating popular education into a model of empowerment planning is also sound (Bengle & Sorensen, 2017). Schools are now commonly considered as community assets, at least from the perspective of an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach (Forrester, Kurth, Vincent, & Oliver, 2018). The relationship between work school conflict (WSC) and work-school enrichment (WSE) were also studied (McNall & Michel, 2017). The relevance of family stage, educational level, work involvement, and local community of residence helped predict styles of community involvement (Hofmeister & Edgell, 2015). The roles of women's community organizations especially in exploring attitudes toward collaboration among board members was also explored (Cumberland, Kerrick, Choi, & Gosser, 2017). **Figure 1** provides logical framework of this study generated from discussed conceptual framework above.

Methods

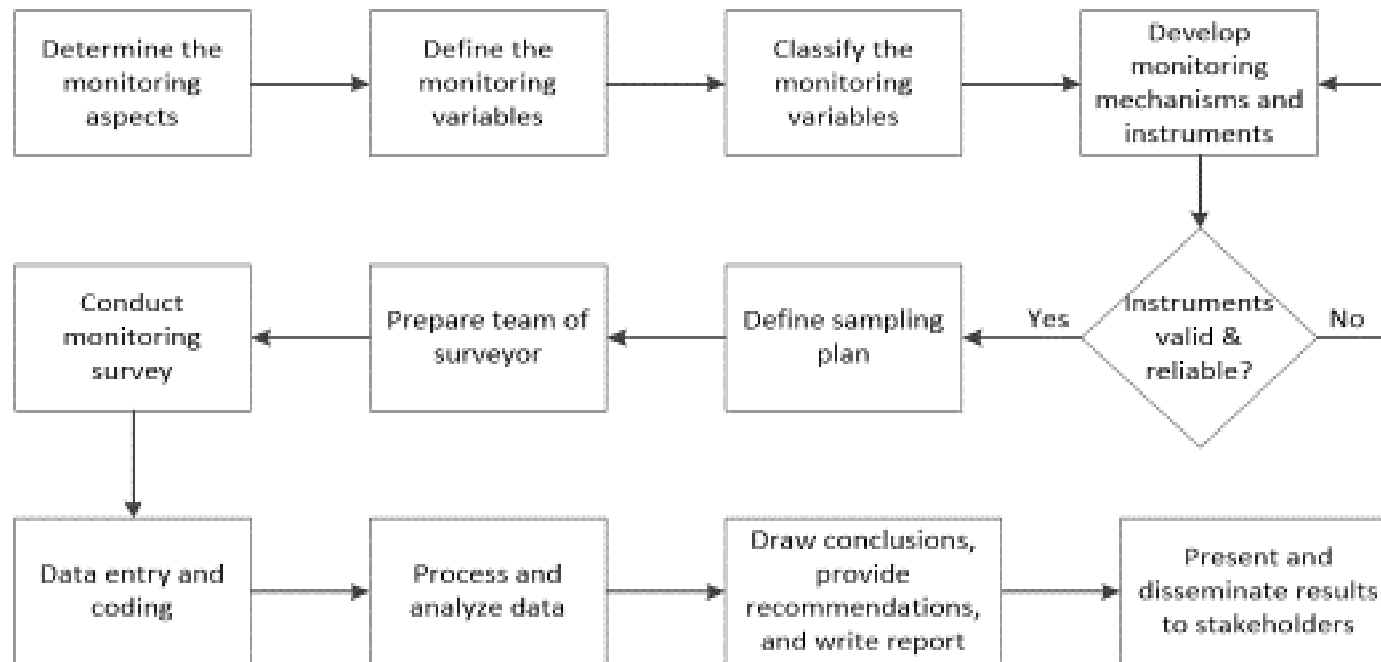
This study employed quantitative research designed with post-factum evaluation approach. Literature review and documentary study were conducted to verify an appropriate secondary data. Primary data was collected during the preparation and the implementation process through combination of: (i) fiels survey; (ii) purposive interviews of APs; (iii) focus group discussions and village meetings; and (iv) meeting with project staff. This study employs numbers of analysis techniques i.e. document analysis; policy analysis; audio-visual analysis (especially photo and video analysis) [similar] ; as well as non-parametric descriptive statistical analysis. Schematic chart in conducting survey shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting Study

Figure must be set to have a good readability



Schematic Chart in Conducting Survey



Survey Instrument Validity and Reliability

Four instruments are used in the study; interview guide, observation check-list, FGD guiding questions and survey instrument. Final version of questionnaire for compliance monitoring consists of 4 (four) sections covering 9 (nine) issues, i.e.:

1. Section A contains questions on screening of AHS,
2. Section B contains questions on AH's perception about replacement cost, allowances, and the resettlement process from data collection until implementing on LRP.
3. Section C contains questions on AH's perception about the facilitation activity.
4. Section D consist questions on evaluating training program. There are 97 valid questions were used as the main survey instrument.

Validity assessment results of the questions was conducted using SPSS program with 5% significance level and N (total of survey respondents) = 254 people compare to r value on table concludes the instrument is valid. Test of reliability of a measure indicates the extent to which it is without bias (error free) and hence ensures consistent measurement across time and across various items in the instrument. The results the stability and consistency with which the instrument measures the concept and helps to assess the "goodness" of a measure. Calculation of Cronbach's Alpha using SPSS results in 0.960 with 97 number of items. Since the obtained Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.90, it indicates excellent internal consistency of the items in the scale.

Population and Sample

Population is determined based on Updated RP consists of 1084 Affected Households (AHs). After careful assessment, it revealed with only 1047 AHs due to various technical reasons. Samples are determined using randomized cluster sampling technique with 95% level of confidence. This ended up with 315 respondents, but it was decided to provide 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. Survey Phase I (25-27 March 2015) was managed to collect only 150 sample. Content validity test revealed with low quality of data in terms of its reliability in particular related with its *internal consistency* as

well as its content validity. Substantive revision of instrument was done for the second time, both in terms of wording and its structure. Survey plan and strategy was also revised and surveyors were replaced and upgraded to a more skillful group of surveyor. During survey Phase II (7-11 September 2015) author employed 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 efforts 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.

This method section is not coherence. You have started by defining your design, then immediately discuss about the validity of the instrument, and undertake population and sample. The coverage should be: design, participants, instrumentation (and its validation), data and sources data, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. At any point, description on data analysis is obligatory in connection to answer your research questions.

Findings and Discussions

What you should describe in your findings are the answer of your research questions. So, present your results as per your research questions. This way, defining research questions in the introductory section is very important. To fill data as per Research Questions, you need research instruments. But, what you have to present in your findings is not the data your instruments have collected the data.

For the discussion section, you do not interpret your results of data analysis. Please consider that findings should describe only results of data analysis. Data analysis may be presented in terms of narrative, table and figure each of which indicate data that answer each research question. No interpretation is allowed.

Discussion is the interpretation of each finding. Reasons why a finding occurs are given in this section and author confirm to previous studies if the current research is supported or in dissention. To show the critical discussion, authors should define the Implication of the study, show the novelty of the research and define suggestions for the future research by claiming the limitation of the study.

To make the discussion coherence, presentation of each finding should be separated from the discussion. Combining all data and tables in one order will make the discussion confused and biased.

Your topic has no education values, so it is strongly suggested that you define Pedagogical Implication after conclusion.

Survey Result on Project Compliance

Nine (9) components RP and LRP are measured through 97 questionnaire representing principles and procedures agreed by the ADB as well as GOI. They are compensation payment, data collection, allowance cost, facilitation for relocation, grievance handling mechanism and public consultation activities. Respondents were asked to express their agreement to each questionnaire using Likert scale i.e. *Strongly Agree* (SA), *Agree* (A), *Neutral* (N), *Disagree* (D) and *Strongly Disagree* (SD). **Table 1** shows overall resultssignifying that respondent tend to positively agree despite the fact that the majority are neutral.

Regarding Compensation Payment; it is concluded from **Table 2** on average respondent perceived the implementation of compensation payment was proportionately positive and negative. Respondens are evenly divided into three categories. On average overall responds toward statements provided to measure compensation are as follow:*Strongly Agree* (4%), *Agree* (34%), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (31%), and*Strongly Disagree* (4%). It is noted, though, that proportion tends to be positive. Thehighest agreement was gained by Statement # 2 which is “*Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list*”(46%).

Regarding Data Collection Process; it is convincingly concluded that on average respondent regarded data collection process was very positive. **Table 3** shows respond of the respondents as the following: *Strongly Agree* (6%), *Agree* (52%), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (12%) and *Strongly Disagree* (3%). It is strongly noted that this distribution can be considered as an outstanding benchmark for data collection done before project execution. The highest point of agreement was reached by Statement # 5 which is “*Facilitator conducted the data collection process of the affected assets accurately*” (63%).) and Statement # 6 which is *The result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets* (64%).”

The presentations of your tables are not legible. Please make it fixed.

Table 1. Overall percentage of all respondents towards all component of measurement.

No.	COMPONENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
1	Compensation payment	4%	34%	27%	31%	4%	100%
2	Data collection	6%	52%	27%	12%	3%	100%
3	Allowance cost	2%	22%	59%	14%	3%	100%
4	Facilitation for relocation	3%	18%	43%	31%	5%	100%
5	Grievance handling mechanism	2%	23%	46%	25%	4%	100%
6	Public consultation activities	4%	46%	34%	14%	2%	100%
7	Livelihood after relocation	3%	28%	47%	20%	2%	100%
8	Gender perspective	3%	25%	50%	22%	0%	100%
9	Training activities	3%	21%	72%	4%	0%	100%
	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE	3%	30%	45%	19%	3%	100%

Table 2. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards 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
		0.04	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.04	1.00

Table 3. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Data Collection Processes*

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

Regarding Allowance Cost; it is noted from **Table 4** that overall distribution was dominated by “Neutral” answer (60%). The highest neutral percentage in this category was reached by Statement # 18 which is “*AHs feel satisfied with the allowances (64%)*” and Statement # 14 which is “*The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost (61%)*.” The highest point of agreement reached by Statement #15 which is “*The payment of allowance goes well*” (32%). While the highest disagreement percentage was towards Statement # 13 which is “*The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income met the standard of living needs (22%)*”.

Regarding Facilitation for Relocation; it is apparent from **Table 5** that respondents tend to be considered “Neutral” responded. Overall distribution of respond is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 18%, Neutral 43%, Disagree 31%, and Strongly Disagree 5%. The highest Neutral percentage was that of Statement # 28 which is “*AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided (52%)*” as well as Statement #27 which is “*...facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process (47%)*.” While the highest Disagreement respond was represented by Statement #25 which is, “*Facilitator providing power support for relocation process (44%)*.”

Regarding Grievance Handling Mechanism; it is clear from **Table 6** that respondents tend to be “Neutral” to “Disagree”. Overall respond distribution are as follows, Strongly Agree 2%, Agree 23%, Neutral 46%, Disagree 25%, and Strongly Disagree 4%. The highest Neutral respond was represented by Statement # 31 which is, “*AH satisfied with the solution of their grievance (49%)*.” While the highest Disagreement respond represented by Statement #29 which is “*It was convenient to file a grievance during the relocation process (26%)*.”

Regarding Public Consultation Activities; it is noted from **Table 7** that overall distribution of respondent towards public consultation activities are as the following: Strongly Agree 4%, Agree 45%, Neutral 34%, Disagree 14%, and Strongly Disagree 2%. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents tend to be positively perceived overall statement given. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #45 saying that “*Most citizens attend the public consultation (58%)*” and Statement #44 regarding “*Public consultation held in a proper place (56%)*.”

Table 4.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Allowance Cost

No. Q	ALLOWANCE COST	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM		
13	<i>The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meet the standard of living needs</i>	0.0	0	0.17	0.58	0.22	4	0.0	1.00
14	<i>The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost</i>	0.0	1	0.14	0.61	0.21	3	0.0	1.00
15	<i>The payment of allowance goes well</i>	0.0	2	0.32	0.56	0.09	1	0.0	1.00
16	<i>The amount of allowance in accordance with the assigned amount</i>	0.0	3	0.27	0.59	0.09	3	0.0	1.00
17	<i>The allowance used for purposes other than the relocation process</i>	0.0	2	0.24	0.59	0.13	1	0.0	1.00
18	<i>AH feel satisfied with the allowances</i>	0.0	1	0.17	0.64	0.13	4	0.0	1.00
		0.0	2	0.22	0.60	0.14	3	0.0	1.00

Table 5.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards

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

27	<i>Facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process</i>	0.00	0.04	0.47	0.42	0.08	1.00
28	<i>AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided</i>	0.00	0.05	0.52	0.35	0.08	1.00
		0.03	0.18	0.43	0.31	0.05	1.00

Table 6 . Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Grievance Handling Mechanism

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

Table 7. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Public Consultation Activities

No. Q	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
32	<i>Project relocation described during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.52	0.30	0.12	0.01	1.00
33	<i>Asset data collection procedure described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.53	0.33	0.10	0.00	1.00
34	<i>Replacement cost described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.54	0.33	0.09	0.00	1.00
35	<i>Selection of relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.00
36	<i>Design of building in the relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.25	0.40	0.27	0.06	1.00
37	<i>Potential impact of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.34	0.42	0.19	0.02	1.00
38	<i>Procedure of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.34	0.41	0.19	0.04	1.00
39	<i>Procedure of relocation process for vulnerable group was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.28	0.45	0.21	0.04	1.00
40	<i>AHs was came in every public consultation</i>	0.11	0.58	0.19	0.11	0.01	1.00
41	<i>AHs understand what was described by facilitator during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.54	0.28	0.13	0.02	1.00
42	<i>AHs have got the complete material from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.48	0.37	0.09	0.01	1.00

43	<i>AHs have got the material clearly from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.48	0.36	0.10	0.01	1.00
44	<i>Public consultation held in a proper place</i>	0.05	0.56	0.32	0.08	0.00	1.00
45	<i>Most citizens attend the public consultation</i>	0.08	0.58	0.26	0.08	0.00	1.00
46	<i>Decision made in public consultation was the result of consensus agreement</i>	0.05	0.43	0.37	0.13	0.02	1.00
47	<i>AHs satisfied with the public consultation activities</i>	0.05	0.45	0.36	0.12	0.02	1.00
		0.04	0.45	0.34	0.14	0.02	1.00

Regarding Livelihood after Relocation; it is noted from **Table 8** that overall distribution of respondents are as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 28%, Neutral 47%, Disagree 20%, Strongly Disagree 2%. It is concluded therefore, that the distribution was dominated by Neutral response tended to be Agree. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #55 which is *“It is easier to approach the place of worship (46%)”* and Statement #63 which is *“It is easier to reach public toilet facility (45%).”* While the highest Disagreement point was represented by Statement #50 mentioning that *“Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income (38%)”* and Statement #48 indicating that *“Living standard get better after relocation (37%).”*

Regarding Gender Perspective; it is noted from **Table 9** that overall distribution of responses is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 25%, Neutral 50%, Disagree 22%, Strongly Disagree 0%. It is concluded, therefore, that the distribution of response tended to be Neutral to positive. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement #81 mentioning that *“AHs satisfied with the women’s empowerment program (59%)”* as well as Statement #79 indicating that *“This project is advantageous for women in the education field (55%).”* While the highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement 74 mentioning that *“Both men and women have the same right to file a grievance (43%).”* On the other side, the highest Disagreement point represented by Statement #69 mentioning that *“List of citizen compiled by gender (32%).”*

Regarding the Implementation of Training; it is noted from **Table 10** that overall distribution of response towards the implementation of training was extremely Neutral represented by the following response: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 21%, Neutral 72%, Disagree 4, Strongly Disagree 0%. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement # 93 mentioning that *“AH’s question about the material responded by the instructor (75%)* and Statement #94 indicating that *“Instructors provide a solution for the AH’s questions about the material (75%).”* The highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement #82 mentioning that *“Training proceed as on the schedule”*, Statement # 83 indicating that *“Facilitator described the training procedures”* and Statement #84 stating that *“AHs understand the training procedures.”* These all three statements accounted for equal percentage, 24% each.

Table 8. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Livelihood after Relocation*

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

Table 9. *Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Gender Perspective*

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

Table 10.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Training Activities

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

The Project Failure at Moving People from the Restricted Area

Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dwellers out from the restricted area? Systematic observation and deep interview as well as series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 gave strong indications that the project would not come up with the intended results i.e. moving illegal dwellers out from the restricted area and the easement boundaries of the canal. It was indicated at that time that *firstly*, most illegal dwellers aware of their illegal status. Nonetheless, they believed that their residential and business existence within the restricted area was allowed by the canal authority and some are bound with official contract to live and work within the area. *Secondly*, they are psychologically prepared and ready to move out from the area whenever the authority ask to do so. However, they tend to stay despite the fact they have received the compensation. *Thirdly*, illegal dwellers saw opportunity to get compensation at any time canal authority ask them to move out from the restricted area. It was also indicated at that time that fencing, was not the best solution for preventing illegal dweller come back to the restricted area after receiving compensation.

Four year later, the aforementioned indications are confirmed. On the 23rd of November 2019, as many as 101 students, divided in a group of three, were assigned to capture the conditions of West Tarum Canal using video camera focusing on three questions. *Firstly*, is there any people nowadays living and working within the easement boundaries of the canal? *Secondly*, what is the current condition of fences built along the canal to prevent people enter the restricted area? *Thirdly*, who are the people now living within the restricted area? Unsurprisingly, as many as 32 short videos reveal with the answers confirming the 2015's indications. *Firstly*, those videos confirm that people are now still living and working within the restricted area. *Secondly*, fencing is apparently not the answer for preventing people to enter the restricted area. Instead, the fence literary functions to securely protect illegal dwellers from outside attention which was not the case when the canal was an open area. Fence condition in most places, are in poor conditions, either it was forcefully torn down or naturally damage due to poor quality and

technical design of the fence. Only small part of the restricted area is transformed into beautiful public space i.e. that is located in the City of Bekasi.

The Unintended Negative Social Impact of the Project

Is there any unintended negative impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers? It is convincingly identified that people tend to stay and return to the restricted area, even after receiving luxurious compensation. They see an opportunity and take financial benefit and smartly utilizing the fenced area as a secure private space on the expenses of public investment signifying the lacking of virtuous citizenship among community members that needs to be sufficiently comprehended and effectively intervened.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion is not restatement of the findings. Start with the purposes of your study. Define your general conclusion then elaborate your findings to specify your conclusion. Show the implication at the end of your conclusion and indicate your novelty or contribution of your research.

Regarding Research Question 1; it is concluded that the conducted survey on Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation statistically results in 3% of respondents strongly agree with the compliance statement in the questionnaire, 30% agree in comparison with 19% disagree and 3% strongly disagree while 45% are in the neutral position. It can be concluded, therefore, according to 33% of respondents, the preparation and the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) measured by 9 element including compensation payment, are in accordance with the principles and procedures agreed by the ADB and GOI, compare to only 22% respondent who do not agree upon the issue while the remaining 45% are considered indecisive.

Regarding Research Question 2; it is unsurprisingly concluded that the program failed

to move people from the restricted area. Strong indications obtained from systematic observation, deep interview and series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 as well as many as 32 short video capturing the situation made by students on December 2019 confirmed the conclusion that the resettlement program failed at removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area. Most people who are residing along the restricted area and the easement boundary of the canal are mostly old faces who have received the compensation. They are aware of their illegal status and their wrong doing in the form of illegally residing in the restricted area. However, they believed that their existence will never be sanctioned for many reasons.

Regarding Research Question 3; it is clearly identified that cash compensation paid as replacement cost for lost assets minus their land, including the buildings, crops and trees which are compensated by the WTC project, results in strengthening the existing hazardous collective behavior in the form of returning back to the restricted area after receiving the compensation, making advantage of resettlement program as an opportunity to get financial gain without considering the main purpose of the program. In additions it is clearly exposed in the videos that the condition of fence built in 2015 using the project money is now in poor condition and does not function to prevent people for returning to the restricted area as it is supposed to be.

Policy wise, this study recommends at implementing Risk/Needs/Responsively principles (R-N-R Model) that basically highlights that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation. At the implementation level, this study recommends three authority intervention: strong law enforcement, proper open spatial design and the emergency call for community civic education. Further scientific study on understanding the root of virtuous citizenship (or lack of it) is strongly recommended.

Why do you recommend these points? Does it relate to your research methods that you deem weak or you think your theories need modification? What evidences did you find in your findings so you think that your statements of recommendation are proper? Who will execute your recommendations? Are these proper to your significance of your study?

Pedagogical Implication

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Respon Revisi terhadap Hasil Review

**IJSSER MANUSCRIPT
RESPOND TO EDITOR'S MAJOR REVISION**

No.	Page	Comment	Revision
1	1	<p>Abstract: Comment: this abstract is not standard; it should contain: purposes, methods (elaboration on research procedures), and findings having 200-300 words</p>	<p>Abstract: Respond: It includes purposes, conceptual framework, methods that elaborate on research procedures and findings. Number of words are 275 including 4 (four) key-words.</p>
2	2	<p>Introduction: Comment: Start with an angle of your topic that you will focus to investigate defining problems you encounter. Introduction section does not need sub-title to describe.</p>	<p>Introduction: Respond: Having described the project background the author introduces “treatment” variable generated from R-N-R Model. Sub-title were removed from introduction.</p>
3	3	<p>Introduction: Comment: This section does not define reasons why your variables are necessary to investigate, nor provide empirical evidences that show your context why you conducted this research. Specifically, you do not show the gaps that motivate your current research to conduct so that you show your novelty or the contribution of your research. Mostly, you do not indicate how education values of your research will match with this journal scopes.</p>	<p>Introduction: Respond: Using R-N-R Model, the author ends up with provoking that treatment is as important as, if not more important than compensation payment for motivating people, especially illegal dweller, to move from the restricted area. This angle signifies pedagogical consequences of community education which are critical to and match with the scope of JSSER.</p>
4	3	<p>Spelling: Comment: <i>Secondly</i>, this study aims to elaborates whether the conducted resettlement program successfully moves illegal dwellers out from the restricted area.</p>	<p>Spelling: Respond: <i>Secondly</i>, this study aims to elaborate whether the conducted resettlement program successfully moves illegal dwellers out from the restricted area.</p>
5	3	<p>Research Questions: Comment: To be practical, please include your research questions in this section.</p>	<p>Research Questions: Respond: it has been addressed accordingly. Research question is integrated with the purpose of study. <i>First</i>, is to investigates whether the preparation and the</p>

			<p>implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both ADB and GOI. <i>Second</i>, is to evaluate intention of illegal dwellers to move out from the restricted area after receiving compensation payment. <i>Third</i>, is to identify pedagogical consequences for inserting community education into resettlement processes.</p>
6	4	<p>Conceptual Framework: Comment: What you need is review of literature describing major theories and review of related researches that will apply as your theoretical foundation</p>	<p>Conceptual Framework: Respond: Focus more on how to apply R-N-R Model in resettlement program by elaborating its basic theoretical structure, follows by explanation of resettlement proses regarded as mitigating the risk (R) principle, elaboration of cash compensation and hazardous behavior of illegal dwellers as identifying need (N) principle, and discussing community education as pedagogical consequences and as the action of managing the responsibility principle (R). Each part is connected with and becoming conceptual justification for each of three formulated research questions. This conceptual framework part is closed by providing logical framework as shown in Figure 1.</p>
7	8	<p>Method: Comment: Primary data was collected during the preparation and the implementation process through combination of: (i) fiels survey; (ii) purposive interviews of APs; (iii) focus group discussions and village meetings; and (iv) meeting with project staff. This study employs numbers of analysis techniques i.e. document analysis; policy</p>	<p>Method: Respond: Primary data was collected during the preparation and the implementation process through combination of: (i) field survey; (ii) purposive interviews of APs; (iii) focus group discussions and village meetings; and (iv) meeting with project staff. This study employs numbers of analysis techniques i.e.</p>

		analysis;audio-visual analysis (especially photo and video analysis) [similar]	statistical analysis, document analysis;
8	9	Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting Study Comment: Figure must be set to have a good readability	Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting Study Respond: Figure 1 has been revised
9	12	Method: Comment: This method section is not coherence. You have started by defining your design, then immediately discuss about the validity of the instrument, and undertake population and sample. The coverage should be: design, participants, instrumentation (and its validation), data and sources data, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. At any point, description on data analysis is obligatory in connection to answer your research questions.	Method: Respond: It has been revised accordingly, as coherence as possible. Start with elaboration about research design in which survey is the main method, followed by discussion about validity and reliability survey instrument, and undertake population and sample. Discussion goes on with elaboration on participatory by which researcher obtains qualitative data using systematic observation, series of FGDs and in depth interview. Each method is connected to particular research question. Videography as well as photography are proceed to reconfirm the whole conclusion.
10	12-13	Findings and Discussions: Comment 1: What you should describe in your findings are the answer of your research questions. So, present your results as per your research questions. This way, defining research questions in the introductory section is very important. To fill data as per Research Questions, you need research instruments. But, what you have to present in your findings is not the data your instruments have collected the data. Comment 2: For the discussion section, you do not interpret your results of data analysis. Please consider that findings should describe only results of data analysis.	Findings and Discussions: Respond 1: Results are already presented per research question. Respond 2: Findings contains • data analysis in the form of narrative, table, figure that indicate that answer the research questions • no interpretation involved. Respond 3: discussions part has been separated from findings to include • Interpretation of findings • Reasons why findings occur • Confirm to previous studies • Define the implication of the study • Show the novelty of the research

		<p>Data analysis may be presented in terms of narrative, table and figure each of which indicate data that answer each research question. No interpretation is allowed.</p> <p>Discussion is the interpretation of each finding. Reasons why a finding occurs are given in this section and author confirm to previous studies if the current research is supported or in dissention. To show the critical discussion, authors should define the Implication of the study, show the novelty of the research and define suggestions for the future research by claiming the limitation of the study.</p> <p>Comment 3: To make the discussion coherence, presentation of each finding should be separated from the discussion. Combining all data and tables in one order will make the discussion confused and biased.</p> <p>Comment 4: Your topic has no education values, so it is strongly suggested that you define Pedagogical Implication after conclusion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define suggestions for the future research by claiming the limitation of the study <p>Respond 4: Pedagogical Implication after conclusion has been added.</p>
11	14	<p>Tables:</p> <p>Comment: The presentations of your tables are not legible. Please make it fixed.</p>	<p>Tables:</p> <p>Respond : tables have been modified</p>
12	24	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Comment: Conclusion is not restatement of the findings. Start with the purposes of your study. Define your general conclusion then elaborate your findings to specify your conclusion. Show the implication at the end of your conclusion and indicate your novelty or contribution of your research.</p>	<p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Respond: conclusions have been realigned with the following logic: stating purpose of study, define general conclusions, elaboration of the findings, and specify the conclusion. Then ended with research implication and indicate the contribution of the research.</p>
13	25	<p>Recommendation:</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p>

	<p>Comment: Why do you recommend these points? Does it relate to your research methods that you deem weak or you think your theories need modification? What evidences did you find in your findings so you think that your statements of recommendation are proper? Who will execute your recommendations? Are these proper to your significance of your study?</p> <p>Comment: Pedagogical Implication</p>	<p>Respond: Recommendations have been reformulated in accordance with main theoretical framework (R-N-R) Model, research findings and discussion. Recommendations are two-folds, practical recommendations for policy makers, resettlement consultants and community development facilitators; and theoretical recommendations for researchers.</p> <p>Respond: Pedagogical Implication has been added addressing the emergency call for inserting community civic education and addressing the problem of public as part of resettlement program.</p>
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Document Track Changes

2 February 2020

Major revision required for resubmission.

**Beyond Project Compliance:
Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in West
Tarum Canal**

Abstract: this abstract is not standard; it should contain: purposes, methods (elaboration on research procedures), and findings having 200-300 words

Citarum River, the longest river in West Java Province-Indonesia, has recently known as the most polluted river in the world. To face the challenge, the Government of Indonesia (GOI), 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 of farmland. Relocation of 1047 households illegally dwelling along 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. This study investigates whether the preparation and the implementation of the related Resettlement Plan (RP) and the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both ADB and GOI. Results show that, although almost all the set principles and procedures are satisfactorily complied, the project failed at moving illegal dwellers out of the restricted area. Neither community awareness of their illegal status nor a luxurious compensation for the lost assets, motivate them for moving out from the restricted area. Instead, this study shows the lack of community virtuous citizenship and recommends three interventions: strong law enforcement, proper open spatial design and the emergency call for community civic education. Further study on understanding community virtuous citizenship, or lack of it, is also recommended.

Key words: *involuntary resettlement, unintended social impact, community civic education*

Introduction

Start with an angle of your topic that you will focus to investigate defining problems you encounter. Introduction section does not need sub-title to describe.

The ICWRMIP

The *Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program* (ICWRMIP) is an ADB funded project carried out by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR), the Ministry of Public Work. This fifteen-year project scheme was planned to cover restoration the entire Citarum River Basin including 10 regencies and 6 municipalities in West Java. Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal (WTC), among other project components, 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 district of *Karawang*, district of *Bekasi* and *Bekasi City*. The coverage area of WTC includes 54.2 km out of is 68.3 km long of West Tarum Canal that has a 100 m right- of-way (ROW), measured at 50 m either side from the center of the canal. 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. Loan agreement has requirements and a set of stringent principles on involuntary resettlement which are agreed by both GOI and ADB as part of their Loan Agreement (GOI, 2008).

A set of compensation principles, as the key component of resettlement, are assured by ADB. Any compensation gets by the APs should be fair with the assets that they loss during the development project implementation. The price of the compensation that is set by ADB is the principle of replacement cost, while the value of asset is assessed by an independent appraiser. The best price known in the market will be given to the re-settlers so that it will be fair enough for the re-settlers. The Bank admits that cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values. In many cases, land-based resettlement programs work better than non-land options. Yet, such principle is not applicable in the case of WTC Rehabilitation Program as the land belongs to the GOI. More elaborated Bank's

principles on compensation is indicated in the Resettlement Framework (RF). Comparatively, such compensation principles are also shared by other international development agency such as International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2002).

This study aims to investigate, *first of all*, whether the preparation and the implementation of the related Resettlement Plan (RP) and the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) comply with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI. *Secondly*, this study aims to elaborate whether the conducted resettlement program successfully moves illegal dwellers out from the restricted area. *Finally*, this study also aims to identify unintended social impact as resulted from given compensation.

This section does not define reasons why your variables are necessary to investigate, nor provide empirical evidences that show your context why you conducted this research. Specifically, you do not show the gaps that motivate your current research to conduct so that you show your novelty or the contribution of your research. Mostly, you do not indicate how education values of your research will match with this journal scopes.

Research Questions

To be practical, please include your research questions in this section.

The Purpose of Study and Formulated Research Questions

The main purpose of this study are three-folds i.e. assessing the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP); confirming results of the implemented RP and LRP; and Identifying unintended social impact of compensation payment, if any. Accordingly, there are three following specific research questions to be addressed:

1. Were Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation satisfactorily complied with the principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI?
2. Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area?
3. Is there any unintended impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers residing along *West Tarum Canal*?

Conceptual Framework

(William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006) **What you need is review of literature describing major theories and review of related researches that will apply as your theoretical foundation**

Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement as commonly understood, is a term used to describe the movement of individual or group from one location to another. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live because of government development project (ADB, 2013). Literature review on resettlement reveals with two different types, voluntary and involuntary. The former results in voluntary resettles who are generally consist of people who are self-selected, young, and willing to pursue new opportunities. While the later results in involuntary resettles who are people of all ages, outlooks, and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets.

Numbers of reading materials connect resettlement to land acquisition with all various dimensions of both conceptual and practical, the bright and the dark side. Two questions of how land acquisition is related to resettlement and why the concept is important for understanding resettlement processes are critical questions (ADB, 2016). In the context of traditional economic development, land is the mean of production. Dispossession and forced separation of people from their lands is a dramatic policy action. In many places, such action leads to an extreme radicalism in line with growing uneven development across social and economic categories and regions. Land acquisition particularly in developing countries, is a complex process and institutionally consequential (Berlowitz, 1986). In predominantly agriculture society, like Indonesia, land is not only used for food production nor is a source of livelihood but also is a symbol of social identity, status, power and wealth. Consequently, loss of land is pivotal point of

civil society, especially the displaced and the project-affected population (PAP). Large-scale displacement and multiple displacements are associated with impoverishment, socio-cultural alienation and up-rootedness. Culturally, land acquisition can be perceived as an involuntary change in cultural and social values, norms, traits, rituals and symbols. Land acquisition also exhibits dramatic social irony resulting in greater poverty level and economic inequality, as well as deteriorating conditions for women and children (Amir Afaque Ahmad Faizi, 2014).

Land acquisition is closely related to various social issues. It seriously impact vulnerable groups and has something to do with capital concentration and inequality (Akanda, 2014). State policy and public officials are vulnerable in dealing with land acquisition issue (Maitresh Ghatak, 2011). Public officials are not always honest in addressing the respective issue(Sinha, 2014).Therefore, the responsible government officials on land acquisition need to be controlled. Accordingly, the concept of *Rehabilitation and Resettlement* (R&R) are introduced and considered central to reduce abusive and unjust land acquisition process. It is believed that demands for effective R&R became stronger over time and was promoted as a prerequisite in the projects funded by international donors. ADB is not the exception, equipped with strong principles and procedures ensuring a just and fair land acquisition. It enforces those principles and procedures as non-compromised element of their loan agreement of the hosting countries and governments, including in ICWRMIP.

Compensation and Cash Compensation

Compensation is the central aspect of resettlement activities, both from theoretical point of view as well as practical perspective. It is essentially a payment or other replacement to the equal amount of loss assets belong to the affected people (APs). In the case of WTC Rehabilitation, ADB emphasizes that APs should be at least as well off after resettlement as they were before. Cash compensation is the amount of money given to the (APs) as a replacement cost of lands, crops, buildings and other assets loss. Replacement costs are equal to market costs plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost. In the context of fair in compensation for loss of assets and

properties, it is very true that the principle of cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values (ADB, 1998).

Despite the fact that cash compensation could provide opportunities for opening family businesses (Guggenheim, 1990), cash compensation can have negative impact as illustrated in numerous cases around the globe such as in Nepal (Pokharel, 1988), Indonesia (Kartasasmita, 2014). Another study in Indonesia revealed with information that the "displaced families provided only cash compensation suffered about a 50 percent reduction in income compared to pre-project conditions, and their productive resource base was reduced by 47 percent" (Partridge, 1989). Most countries have land acquisition laws that require prompt and adequate monetary compensation for persons who lose their land and property. However, in many others, cash compensation has many negative consequences, particularly for tribal and other marginal communities. Tribal economies are in large non-monetized, based on reciprocal exchange of goods and services. Therefore, people are not well accustomed to managing cash. There is a popular saying among the Havasupai Apache Indians in the United States, a community who displaced repeatedly by development projects: "*Land is like diamonds but money is like ice*" (Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Wormith, 2004).

Risk/Needs/Responsively (R-N-R Model)

Negative impact of resettlement, especially of cash compensation, is not always appear in the form of economic degradation of the APs, but also in the form of severe moral hazard such as committing crime and other unlawful behavior. *Risk/Needs/Responsively* (R-N-R Model) explains the reasons why and it proposes that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006). R-N-R Model deals with three conceptual principles. *Firstly*, risk principles; refers to the level of service to the offender's risk to re-offend. *Secondly*, need principles; assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment. *Thirdly*, responsivity principles; maximize the offender's ability to learn from a rehabilitative intervention by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailoring the intervention to the learning style, motivation, abilities and strengths of the offender.

The Importance of Community Education

Community Education (CE) is a collective action in developing capacity of individual member of the community as well as capacity of community as a whole in various aspect of community, to include economy as well as social and moral. CE can be identified as a community wide structure for communications within neighborhoods, and between neighborhoods and government (Miles, 1974). It is connected to the principles of community development (Harris, 1982). CE helps to improve community capacity building in many areas including disaster management (Nielsen, 2005). Study also suggests for recognizing children's full worth and to reflects the value of family caregiving by supporting non-market as well as market care (Stoney, Mitchell, & Warner, 2006). Participation in early community education (ECE) is the norm for the United States three year and four year-old children in the USA. Public investments in such programs have been promoted on the grounds that they can produce high rates of return in the form of academic outcomes, greater employment rates, and reduced crime (Barnett & Ackerman, 2006).

CE plays important roles to many aspect of Community Development (CD). It provides adaptive strategy in redefining family roles, and outcomes on family and marital satisfaction (Sweet & Moen, 2007). Community-based initiative likes *Community Garden Education Program*, promotes community wellness (D'Abundo & Carden, 2008). CE is important to improve professional capacities of who are working for and with communities. For example, business majors are likely to be associated with aggressiveness in pursuing targeted firms in the implementation stage than were non-business majors (Pletcher, Walther, & McConocha, 1989). It is also proven that the intellectual content in the political process is connected to community development (Boggs, 1991). CE is necessary for conducting participatory research (Walter Honadle, 1996). The emerging model for achieving sustainable community-based enterprise learning has been also recently developed (Vorley & Williams, 2015).

Promoting CE programs is a controversial community issues (Favero, Meyer, & Cooke, 1994). In its history CE is confronted with attempts to address social issues, such as define more racially inclusive future (Skipper, 2016), the core principles of CBT (Burgos & Mertens, 2017), social justice in tourism planning, racial reconciliation and sustainable community development (Barton & Leonard, 2010), impact of study collectively for community-led change (Christens &

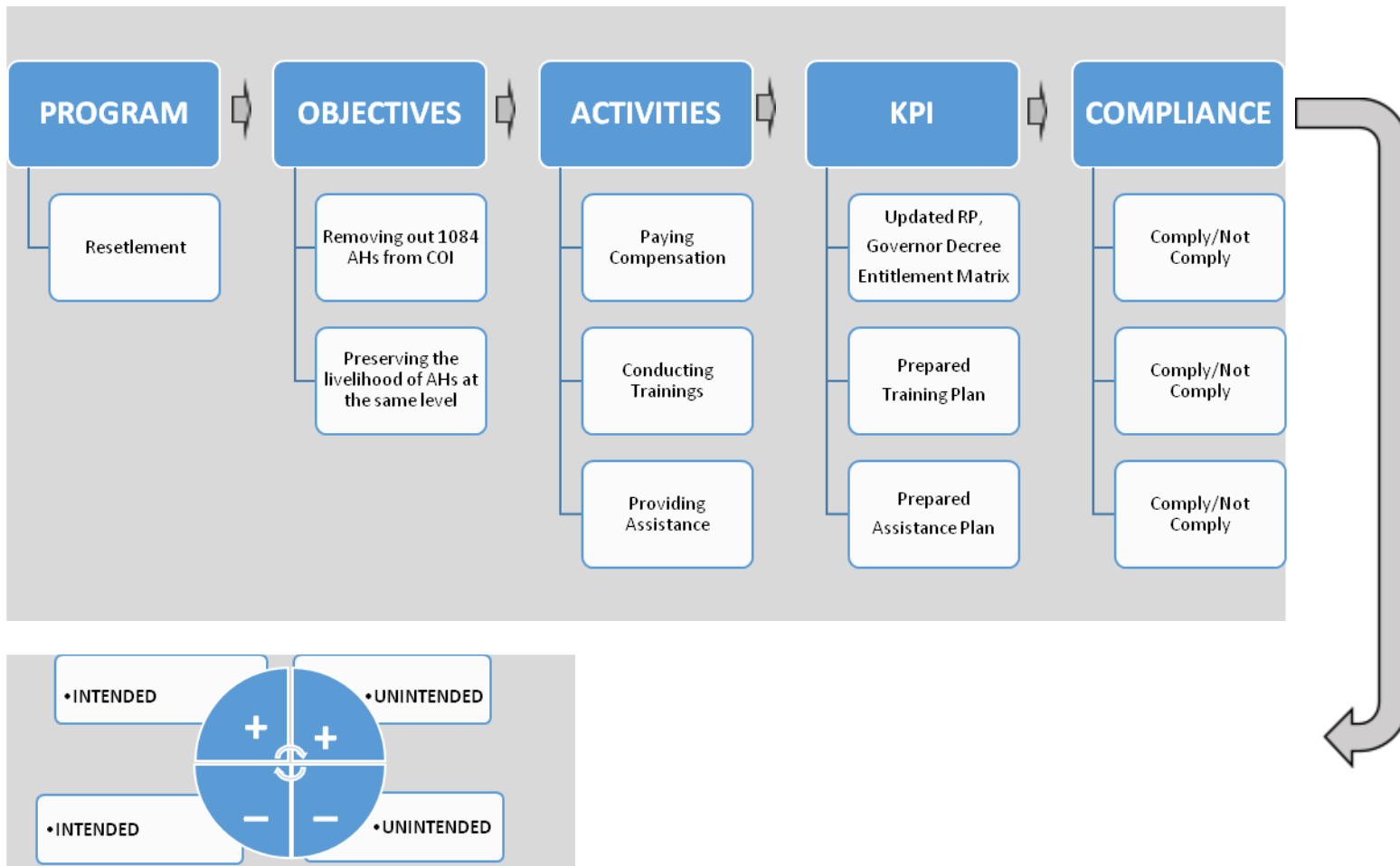
Inzeo, 2015), as well as study on a 'broken' childhood and parental mental ill-health (McCormack, White, & Cuenca, 2017), small businesses conducted by Latino minority in urbanized northwest Washington (García-Pabón & Klima, 2017). The topic of social capital and access to credit is also appears as one of research focus (Malual & Mazur, 2017). However, recent studies on CE shows that the subject remains influential (Theodori & Theodori, 2015). Asset-Based Community Development and critical learning pedagogy stands to make important contributions to developing an applied critical pedagogy of community development in higher education (Missingham, 2017). Proposal at integrating popular education into a model of empowerment planning is also sound (Bengle & Sorensen, 2017). Schools are now commonly considered as community assets, at least from the perspective of an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach (Forrester, Kurth, Vincent, & Oliver, 2018). The relationship between work school conflict (WSC) and work-school enrichment (WSE) were also studied (McNall & Michel, 2017). The relevance of family stage, educational level, work involvement, and local community of residence helped predict styles of community involvement (Hofmeister & Edgell, 2015). The roles of women's community organizations especially in exploring attitudes toward collaboration among board members was also explored (Cumberland, Kerrick, Choi, & Gosser, 2017). **Figure 1** provides logical framework of this study generated from discussed conceptual framework above.

Methods

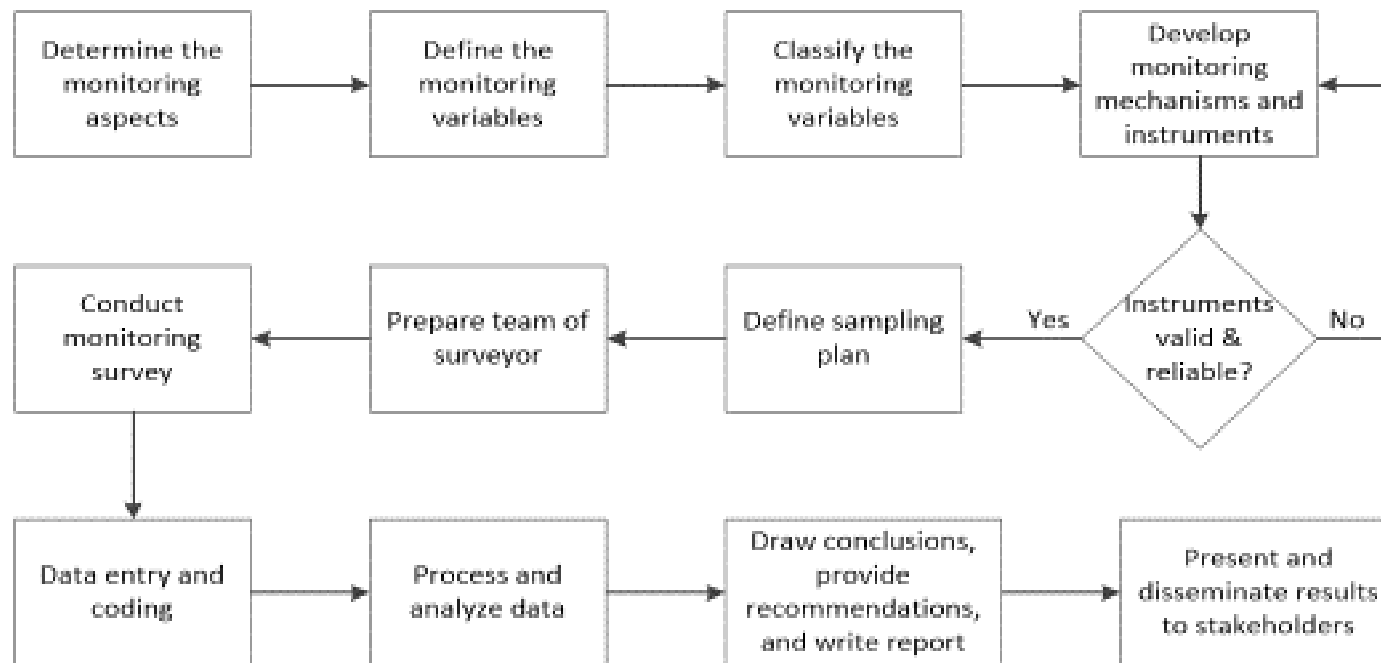
This study employed quantitative research designed with post-factum evaluation approach. Literature review and documentary study were conducted to verify an appropriate secondary data. Primary data was collected during the preparation and the implementation process through combination of: (i) **fiels** survey; (ii) purposive interviews of APs; (iii) focus group discussions and village meetings; and (iv) meeting with project staff. This study employs numbers of analysis techniques i.e. **document analysis; policy analysis; audio-visual analysis (especially photo and video analysis)** [**similar**]; as well as non-parametric descriptive statistical analysis. Schematic chart in conducting survey shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting Study

Figure must be set to have a good readability



Schematic Chart in Conducting Survey



Survey Instrument Validity and Reliability

Four instruments are used in the study; interview guide, observation check-list, FGD guiding questions and survey instrument. Final version of questionnaire for compliance monitoring consists of 4 (four) sections covering 9 (nine) issues, i.e.:

1. Section A contains questions on screening of AHS,
2. Section B contains questions on AH's perception about replacement cost, allowances, and the resettlement process from data collection until implementing on LRP.
3. Section C contains questions on AH's perception about the facilitation activity.
4. Section D consist questions on evaluating training program. There are 97 valid questions were used as the main survey instrument.

Validity assessment results of the questions was conducted using SPSS program with 5% significance level and N (total of survey respondents) = 254 people compare to r value on table concludes the instrument is valid. Test of reliability of a measure indicates the extent to which it is without bias (error free) and hence ensures consistent measurement across time and across various items in the instrument. The results the stability and consistency with which the instrument measures the concept and helps to assess the "goodness" of a measure. Calculation of Cronbach's Alpha using SPSS results in 0.960 with 97 number of items. Since the obtained Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.90, it indicates excellent internal consistency of the items in the scale.

Population and Sample

Population is determined based on Updated RP consists of 1084 Affected Households (AHs). After careful assessment, it revealed with only 1047 AHs due to various technical reasons. Samples are determined using randomized cluster sampling technique with 95% level of confidence. This ended up with 315 respondents, but it was decided to provide 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. Survey Phase I (25-27 March 2015) was managed to collect only 150 sample. Content validity test revealed with low quality of data in terms of its reliability in particular related with its *internal consistency* as

well as its content validity. Substantive revision of instrument was done for the second time, both in terms of wording and its structure. Survey plan and strategy was also revised and surveyors were replaced and upgraded to a more skillful group of surveyor. During survey Phase II (7-11 September 2015) author employed 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 efforts 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.

This method section is not coherence. You have started by defining your design, then immediately discuss about the validity of the instrument, and undertake population and sample. The coverage should be: design, participants, instrumentation (and its validation), data and sources data, data collection procedures, and data analysis techniques. At any point, description on data analysis is obligatory in connection to answer your research questions.

Findings and Discussions

What you should describe in your findings are the answer of your research questions. So, present your results as per your research questions. This way, defining research questions in the introductory section is very important. To fill data as per Research Questions, you need research instruments. But, what you have to present in your findings is not the data your instruments have collected the data.

For the discussion section, you do not interpret your results of data analysis. Please consider that findings should describe only results of data analysis. Data analysis may be presented in terms of narrative, table and figure each of which indicate data that answer each research question. No interpretation is allowed.

Discussion is the interpretation of each finding. Reasons why a finding occurs are given in this section and author confirm to previous studies if the current research is supported or in dissention. To show the critical discussion, authors should define the Implication of the study, show the novelty of the research and define suggestions for the future research by claiming the limitation of the study.

To make the discussion coherence, presentation of each finding should be separated from the discussion. Combining all data and tables in one order will make the discussion confused and biased.

Your topic has no education values, so it is strongly suggested that you define Pedagogical Implication after conclusion.

- Survey Result on Project Compliance

Nine (9) components RP and LRP are measured through 97 questionnaire representing principles and procedures agreed by the ADB as well as GOI. They are compensation payment, data collection, allowance cost, facilitation for relocation, grievance handling mechanism and public consultation activities. Respondents were asked to express their agreement to each questionnaire using Likert scale i.e. *Strongly Agree* (SA), *Agree* (A), *Neutral* (N), *Disagree* (D) and *Strongly Disagree* (SD).

- *Table 1 shows overall resultssignifying that respondent tend to positively agree despite the fact that the majority are neutral.*
- Regarding Compensation Payment; it is concluded from **Table 2** on average respondent perceived the implementation of compensation payment was proportionately positive and negative. Respondens are evenly divided into three categories. On average overall responds toward statements provided to measure compensation are as follow:*Strongly Agree* (4%), *Agree* (**34%**), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (31%), and*Strongly Disagree* (4%). It is noted, though, that proportion tends to be positive. Thehighest agreement was gained by Statement # 2 which is “*Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list*”(46%).
- Regarding Data Collection Process; it is convincingly concluded that on average respondent regarded data collection process was very positive. **Table 3** shows respond of the respondents as the following: *Strongly Agree* (6%), *Agree* (**52%**), *Neutral* (27%), *Disagree* (12%) and *Strongly Disagree* (3%). It is strongly noted that this distribution can be considered as an outstanding benchmark for data collection done before project execution. The highest point of agreement was reached by Statement # 5 which is “*Facilitator conducted the data collection process of the affected assets accurately*” (63%).) and Statement # 6 which is *The result of data collection in accordance with the*

affected assets (64%).”

- The presentations of your tables are not legible. Please make it fixed.
- Table 1. Overall percentage of all respondents towards all component of measurement.
-
-

(ADB, 1998)(ADB, 1998)(William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006)

(Miles, 1974) Survey Result on Project Compliance

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The presentations of your tables are not legible. Please make it fixed.

Table 1. Overall percentage of all respondents towards all component of measurement.

No.	COMPONENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	SA	A	N	D	SD	SUM
1	<i>Compensation payment</i>	4%	34%	27%	31%	4%	100%
2	<i>Data collection</i>	6%	52%	27%	12%	3%	100%
3	<i>Allowance cost</i>	2%	22%	59%	14%	3%	100%
4	<i>Facilitation for relocation</i>	3%	18%	43%	31%	5%	100%
5	<i>Grievance handling mechanism</i>	2%	23%	46%	25%	4%	100%
6	<i>Public consultation activities</i>	4%	46%	34%	14%	2%	100%
7	<i>Livelihood after relocation</i>	3%	28%	47%	20%	2%	100%
8	<i>Gender perspective</i>	3%	25%	50%	22%	0%	100%
9	<i>Training activities</i>	3%	21%	72%	4%	0%	100%
	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE	3%	30%	45%	19%	3%	100%

Table 2. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Compensation Payment

No. Q	COMPENSATION PAYMENT	SA	N
1	<i>Amount of replacement cost equal to the market price</i>	0.03	0.30
2	<i>Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list</i>	0.07	0.25
3	<i>Amount of replacement cost could replace affected assets</i>	0.03	0.27
4	<i>Amount of replacement cost could cover repairing cost of the affected assets</i>	0.03	0.26
		0.04	0.27

Table 3. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Data Collection Processes

No. Q	DATA COLLECTION	SA	N
5	<i>Facilitator conducted the data collection process of the affected assets accurately</i>	0.06	0.21
6	<i>The result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets</i>	0.08	0.20
7	<i>Facilitator verified the result of data collection in accordance with the affected assets</i>	0.08	0.21
8	<i>The result of data collection in accordance with the nominative list</i>	0.06	0.28
9	<i>Facilitator describes in detail about the asset that will be replace along with the amount of replacement cost</i>	0.07	0.21
10	<i>There is no grievance during the data collections process</i>	0.07	0.29
11	<i>Facilitator responded well and resolve the grievance during the data collections process</i>	0.04	0.40
12	<i>The data collection process was satisfying</i>	0.06	0.35
		0.06	0.27

Regarding Allowance Cost; it is noted from **Table 4** that overall distribution was dominated by “Neutral” answer (60%). The highest neutral percentage in this category was reached by Statement # 18 which is “*AHs feel satisfied with the allowances (64%)*” and Statement # 14 which is “*The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost (61%)*.” The highest point of agreement reached by Statement #15 which is “*The payment of allowance goes well*” (32%). While the highest disagreement percentage was towards Statement # 13 which is “*The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income met the standard of living needs (22%)*”.

Regarding Facilitation for Relocation; it is apparent from **Table 5** that respondents tend to be considered “Neutral” responded. Overall distribution of response is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 18%, Neutral 43%, Disagree 31%, and Strongly Disagree 5%. The highest Neutral percentage was that of Statement # 28 which is “*AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided (52%)*” as well as Statement #27 which is “*...facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process (47%)*.” While the highest Disagreement response was represented by Statement #25 which is, “*Facilitator providing power support for relocation process (44%)*.”

Regarding Grievance Handling Mechanism; it is clear from **Table 6** that respondents tend to be “Neutral” to “Disagree”. Overall response distribution are as follows, Strongly Agree 2%, Agree 23%, Neutral 46%, Disagree 25%, and Strongly Disagree 4%. The highest Neutral response was represented by Statement # 31 which is, “*AH satisfied with the solution of their grievance (49%)*.” While the highest Disagreement response represented by Statement #29 which is “*It was convenient to file a grievance during the relocation process (26%)*.”

Regarding Public Consultation Activities; it is noted from **Table 7** that overall distribution of response towards public consultation activities are as the following: Strongly Agree 4%, Agree 45%, Neutral 34%, Disagree 14%, and Strongly Disagree 2%. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents tend to be positively perceived overall statement given. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #45 saying that “*Most citizens attend the public consultation (58%)*” and Statement #44 regarding “*Public consultation held in a proper place (56%)*.”

Table 4.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Allowance Cost

No. Q	ALLOWANCE COST	SA	N
13	<i>The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meet the standard of living needs</i>	0.00	0.58
14	<i>The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost</i>	0.01	0.61
15	<i>The payment of allowance goes well</i>	0.02	0.56
16	<i>The amount of allowance in accordance with the assigned amount</i>	0.03	0.59
17	<i>The allowance used for purposes other than the relocation process</i>	0.02	0.59
18	<i>AH feel satisfied with the allowances</i>	0.01	0.64
		0.02	0.60

Table 5.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards

No. Q	FACILITATION FOR RELOCATION	SA	N
19	<i>Facilitator conducted the data collection of the vulnerable group accurately</i>	0.06	0.30
20	<i>Facilitator describes the relocation procedure of vulnerable group</i>	0.03	0.41
21	<i>AHs directly involved in the vulnerable group's briefing</i>	0.06	0.39

22	<i>Relocation of vulnerable group goes well</i>	0.07	0.44
23	<i>Facilitator completely resolve trouble that afflict vulnerable group</i>	0.04	0.46
24	<i>Facilitator assisting to find a new location</i>	0.00	0.46
25	<i>Facilitator providing power support for relocation process</i>	0.00	0.45
26	<i>Facilitator accompanied AH from the beginning until the end of relocation process</i>	0.00	0.46
27	<i>Facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process</i>	0.00	0.47
28	<i>AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided</i>	0.00	0.52
		0.03	0.43

Table 6 . Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Grievance Handling Mechanism

No. Q	GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM	SA	N
29	<i>It was convenient to file a grievance during the relocation process</i>	0.02	0.44
30	<i>Facilitator describe procedures to file grievance</i>	0.02	0.45
31	<i>AH satisfied with the solution of their grievance</i>	0.02	0.49
		0.02	0.46

Table 7. Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Public Consultation Activities

No. Q	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	SA	N
32	<i>Project relocation described during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.30
33	<i>Asset data collection procedure described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.33
34	<i>Replacement cost described during public consultation</i>	0.04	0.33
35	<i>Selection of relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.35
36	<i>Design of building in the relocation site was described during public consultation</i>	0.02	0.40
37	<i>Potential impact of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.42
38	<i>Procedure of relocation process was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.41
39	<i>Procedure of relocation process for vulnerable group was described during public consultation</i>	0.03	0.45
40	<i>AHs was came in every public consultation</i>	0.11	0.19
41	<i>AHs understand what was described by facilitator during public consultation</i>	0.05	0.28
42	<i>AHs have got the complete material from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.37
43	<i>AHs have got the material clearly from facilitator</i>	0.04	0.36

44	<i>Public consultation held in a proper place</i>	0.05	0.32
45	<i>Most citizens attend the public consultation</i>	0.08	0.26
46	<i>Decision made in public consultation was the result of consensus agreement</i>	0.05	0.37
47	<i>AHs satisfied with the public consultation activities</i>	0.05	0.36
		0.04	0.34

Regarding Livelihood after Relocation; it is noted from **Table 8** that overall distribution of respondents are as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 28%, Neutral 47%, Disagree 20%, Strongly Disagree 2%. It is concluded therefore, that the distribution was dominated by Neutral response tended to be Agree. The highest Agreement point was represented by Statement #55 which is *“It is easier to approach the place of worship (46%)”* and Statement #63 which is *“It is easier to reach public toilet facility (45%).”* While the highest Disagreement point was represented by Statement #50 mentioning that *“Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income (38%)”* and Statement #48 indicating that *“Living standard get better after relocation (37%).”*

Regarding Gender Perspective; it is noted from **Table 9** that overall distribution of responses is as the following: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 25%, Neutral 50%, Disagree 22%, Strongly Disagree 0%. It is concluded, therefore, that the distribution of response tended to be Neutral to positive. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement #81 mentioning that *“AHs satisfied with the women’s empowerment program (59%)”* as well as Statement #79 indicating that *“This project is advantageous for women in the education field (55%).”* While the highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement 74 mentioning that *“Both men and women have the same right to file a grievance (43%).”* On the other side, the highest Disagreement point represented by Statement #69 mentioning that *“List of citizen compiled by gender (32%).”*

Regarding the Implementation of Training; it is noted from **Table 10** that overall distribution of response towards the implementation of training was extremely Neutral represented by the following response: Strongly Agree 3%, Agree 21%, Neutral 72%, Disagree 4, Strongly Disagree 0%. The highest Neutral point was indicated by Statement # 93 mentioning that *“AH’s question about the material responded by the instructor (75%)* and Statement #94 indicating that *“Instructors provide a solution for the AH’s questions about the material (75%).”* The highest Agreement point was indicated by Statement #82 mentioning that *“Training proceed as on the schedule”*, Statement # 83 indicating that *“Facilitator described the training procedures”* and Statement #84 stating that *“AHs understand the training procedures.”* These all three statements accounted for equal percentage, 24% each.

Table 8.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Livelihood after Relocation

No. Q	LIVELIHOOD AFTER RELOCATION	SA	N
48	<i>Living standard get better after relocation</i>	0.01	0.51
49	<i>Household income has increased after relocation</i>	0.01	0.53
50	<i>Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income</i>	0.02	0.51
51	<i>It is easier to go to the workplace</i>	0.06	0.49
52	<i>It is easier to go shopping for household purpose</i>	0.02	0.46
53	<i>It is easier to go shopping for business purpose</i>	0.02	0.48
54	<i>It is easier for the children to approach the school</i>	0.02	0.48
55	<i>It is easier to approach the place of worship</i>	0.06	0.41
56	<i>It is easier to approach the public service office</i>	0.02	0.48
57	<i>It is easier to approach the health facility</i>	0.01	0.42
58	<i>It is easier to approach the sports facility</i>	0.01	0.43
59	<i>It is easier to approach the transportation facility</i>	0.04	0.47
60	<i>It is easier to get clean water</i>	0.03	0.43
61	<i>It is easier to get electricity</i>	0.05	0.39
62	<i>It is easier to get telecommunication facility</i>	0.03	0.45

63	<i>It is easier to reach public toilet facility</i>	0.03	0.37
64	<i>Women and children feel secure</i>	0.05	0.52
65	<i>It is easier for vulnerable group to approaching public facility</i>	0.02	0.47
66	<i>There is much more of public facilities obtained</i>	0.02	0.52
67	<i>Service quality of public facilitation is better</i>	0.02	0.50
68	<i>AHs feel satisfied with the public facilitation provided</i>	0.02	0.50
		0.03	0.47

Table 9.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Gender Perspective

No. Q	GENDER PERSPECTIVE	SA	N
69	<i>List of citizen compiled by gender</i>	0.03	0.43
70	<i>The implementation plan of relocation established by considering the needs of men and women</i>	0.01	0.49
71	<i>The implementation of relocation established by considering the needs of men and women</i>	0.01	0.50
72	<i>Both men and women have the same right to participate in the relocation process</i>	0.06	0.44
73	<i>Facilities and assistance was given equally to men and women</i>	0.04	0.45
74	<i>Both men and women have the same right to file a grievance</i>	0.04	0.45
75	<i>All grievance responded by facilitator without distinguish gender</i>	0.03	0.47
76	<i>AHs feel satisfied with the treatment given both to men and women in the relocation process</i>	0.04	0.49
77	<i>This project is advantageous for women in the hygiene field</i>	0.01	0.54
78	<i>This project is advantageous for women in the health field</i>	0.01	0.54

79	<i>This project is advantageous for women in the education field</i>	0.01	0.55
80	<i>The women ability enhanced by the provided training</i>	0.02	0.54
81	<i>AHs satisfied with the women's empowerment program</i>	0.03	0.59
		0.03	0.50

Table 10.Percentage of Respondent Agreement towards Training Activities

No. Q	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	SA	N
82	<i>Training proceed as on the schedule</i>	0.03	0.70
83	<i>Facilitator described the training procedures</i>	0.02	0.71
84	<i>AHs understand the training procedures</i>	0.02	0.71
85	<i>AHs understand material described by instructor</i>	0.04	0.71
86	<i>Instructor explained the material clearly</i>	0.04	0.71
87	<i>Instructor provide the understandable material</i>	0.04	0.70
88	<i>Supportive facility given during the training was provided properly</i>	0.03	0.71
89	<i>Meal given during the training was provided properly</i>	0.03	0.71
90	<i>Training was met their expectation</i>	0.03	0.72
91	<i>Training was in accordance with their interest</i>	0.03	0.71
92	<i>Training was in accordance with their talent</i>	0.03	0.71
93	<i>AH's question about the material responded by the instructor</i>	0.02	0.75
94	<i>Instructors provide a solution for the AH's questions about the material</i>	0.02	0.75

95	<i>AHs got a new knowledge from the training</i>	0.03	0.72
96	<i>AHs can see the opportunity to earn money with the skills obtained from training activity</i>	0.01	0.74
97	<i>Training activity was useful</i>	0.01	0.71
		0.03	0.72

The Project Failure at Moving People from the Restricted Area

Was the resettlement program resulted in removing illegal dwellers out from the restricted area? Systematic observation and deep interview as well as series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 gave strong indications that the project would not come up with the intended results i.e. moving illegal dwellers out from the restricted area and the easement boundaries of the canal. It was indicated at that time that *firstly*, most illegal dwellers aware of their illegal status. Nonetheless, they believed that their residential and business existence within the restricted area was allowed by the canal authority and some are bound with official contract to live and work within the area. *Secondly*, they are psychologically prepared and ready to move out from the area whenever the authority ask to do so. However, they tend to stay despite the fact they have received the compensation. *Thirdly*, illegal dwellers saw opportunity to get compensation at any time canal authority ask them to move out from the restricted area. It was also indicated at that time that fencing, was not the best solution for preventing illegal dweller come back to the restricted area after receiving compensation.

Four year later, the aforementioned indications are confirmed. On the 23rd of November 2019, as many as 101 students, divided in a group of three, were assigned to capture the conditions of West Tarum Canal using video camera focusing on three questions. *Firstly*, is there any people nowadays living and working within the easement boundaries of the canal? *Secondly*, what is the current condition of fences built along the canal to prevent people enter the restricted area? *Thirdly*, who are the people now living within the restricted area? Unsurprisingly, as many as 32 short videos reveal with the answers confirming the 2015's indications. *Firstly*, those videos confirm that people are now still living and working within the restricted area. *Secondly*, fencing is apparently not the answer for preventing people to enter the restricted area. Instead, the fence literary functions to securely protect illegal dwellers from outside attention which was not the case when the canal was an open area. Fence condition in most places, are in poor conditions, either it was forcefully torn down or naturally damage due to poor quality and

technical design of the fence. Only small part of the restricted area is transformed into beautiful public space i.e. that is located in the City of Bekasi.

The Unintended Negative Social Impact of the Project

Is there any unintended negative impact of compensation payment given to the illegal dwellers? It is convincingly identified that people tend to stay and return to the restricted area, even after receiving luxurious compensation. They see an opportunity and take financial benefit and smartly utilizing the fenced area as a secure private space on the expenses of public investment signifying the lacking of virtuous citizenship among community members that needs to be sufficiently comprehended and effectively intervened.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion is not restatement of the findings. Start with the purposes of your study. Define your general conclusion then elaborate your findings to specify your conclusion. Show the implication at the end of your conclusion and indicate your novelty or contribution of your research.

Regarding Research Question 1; it is concluded that the conducted survey on Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation and its implementation statistically results in 3% of respondents strongly agree with the compliance statement in the questionnaire, 30% agree in comparison with 19% disagree and 3% strongly disagree while 45% are in the neutral position. It can be concluded, therefore, according to 33% of respondents, the preparation and the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) measured by 9 element including compensation payment, are in accordance with the principles and procedures agreed by the ADB and GOI, compare to only 22% respondent who do not agree upon the issue while the remaining 45% are considered indecisive.

Regarding Research Question 2; it is unsurprisingly concluded that the program failed

to move people from the restricted area. Strong indications obtained from systematic observation, deep interview and series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015 as well as many as 32 short video capturing the situation made by students on December 2019 confirmed the conclusion that the resettlement program failed at removing illegal dweller out from the restricted area. Most people who are residing along the restricted area and the easement boundary of the canal are mostly old faces who have received the compensation. They are aware of their illegal status and their wrong doing in the form of illegally residing in the restricted area. However, they believed that their existence will never be sanctioned for many reasons.

Regarding Research Question 3; it is clearly identified that cash compensation paid as replacement cost for lost assets minus their land, including the buildings, crops and trees which are compensated by the WTC project, results in strengthening the existing hazardous collective behavior in the form of returning back to the restricted area after receiving the compensation, making advantage of resettlement program as an opportunity to get financial gain without considering the main purpose of the program. In additions it is clearly exposed in the videos that the condition of fence built in 2015 using the project money is now in poor condition and does not function to prevent people for returning to the restricted area as it is supposed to be.

Policy wise, this study recommends at implementing Risk/Needs/Responsively principles (R-N-R Model) that basically highlights that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than compensation. At the implementation level, this study recommends three authority intervention: strong law enforcement, proper open spatial design and the emergency call for community civic education. Further scientific study on understanding the root of virtuous citizenship (or lack of it) is strongly recommended.

Why do you recommend these points? Does it relate to your research methods that you deem weak or you think your theories need modification? What evidences did you find in your findings so you think that your statements of recommendation are proper? Who will execute your recommendations? Are these proper to your significance of your study?

Pedagogical Implication

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Accepted Paper Template

Beyond Project Compliance: Unintended Social Impact and the Emergency Call for Community Education in *West Tarum Canal*

Pius Suratman Kartasasmita ¹

Abstract

Involuntary resettlement is inevitable in development practices. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because of government development project. Beyond the conventional studies on involuntary resettlement which usually focus on the issue of fair and just compensations, this study aims to investigate the critical values of community education for resettlement. Using the Risk/Needs/Responsively Model (R-N-R Model) as its conceptual framework, this study has two purposes. First, whether the implementation of resettlement program in *West Tarum Canal* (WTC) complies with procedures and principles agreed by ADB and GOI in their loan agreement. Second, whether the level of livelihood of affected households after relocation are better off. Accordingly, this study deals with three specific questions i.e. whether the compensation paid is fair and just, whether the conducted training is impactful, and whether the assistance and facilitation provided are helpful. This study employs quantitative research designs. As many as 270 out of 1047 affected households (AHs) dwelling along WTC, are randomly selected as sample. Questionnaires combined with systematic observations, series of FGDs, and structured in-depth interviews are used as instruments for collecting data. Results show that, the implementation of resettlement in WTC is not comply with the set principles and procedures. The livelihood of AHs are not better off after relocations. More specific it is concluded that, the compensation payment given is not fair and just, training programs delivered are not impactful, and assistance and facilitation provided are not helpful. This study ends up with an emergency call for inserting community civic education into resettlement program to replace conventional training and facilitation programs. Further study on understanding the root of community virtuous citizenship, or lack of it, is recommended.

Key words: *Involuntary Resettlement, Compensation Payment, Risk/Needs/Responsively Model (R-N-R Model), Community Education.*

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Introduction

The Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP) is an ADB funded project carried out by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGWR), the Ministry of Public Work. This fifteen-year project scheme was planned to cover restoration the entire *Citarum River Basin* including 10 regencies and 6 municipalities in West Java. Rehabilitation of WTC, among other project components, 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 district of *Karawang*, district of *Bekasi* and *Bekasi City*. The coverage area of WTC includes 54.2 km out of is 68.3 km long of WTC that has a 100 m right-of-way (ROW), measured at 50 m either side from the center of the canal. Relocation of people who are living 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. Loan agreement has requirements and a set of stringent principles on involuntary resettlement which are agreed by both GOI and ADB as part of their Loan Agreement (GOI, 2008).

A set of compensation principles, as the key component of resettlement, are assured by ADB. Any compensation gets by the APs should be fair with the assets that they loss during the development project implementation. The price of the compensation that is set by ADB is the principle of replacement cost, while the value of asset is assessed by an independent appraiser. The best price known in the market will be given to the re-settlers so that it will be fair enough for the re-settlers. Yet, the Bank admits that cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values. In many cases, land-based resettlement programs work better than non-land options. However, such option is not an issue in WTC as the land belongs to the GOI. More elaborated Bank's principles on compensation is indicated in the Resettlement Framework (RF). Comparatively, such compensation principles are also shared by other international development agency such as International Finance Corporation (IFC, 2002).

There is strong evidence in WTC that illegal dwellers along the canal do not have any intention to move out from the restricted area, albeit they have received proper amount of compensation payment. Illegal dwellers who were moving out after receiving compensation payment in 2015,

are eventually coming back to the restricted area. This evidence is confirmed by 32 short videos created by 101 students at the end of year 2019. Go beyond conventional studies on involuntary resettlement that usually focusing on the issue of whether compensation given is fair and just, this study aims to investigate whether the implementation of resettlement program in WTC complies with procedures and principles agreed by ADB and GOI in their loan agreement and whether the level of livelihood of AHs after relocation are better off. However, this study moves further beyond compliance issues. It searches for foundation for inserting community civic education into resettlement program to replace conventional training and facilitation programs. In order to deal with such purposes above, there are three specific research questions to deal with. *First*, whether the compensation paid is fair and just. *Second*, whether the conducted training is impactful. *Third*, whether the assistance and facilitation provided are helpful. It is expected that the answer to all three questions exhibits legitimate explanation in accomplishing the purpose of this study.

Conceptual Framework

R-N-R Model for Resettlement Program

This study employs Risk/Needs/Responsively principles (R-N-R Model), initiated in early 1990 by James Bonta, as the main conceptual framework. Within resettlement context, the model basically asserts that treatment, is as much as important, if not more important, than the compensation itself (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006). R-N-R Model basically stand on three conceptual principles. *First*, the Risk principles (R); refers to the risk of the Affected Persons (Aps) returning back to the restricted area. It is related to – “who to target”-. *Second*, the Need principles (N); refers to the criminogenic needs and target them in treatment. It is related to – “what to do”- by assessing criminogenic needs and provide effective interventions. *Third*, the Responsivity principles (R); is related to – “how to do it” – by maximizing the subject (read: illegal dwellers) ability to learn from a rehabilitative intervention by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailoring the intervention to their learning style, motivation, abilities and strengths.

As it is proven in many cases, this model reduces such reoffending behavior significantly. It uses cognitive-behavioral strategies effective in changing offender behavior (general responsivity), and enhance motivation for individual offenders (specific responsivity). The basic structure of effective correctional programming of R-N-R model: interventions match intensity of treatment to

level of risk, specifically target criminogenic needs, and tailor treatment to the personal and interpersonal needs and capacities of participants (Andrews, D. A., et.al., 2004). Leading question behind R-N-R Model falls in the niche of desistance paradigm asserting that instead of starting from the question how practice should be constructed, it begins by asking how change can take place (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006). Desistance paradigm principles can be summarized as follow:

- a. Agency is as important as - if not more important than - structure in promoting or inhibiting desistance from crime.
- b. Individuals differ in their readiness to contemplate and begin the process of change.
- c. Generating and sustaining motivation is vital to the maintenance of processes of change.
- d. Desistance is a difficult and often lengthy process, not an 'event', and relapses are common.
- e. While overcoming social problems is often insufficient on its own to promote desistance, it may be a necessary condition for further progress.
- f. As people change they need new skills and capacities appropriate to their new lifestyle, and access to opportunities to use them (Spiers, H. J. & Maguire, 2007).

Recent development of R-N-R research as applied in Sonoma County-Canada, asserts that instead of using deficit based approach that hinders motivation toward positive change, the revised models emphasis more on building upon existing strengths and motivation, while also being sure to address issues connected with re-offending or criminogenic needs. One of the newer principles in the R-N-R model is to assess personal strengths and integrate them into rehabilitation efforts. The model is not just about risks. It is also a strength-based approach to helping offenders. A research summary from Public Safety Canada Corrections Research led by James Bonta, the prominent figure of this area, provides policy recommendations to ensure that the strengths focus of the R-N-R model is properly applied:

- a. When developing programs and policies the expanded R-N-R model should be considered and not simply the three principles derived in the 1990 version of the model.
- b. The assessment of offenders for treatment purposes should integrate the assessment of strengths and motivations. In this way, treatment providers can build upon personal strengths in their efforts to decrease program attrition and reduce offender risk.

- c. Basic human needs and aspirations are important elements to engagement and success in offender treatment. One of the principles of the expanded R-N-R model is respect for the person. However, one must not lose sight of addressing criminogenic needs. It is by reducing criminogenic needs that offenders are helped to lead a more prosocial lifestyle (Bonta, 2011).

Two research representing the strength-based R-N-R principle results in positive outcomes (Stewart, et.al., 2014; Segeren, et.al, 2020). All these provide foundation to use R-N-R model as a conceptual framework for this study and the following paragraphs provide its logical scheme.

Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement is a term used to describe the movement of individual or group from one location to another. It refers to a process of moving people to a different place because they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live because of government development project (ADB, 2013). There are two types of resettlement, voluntary and involuntary. Mounted reading materials connect resettlement to land acquisition exhibiting how land acquisition is related to resettlement and why the concept is important for understanding resettlement processes (ADB, 2016). Therefore, resettlement is complex and consequential processes (Berlowitz, 1986). In predominantly agriculture society, land is not only a mean for food production nor is a source of livelihood, but also is a symbol of social identity, status, power and wealth. Large-scale and multiple displacements are associated with impoverishment, socio-cultural alienation and up-rootedness. Land acquisition exhibits dramatic social irony resulting in greater poverty level and economic inequality, to include deteriorating conditions for women and children (Amir Afaque Ahmad Faizi, 2014). It seriously impacts vulnerable groups and has something to do with capital concentration and inequality (Akanda, 2014). State policy and public officials are vulnerable in dealing with land acquisition issue (Maitreesh Ghatak, 2011; Sinha, 2014). As such both the ADB and GOI enforce tight principles and procedures as non-compromised element of their loan agreement. Within R-N-R model, resettlement is an effort to mitigate a risk, which is the possibility of the affected people to keep staying or returning back to the restricted area.

Compensation Payment

Most study on resettlement and land acquisition are focused on the issue of providing fair and just compensation. It is a payment or other replacement to the equal amount of loss assets belong to the affected people (APs) as the most essential element of resettlement process. In the case of WTC Rehabilitation, ADB emphasizes that APs should be at least as well off after resettlement as they were before. Cash compensation is the amount of money given to the (APs) as a replacement cost of lands, crops, buildings and other assets loss. Replacement costs are equal to market costs plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost. However, in the context of fair in compensation, it is acknowledged by the Bank that the principle of cash for land acquisition has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values (ADB, 1998).

Despite the fact that cash compensation could provide opportunities for opening family businesses (Guggenheim, 1990), cash compensation have negative impact (Pokharel, 1988; Kartasasmita, 2014; Partridge, 1989). Most countries have land acquisition laws that require prompt and adequate monetary compensation for persons who lose their land and property. In many others, however, cash compensation exhibits negative consequences, particularly for tribal and other marginal communities. Tribal economies are in large non-monetized, based on reciprocal exchange of goods and services. Therefore, people are not well accustomed to managing cash. There is a popular saying among the Havasupai Apache Indians in the United States, a community who displaced repeatedly by development projects: "Land is like diamonds but money is like ice" (Andrews, D. A., et.al., 2004). Within R-N-R model, dealing with compensation is related with "what to do" question. It is identic with providing effective interventions in dealing with criminogenic needs of the affected persons.

Community Education

Community Education (CE) is a collective action in developing capacity of individual member of the community as well as capacity of community as a whole in various aspect of community, to include economy as well as social and moral. CE is a community wide structure for communications within neighborhoods, and between neighborhoods and government (Miles, 1974). It is connected to the principles of community development (Harris, 1982) and helps to

improve community capacity building in many areas including disaster management (Nielsen, 2005). It is proven as an effective mechanism for recognizing children's full worth and to reflect the value of family caregiving (Stoney, et.al., 2006). Public investments in such programs have been promoted on the grounds that they can produce high rates of return in the form of academic outcomes, greater employment rates, and reduced crime (Barnett & Ackerman, 2006). In the USA participation in early community education (ECE) is the norm for three years and four year-old children.

CE plays important roles to many aspect of Community Development (CD). It provides adaptive strategy in redefining family roles, and outcomes on family and marital satisfaction (Sweet & Moen, 2007). Community-based initiatives such as Community Garden Education Program, promotes community wellness (D'Abundo & Carden, 2008). CE is important to improve professional capacities of who are working for and with communities (Pletcher, et.al., 1989). It is proven that the intellectual content in the political process is connected to community education (Boggs, 1991). Scientifically, CE is necessary for conducting participatory research (Walter Honadle, 1996). The emerging model for achieving sustainable community-based enterprise learning in connection to CE has been recently developed (Vorley & Williams, 2015). Promoting CE programs is a controversial community issues (Favero, Meyer, & Cooke, 1994). In its history CE is confronted with attempts to address social issues, such as defining more racially inclusive future (Skipper, 2016), developing the core principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT) (Burgos & Mertens, 2017), promoting social justice in tourism planning, racial reconciliation and sustainable community development (Barton & Leonard, 2010). Study on the impact of study collectively for community-led change (Christens & Inzeo, 2015), study on a 'broken' childhood and parental mental ill-health (McCormack, et.al., 2017), as well as small businesses conducted by Latino minority in urbanized northwest Washington (García-Pabón & Klima, 2017), not to mention the topic of social capital and access to credit appear as one of research focus (Malual & Mazur, 2017), are all representing controversial issues.

Recent studies on CE shows that the subject remains influential (Theodori & Theodori, 2015). Asset-Based Community Development and critical learning pedagogy stands to make important contributions to developing an applied critical pedagogy of community development in higher

education (Missingham, 2017). Proposal at integrating popular education into a model of empowerment planning is also sound (Bengle & Sorensen, 2017). Schools are now considered as community assets, at least from the perspective of an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach (Forrester, et.al, 2018). The relevance of family stage, educational level, work involvement, and local community of residence helped predict styles of community involvement (Hofmeister & Edgell, 2015). The roles of women's community organizations especially in exploring attitudes toward collaboration among board members was also explored (Cumberland, Kerrick, Choi, & Gosser, 2017). Within R-N-R model, inserting community education, in particular community civic education into resettlement process, is critical responsibility. Given literature review above, **Figure 1** provides logical framework for conducting this study. Whilst **Figure 2** elaborates the steps taken to execute the field survey.

Method

Research Design

This study primarily employs quantitative research designs with post-factum evaluation approach. Fields survey is used as the main data collection method; nonetheless data collected through in-depth interviews of AHs; series of FGDs and participatory observation to include attending village meetings and meeting with project staff; are utilized for interpreting survey results. Videography and photography are also used in visualizing data. In generating conclusions, researcher employs content policy analysis, document analysis and simple non-parametric descriptive statistical analysis.

Population and Sample

Population is determined based on Updated Resettlement Plan (RP) consists of 1047 AHs. Samples are selected using randomized cluster sampling with 95% level of confidence. This ended up with 315 respondents, but it was decided to provide 50 randomized extra sample as needed.

Data Collection Tools

Field survey was conducted in 2015 in order to answer the three formulated research questions; whether the compensation paid is fair and just, whether the conducted training is impactful, and whether the assistance and facilitation provided are helpful. It is expected that the answer to all

three questions exhibits legitimate explanation in accomplishing the purpose of this study. Questionnaire consists of 97 valid and reliable questions are divided into four (4) sections measuring nine (9) issues, i.e.:

1. Section A contains screening questions regarding AHs demographical identity.
2. Section B contains questions on perception of AHs about replacement cost, allowances, and the resettlement process from data collection to implementing on LRP.
3. Section C contains questions on perception of AHs about facilitation activity.
4. Section D consist questions on perception of AHs about training program.

Validity assessment was conducted at 5% significance level and N = 254 people compare to r value on table concludes that the instrument is valid. Test of reliability of a measure results in calculation of Cronbach's Alpha at 0.960 with 97 number of items. Since the obtained value is higher than 0.90, it is concluded that the instrument has an excellent internal consistency of the items in the scale. Roll-out of instrument was conducted to 20 respondents. Minor revision of wording and structuring were done afterward.

Data Collection

Survey Phase I (25-27 March 2015) was managed to collect only 150 sample. Content validity test revealed with low quality of data in terms of its reliability in particular related with its internal consistency as well as its content validity. Substantive revision of instrument was done for the second time, both in terms of wording and its structure. Survey plan and strategy was also revised and surveyors were replaced and upgraded to a more skillful group of surveyors. Survey Phase II (7-11 September 2015) researcher employed 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 a new format of questionnaire based on their previous answers. Surveyors were also instructed to search the "unfound respondent" marked by surveyor in the previous survey Phase I. After almost 5 days of extra efforts and after "three times of visit policy" applied, survey Phase II result in 270 filled questionnaires and 54 information of unreachable respondents. Data collected was analyzed using non-parametric descriptive statistics to address all three research questions.

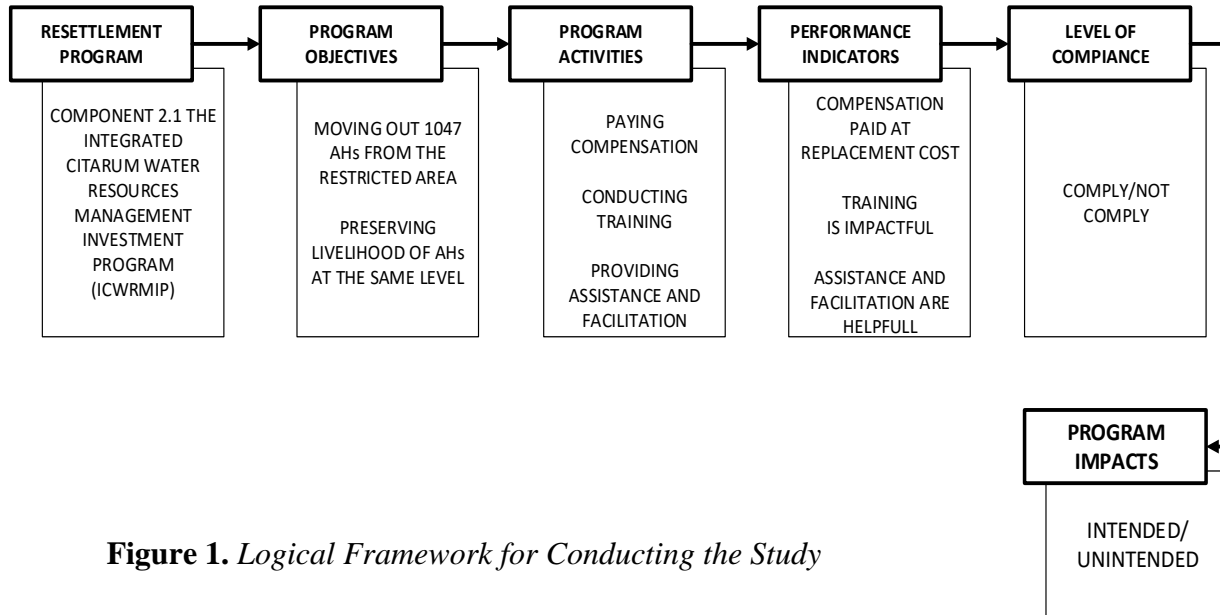


Figure 1. Logical Framework for Conducting the Study

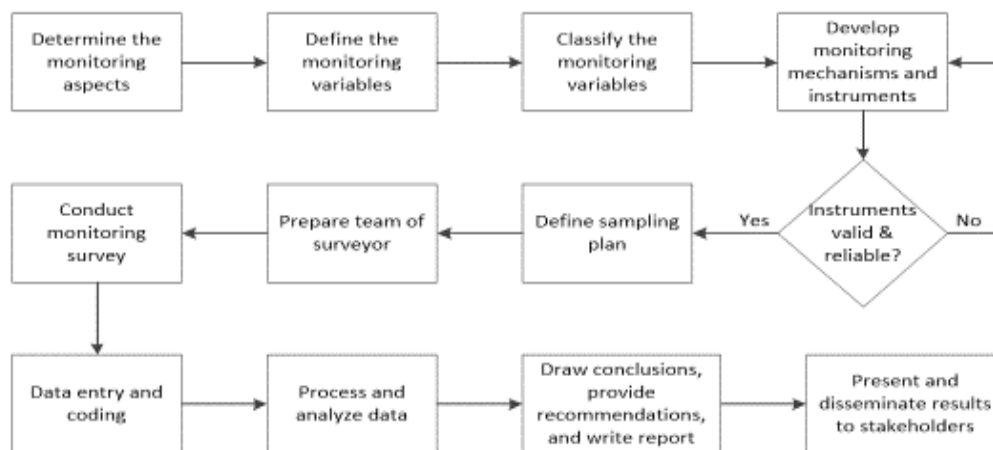


Figure 2. Schematic Steps in Conducting Field Survey

Data Analysis

Data collected through field survey is analyzed using non-parametric descriptive statistics. The results are interpreted and confirmed using qualitative data resulted from series of FGDs, in-depth structured interviews as well as systematic observations.

Findings

Research Question 1: whether the compensation paid is fair and just.

Field survey was conducted to answer the first question above. Nine (9) components of RP and LRP are measured through 97 valid and reliable questions representing principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB as well as GOI. The said nine components are compensation payment, data collection, allowance cost, facilitation for relocation, grievance handling mechanism and public consultation activities. Respondents were asked to express their level of agreement on positive statements for each components using Likert scale i.e. Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). To determine the level of compliance of each component 40% (simply to sum up percentage of “agree” and “strongly agree” categories) as a threshold to divide each element into “comply” if the percentage is equal or above 40% and “not comply” if the percentage is less than 40%. As such Table 1 shows that only 38 % of respondents agree and strongly agree with the overall positive statements regarding the given compensation making this resettlement element falls into “not comply” category. It is noted however, that most respondent agree or strongly agree that amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list.

Table 1*Respondent's Perception about Compensation Payment*

Compensation Payment Indicator	% Agree and Strongly Agree	Level of Compliance
Amount of replacement cost equal to the market price	38 %	Not Comply
Amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list	53 %	Comply
Amount of replacement cost could replace affected assets	31 %	Not Comply
Amount of replacement cost could cover repairing cost of the affected assets	31 %	Not Comply
Overall Indicator	38 %	Not Comply

Table 2 shows the perception of respondents about allowance cost they receipt from the project. Based on the overall indicators, only 24 % of respondents agree or strongly agree with the positive statements regarding allowance cost paid by the project. None of six indicator falls into comply category. According to results provided in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, it is confident to note that respondents do not consider the given compensation is fair and just.

Table 2*Respondent's Perception about Allowance Cost*

Allowance Cost Indicator	% Agree and Strongly Agree	Level of Compliance
The amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meets the standard of living needs	17 %	Not Comply
The amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost	15 %	Not Comply
The payment of allowance goes well	34 %	Not Comply
The amount of allowance in accordance with the assigned amount	30 %	Not Comply
The allowance used for purposes other than the relocation process	26 %	Not Comply
AH feel satisfied with the allowances	18 %	Not Comply
Overall Indicators	24 %	Not Comply

Research Question 2; whether the conducted training is impactful.

Table 3 shows that based on overall indicators only 24% of respondents are agree or strongly agree that the conducted training is impactful making this element of resettlement fall into “not comply” category. It is clearly noted that none of 16 training indicators falls into “comply” category, so that it is legitimate to note that training activities conducted within the project scheme, according to AHs, have no impact in improving their live conditions. It is noted from Table 3, only small percentage of respondents (19%) who are agree or strongly agree that they can see the opportunity to earn money with the skills obtained from training activities.

Table 1*Respondents' Perception about Training Activities*

Training Activities Indicator	% Agree And Strongly Agree	Level Of Compliance
Training proceed as on the schedule	27 %	Not Comply
Facilitator described the training procedures	26 %	Not Comply
AHs understand the training procedures	26 %	Not Comply
AHs understand material described by instructor	26 %	Not Comply
Instructor explained the material clearly	26 %	Not Comply
Instructor provide the understandable material	27 %	Not Comply
Supportive facility given during the training was provided properly	25 %	Not Comply
Meal given during the training was provided properly	25 %	Not Comply
Training was met their expectation	22 %	Not Comply
Training was in accordance with their interest	23 %	Not Comply
Training was in accordance with their talent	23 %	Not Comply
AH's question about the material responded by the instructor	20 %	Not Comply
Instructors provide a solution for the AH's questions about the material	20 %	Not Comply
AHs got a new knowledge from the training	25 %	Not Comply
AHs can see the opportunity to earn money with the skills obtained from training activity	19 %	Not Comply
Training activity was useful	21 %	Not Comply
Overall Indicator	24 %	Not Comply

Research Question 3; whether the assistance and facilitation provided are helpful.

In order to address this research question data in Table 4 shows that based on the overall indicators only small number of respondents (21%) believe that assistance and facilitation provided by the project are helpful. However, as per indicator, there are two indicators demonstrate agreement or strong agreement on the statement. First, respondents agree or strongly agree that facilitator conducted the data collection of the vulnerable group accurately. Second, respondents agree or strongly agree that AHs directly involved in the vulnerable group's briefing. The rest of 8 indicators fall into "not comply" category since the percentage of respondent who are agree or strongly agree with the helpfulness of assistance and facilitation, are all below 40%.

Table 2*Perceptions of Respondents about Facilitation for Relocation*

Facilitation for Relocation Indicator	% Agree and Strongly Agree	Level of Compliance
Facilitator conducted the data collection of the vulnerable group accurately	47 %	Comply
Facilitator describes the relocation procedure of vulnerable group	35 %	Not Comply
AHs directly involved in the vulnerable group's briefing	40 %	Comply
Relocation of vulnerable group goes well	37 %	Not Comply
Facilitator completely resolve trouble that afflict vulnerable group	29 %	Not Comply
Facilitator assisting to find a new location	4 %	Not Comply
Facilitator providing power support for relocation process	3 %	Not Comply
Facilitator accompanied AH from the beginning until the end of relocation process	4 %	Not Comply
Facilitator providing the required assistance during relocation process	4 %	Not Comply
AH satisfied with the relocation facility provided	5 %	Not Comply
Overall Indicator	21 %	Not Comply

Similarly, **Table 5** shows that based on overall indicators only 31% of respondents agree or strongly agree that their livelihood after relocation are better off so that this resettlement element is "not comply" with the set principles and procedures. However, as per indicator it is noted there are 4 (four) out of 21 (twenty-one) indicators in which the percentage of respondents who are agree

or strongly agree that the livelihood of AHs better off after relocation reach 40% or above. These three indicators are, it is easier to approach the place of worship, it is easier to get electricity, it is easier to reach public toilet facility, women and children feel secure as well.

Table 3*Perception of Respondent about Livelihood after Relocation*

Livelihood After Relocation Indicator	% Agree and Strongly Agree	Level of Compliance
Living standard get better after relocation	9 %	Not Comply
Household income has increased after relocation	9 %	Not Comply
Living expenses can be mitigated by the increase of household income	8 %	Not Comply
It is easier to go to the workplace	35 %	Not Comply
It is easier to go shopping for household purpose	39 %	Not Comply
It is easier to go shopping for business purpose	30 %	Not Comply
It is easier for the children to approach the school	29 %	Not Comply
It is easier to approach the place of worship	52 %	Comply
It is easier to approach the public service office	28 %	Not Comply
It is easier to approach the health facility	29 %	Not Comply
It is easier to approach the sports facility	20 %	Not Comply
It is easier to approach the transportation facility	36 %	Not Comply
It is easier to get clean water	34 %	Not Comply
It is easier to get electricity	54 %	Comply
It is easier to get telecommunication facility	36 %	Not Comply
It is easier to reach public toilet facility	48 %	Comply
Women and children feel secure	41 %	Comply
It is easier for vulnerable group to approaching public facility	30 %	Not Comply
There is much more of public facilities obtained	26 %	Not Comply
Service quality of public facilitation is better	31 %	Not Comply
AHs feel satisfied with the public facilitation provided	30 %	Not Comply
Overall Indicator	31 %	Not Comply

Summary of Findings

Overall findings resulted from field survey can be summarized in **Table 6**. It is noted there are only two components which are complied with the set principles and procedures agreed by the ADB and GOI, which are data collection and public consultation activities.

Table 4
Level of Compliance of Overall Components of Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)

Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) Component	% Agree and Strongly Agree	Level of Compliance
Compensation payment	38 %	Not Comply
Data collection	58 %	Comply
Allowance cost	24 %	Not Comply
Facilitation for relocation	21 %	Not Comply
Grievance handling mechanism	25 %	Not Comply
Public consultation activities	50 %	Comply
Livelihood after relocation	31 %	Not Comply
Gender perspective	28 %	Not Comply
Training activities	24 %	Not Comply
Overall Element	33 %	Not Comply

Discussion, Conclusion and Implications

Discussions

As per *Research Question 1*, it is noted that the implementation of compensation payment as well as allowance payment are not complied with the set principles and procedures. Since such principles and procedures are designed for ensuring fair and just compensation payment, incompliance can be interpreted as the failure of the project to pay a fair and just compensation. One of the most plausible explanations is that cash compensation, as noted earlier, has never been a satisfactory mode of compensation if it is not paid at replacement values (ADB, 1998). So that agreement on what is fair and just compensation hardly ever reached, even if the independent appraisal is conducted. The one and only indicator agreed by respondent related to compensation payment, which is “the amount of replacement cost accordance with the nominative list” (see **Table 1**). Respondent agreement toward this statement, however, does not explain that they agree with the amount of the payment on the list. This is confirmed that they are not agree towards

three other allowances payment indicators stating that “the amount of allowance for replacement the loss of income meet the standard of living needs, the amount of transportation allowance enough for the relocation cost, and AH feel satisfied with the allowances.” The novelty of this study supports the previous statement that cash compensation has never been satisfactorily mode of compensation (ADB, 1998). As such it is suggested for future project calling for effective treatments, since it is theoretically legitimate that treatment is as much as important, if not more important, than the compensation itself (William H. McNeill and Ruth S. Adams, 2006).

As per Research Question 2, reveals that delivered training programs is not impactful. It can be interpreted within R-N-R model that treatment implemented in the form of training programs provided for AHs are not effective. AHs do not agree towards all 16 stated indicators measuring training programs including towards statement that “AHs can see the opportunity to earn money with the skills obtained from training activity” reaching the lowest percentage of all indicators (19%). Survey results are confirmed by results from participatory observation in more than 10 ongoing training programs. Although most training were delivered in relatively professional way by well-trained and experienced trainers, need assessment for determining training materials were not properly conducted. As the implication, it is not surprising that training programs delivered were “not met with their expectation, neither provided new knowledge nor skills, and therefore were not useful” as indicated in Table 3. Learning from R-N-R model, it is recommended for future project to acquaintance with basic structure of effective correctional programming of R-N-R model asserting that interventions match intensity of treatment to level of risk, specifically target criminogenic needs, and tailor treatment to the personal and interpersonal needs and capacities of participants (Mitchell et al., 2004).

As per Research Question 3, it is noted that facilitation is not helpful and the livelihood of AHs after relocation are not better off. Two explanations are plausible. *First*, by design the project does not include relocation program so that project consultants and facilitators in the field did not prepare themselves to facilitate AHs in any form to find new place to stay. *Second*, data collection, public consultation activities, grievance handling mechanism, as well as addressing gender issues, in the field are connected and used for executing compensation payment only. There was a moment in one of FGDs with AHs, a field facilitator was discussing transportation allowance without

knowing where the AHs will go. For future reference, in care of resettlement that has no relocation involved but dealing with high risk criminogenic needs like that implemented in WTC, treatment in the form of conventional training and facilitation should be replaced with highly effective correctional treatment. This is related to responsivity principles in R-N-R model in dealing with – “how to do it” – question. It applies principle that highly effective correctional treatment for high risk of criminogenic needs.

The community who are living and working illegally along easement boundaries of WTC, can be conceptualized as a community with highly risk criminogenic needs in the form of consciously and illegally occupy the restricted public area, has no intention to move out from or keep coming back to the restricted area although they have received compensation payment to replace their loss. Systematic observation and in-depth structured interview as well as series of FGDs with AHs conducted in 2015; gave strong evidence that the project would not come up with the intended impact i.e. moving illegal dwellers out from the easement boundaries of the canal. It was indicated at that time, firstly, most illegal dwellers aware of their illegal status. Nonetheless, they believed that their residential and business existence within the restricted area was permitted by the canal authority (PJT II). Many of them were officially bound with contract allowing them to live and work within the restricted area. Secondly, it was indicated that AHs are psychologically prepared and ready to voluntarily move out from the area whenever the authority ask to do so. However, AHs saw opportunity to get good compensation at any time the canal authority ask them to move out from the restricted area.

In one of meetings among project stake-holders attended by ADB mission, BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, BBWS, and project consultants, there was discussion to decide that the fence must be built on both side along the canal. It was meant to be a technical solution for preventing illegal dwellers come back to the restricted area after receiving compensation. Four year later after aforementioned decision, on the 23rd of November 2019, as many as 101 students, divided in a group of three, were assigned to capture the conditions of *West Tarum Canal* using videography and photography dealing with three questions. *First*, is there any people who are currently living and working within the easement boundaries of the canal? *Second*, what is the current condition of fences built along the canal to prevent people enter the restricted

area? *Third*, who are the people now living within the restricted area? Unsurprisingly, as many as 32 short videos reveal with the answers confirming that, first, there are many people are currently living and working within the restricted area. Second, fencing is apparently not the answer for preventing people to enter the restricted area. Instead, the fence literary functions at providing illegal dwellers with secure private space and protect them from outside attention. Fence in most places, is in poor conditions, either it was forcefully torn down by people or naturally damage due to poor quality and technical design of the fence. Only small part of the restricted area is transformed into beautiful open space i.e. that is closely located to the syphon in Bekasi City. Third, most of people currently living within the restricted area are those who have been living more than ten years and receiving compensation payment related to the rehabilitation of the canal. They are aware of their illegal status within the restricted area, however they are confident for not getting neither legal nor social sanctions. They have no intention to move out from or keep coming back to the restricted area, due to the strategic location for their business with good economic returns, in addition to expecting another compensation payment whenever the canal authority ask them to move out for any reasons. They are always prepared and well organized to grab such opportunity. As such the restricted is a battleground for communal conflicts.

Within R-N-R model, this is what literary conceptualized as conditions with highly risk criminogenic needs demonstrating the lack of community virtuous citizenship, that requires highly effective correctional treatments. It cannot be resolved simply by fencing the canal, giving fair and just compensation, or providing conventional training and facilitation programs. The problem is definitely beyond project compliance towards the set principles and procedures. It apparently need an effective correctional treatment in the forms of, first, strong law enforcement. Second, proper design of public space. Third, integrated and impactful community civic education. These three policy recommendations are the most significant contribution of the study.

Conclusions

This study, as stated earlier, aims to investigate whether the implementation of resettlement program in WTC complies with the set procedures and principles and whether the level of livelihood of affected households (AHs) after relocation are better off. It is concluded that, first, in general the implementation of resettlement related to the rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal is

not comply with the set principles and procedures agreed by both the ADB and GOI. Second, the livelihood of Affected Households (AHs) are not better off after relocations. Research findings elaborate that only two out of nine resettlement component measured are complied with the set principles and procedures, namely data collection activities and public consultation activities. The rest seven other components are not complied to include compensation payment, allowance cost payment, facilitation for relocation, grievance handling mechanism, livelihood after relocation, gender perspective, and training activities. As such based on the three formulated research questions, this study concludes that the compensation paid is not fair and just, the trainings delivered for AHs are not impactful, and the assistance and facilitation programs provided are not helpful. At the end this study ends up with two insightful and serious implications with reference to R-N-R model asserting that treatment of AHs in the forms of trainings program and facilitations, are as important as, if not more important than compensation and allowance payments. However, it is indicated that treatment implemented in the program in the form are not impactful.

Pedagogical Implication

This study has serious pedagogical implication in the form of emergency call for inserting community civic education and addressing the problem of public virtue as part of resettlement program. It should replace the conventional training and facilitation programs functions as highly correctional treatments in dealing with high risk criminogenic needs of AHs. Community Education (CE) is a collective action in developing capacity of individual member of the community as well as capacity of community as a whole, including economy as well as social and moral. It is a community wide structure for communications within neighborhoods, and between neighborhoods and government ([Miles, 1974](#)).

For future reference and based on the limitation of specific case study on the resettlement under study in which no relocation involved but dealing with high risk criminogenic needs, it is critical to apply basic principle of R-N-R model asserting that highly effective correctional treatment for high risk of criminogenic needs. Learning from the case of WTC, it is practically recommended that fair and just compensation payment should be remained a central issue of any resettlement program. However, it has to be bared in mind of policy makers, project consultants as well as facilitators involved, that highly effective correctional treatments are critical. Fair and just

compensation payment, conventional training and facilitation program, even the compliance towards agreed principles and procedures are not sufficient. Beyond project compliance, it needs stronger law enforcement, proper spatial design for easement boundary of WTC as open public space, and integrated community civic education. These are recommended as essential correctional treatments to deal with criminogenic needs and the lack of community virtuous citizenship along WTC. Further research dealing with understanding of the root of public virtue, or lack of it, need to be proceed essential for public administration and development studies.

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