Chronological file 1980

The World Bank / 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. • Telephone: (202) 477-1234 • Cables: INTBAFRAD

January 10, 1980

Mr. Martono
Junior Minister for Transmigration
Ministry for Manpower and Transmigration
Jakarta, Indonesia

Dear Mr. Martono:

As we discussed in October, the Transmigration Program Review Team has identified the absence of a pipeline of projects prepared to Bank standards as a major constraint to large-scale Bank participation in the Repelita III Transmigration Program (see the Back-to-Office Report included for your use). To circumvent this constraint the team has proposed that Bank and GOI explore a new approach to Bank participation in the transmigration program. This approach would entail the following features:

(a) Bank and GOI would identify those provinces with the potential for large-scale transmigration (we assume these would be Jambi and East Kalimantan - where Bank projects have already been initiated - plus West, Central and South Kalimantan, Riau and South Sumatra).

(b) Once identified, start-up projects would be prepared in each province or major settlement area. These would consist of:

(i) primary communities (1-3 SKP) and components critical to subsequent large-scale settlement, whether financed by GOI or the Bank. These components would include agricultural research stations, seed farms, tree crop nurseries, physical infrastructure and the like; and

(ii) technical assistance to facilitate the coordination of project implementation and further project preparation. These technical assistance teams would not duplicate the efforts of TKTD, DGFCA or DGT but would integrate their work into feasibility studies suitable for Bank financing.

(c) Thereafter, the Bank would regularly finance settlement in those regions where sites prepared to its standards; ongoing settlement by Government would also be expected in these same areas.

The mission feels that this approach would complement ongoing Government settlement and help provide the speed required by Government and the quality desired by the Bank. If this approach is acceptable to Government a joint team from IBRD and the FAO Cooperative Program would be prepared to visit Indonesia in April of 1980 to do a reconnaissance of possible start-up areas and to initiate discussion on the course of future project preparation.

Activity required in support of this start-up sites approach

The first step leading to such a project was initiated in October. At that time the Transmigration Review team identified eight areas for possible consideration by a reconnaissance team, and four areas with the potential for further study. These areas were preselected because they (a) had sizeable potential for settlement; (b) had data available for screening; and (c) had been included within the list of WPPs or sites earmarked for development in Repelita III. Inclusion on this list does not imply that the areas are suitable for settlement, only that they are appropriate for review.

The eight areas given priority for review by the reconnaissance team are given in the following page. Those with asterisks are alang-alang areas which are given highest priority by the Transmigration Program Review team because they simplify planning and do not entail problems in the use of forest products. Given the President's recent decision to help clearing in some forested sites we assume that those areas found to be under primary forest would not be used for start-up sites.

Tentative List

Province and WPP	Location	Comments
Sites Proposed for Review		
Riau		
*XII	Pasir Pangaruan	Alangalang and light forest.
XI	Teluk Kuantan	Possibly under heavy forest cover?
VII	Rengat	Possibly under heavy forest cover?
South Sumatra		
*V	Lahat-Tebingtinggi	60,000 ha. Mainly alangalang. (Earmarked for foreign assistance.)
XIX-XVI	Sekayu/Betung	Secondary forest.
I/IV	Lembah Liam	Light forest (?)
South Kalimantan		
V/VI	Batu Licin/Sebamban	Parts under heavy forest cover. (Sodetec feasibility study already proposed for this area.)
West Kalimantan		
XVI-XVIII	Singgau/Sintang	Mixed land cover. (Present land use, soil quality and state of information available in question.)
Sites Proposed for Possible Consideration		
West Kalimantan		
X,XII	Ketapang/Sukadana	Coastal forest and freshwater swamp. (Low population densities, high regional priority, little information.)
Central Kalimantan	Sites to be proposed by Government	Large land areas, questionable soils, limited data. French team in field.
South Sulawesi		
VII, VIII, IX	Mamuju	84,000 ha studied by Agraria.
Halmahera		
XIV, XVI	Kao Bay	May be suitable for a regional development study.

The second stage of this process would entail collection of all existing data on the areas specified, prior to the arrival of the reconnaissance team. We assume that TKTD would be charged with this data collection and that this activity would be initiated by your office. The types of data which are required are itemized in a memorandum prepared by Jean-Paul Malengreau, the land use planner attached to our mission, and this memorandum is included as an appendix to this letter. It is important to recognize that not all the required information will be available on all sites, but the more information which can be compiled prior to the arrival of the reconnaissance team the more effective the team will be.

The function of the reconnaissance team would be to work with Government staff in the appropriate Directorates to determine the general location of start-up sites and to work out the means of doing further project preparation. To facilitate this process it would be extremely useful if Government could clarify for us what agency has responsibility for overall coordination of feasibility studies and to which agencies technical assistance for this activity might eventually be provided. We understand, of course, that Cipta Karya is responsible for physical planning and we will rely on them for all mapping and physical planning activities, but the eventual coordination of information on farm models, input supply, labor requirements, village infrastructure and economic analysis, among other things, seems outside TKTD's area of competence and its present capacity. Therefore if you anticipate the help of technical assistance in these activities, roles must be clarified and recommendations formulated as soon as possible.

To recapitulate: the Transmigration Program Review Team has identified eight areas with apparent transmigration potential and four areas appropriate for further consideration. If you wish to request Bank financing for start-up sites in these areas it will be critical to:

(a) inform the Bank of Government's support for this approach,

(b) begin data collection through TKTD, and

(c) clarify the roles of the various agencies in the coordination of project preparation.

The Bank and Coo-operative Program, in turn, would be prepared to send a reconnaissance team to Indonesia in April 1980 to assist in determining the suitability of these areas for settlement and the procedures for further project preparation. If these arrangements are agreeable to you, it would be useful to have formal notification from you as soon as possible on the dates when data compilation would be complete and the mission would be expected.

Let me conclude by thanking you again for the time which you and your staff gave to our mission in October. Mr. Joko Hartono was indispensible in facilitating our work as were our contacts in DGT, Agraria, Agriculture

and Public Works. We do not pretend to fully understand the complexity of all the issues but we have a growing appreciation of both problems and potential of the transmigration program, and we wish you the best in all your work.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Walden
Chief, Indonesia Transmigration and
Land Settlement Unit
Projects Department
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Attachment

Information to be Collected for IBRD/FAO-CP Reconnaissance Team

In order to speed the identification of start-up sites, a proposal has been made to have a joint IBRD/FAO-CP reconnaissance team visit these areas to assess their settlement potential. If this proposal is accepted by Government and the Bank, the team would be likely to arrive in April 1980. In order to make the visit of the reconnaissance team more effective a series of WPPs has been preselected which are thought to have a large-scale potential for transmigration and for which some data have already been collected. It is suggested that information be assembled on these areas before the reconnaissance team arrives. The information required is described below.

Data Required

The following list is as comprehensive as possible and should be used as a check list to ensure that all relevant information is included in this preparation process or that the existence of this information is confirmed or denied. It is suggested that a wide range of agencies and institutions be contacted during this data gathering phase. Not all information will be available for all areas, but the more information provided the more effective the mission will be.

A. Maps and Reports

1. Topographic maps: Bakosurtanal, Jantop

1/100,000 good quality copies of topographic maps from Dutch period (Jantop), US Army Map Service and/or UK should be procured. All other topographic maps available from BAKOSURTANAL (1/250,000, 1/50,000) should also be collected.

2. Soils maps: LPT (Soils Research Institute - Bogor)

Only exploration or reconnaissance soil maps are likely to be available for most of the preselected areas. However, detailed or semi-detailed soil surveys in adjacent areas should also be collected since they might give useful indication on the general nature of the terrain in the region.

3. Land use maps: Agraria, LPT, BAKOSURTANAL

1/200,000 and 1/100,000 land use maps should be collected from Agraria. The publications giving the description and areal extent of the classes (like, "Sumatra Selatan dalam Angka") should be attached to the maps when available.

Agraria has undertaken detailed land use studies of some transmigration areas; those falling into the areas under reconnaissance should be collected ("Analisa Tata Guna Tanah dan design Tata Ruang").

4. Geological maps: Directorate Geologi, Bandung

A copy of the relevant portion of Van Bemunclen's Geology of Indonesia should be made and the more recent maps collected from the Geological Services in Bandung.

5. Land evaluation maps: LPT (Consultants)

Consultants are presently engaged in the preparation of 1/250,000 land capability maps. These are based on a general land and water resources analysis and are presented in the "Laporan pra-akhir". Aceh and North Sumatra Provinces are finished, the rest of Sumatra and the whole of Kalimantan should be available soon. The maps and attached reports should be collected.

6. Forestry maps: Bina Program, Agraria

Should be collected from Bina Program Kehutanan; maps showing the distribution of production forests and natural reserves should receive special attention. Requests could be sent to the Provincial Forestry Services or BAPPENDA for the latest information in this field. Lists of concession holders and maps of their locations will also be required.

7. Irrigation maps: P.U., Directorate General Pengairan

The maps showing the areas with a potential for irrigation should be attached to the file of each preselected area. If possible additional information regarding existing irrigation projects should be added.

8. Road maps: P.U., Directorate Bina Program

Copies of the relevant portions of the 5 and 20 year Bina Program plans for road development should be produced.

9. SKP and Site location maps

It is requested that any 1/100,000 maps (or 1/250,000 maps) showing boundaries of proposed SKPs or the location of sites already identified, be prepared. The following sites should be plotted on the maps: sites where PTPT is currently involved in land clearing; proposed Repelita III sites if identified; other proposed sites not approved by BAKOPTRANS (such as the sites identified in the DGT's Rencana Repelita III).

B. Air Photography and other Imagery /1

1. Air photography

In order to speed up the reconnaissance work it is important that complete index maps of the air photos covering the proposed areas be compiled and that these maps show the location of the flight lines and photo numbers. This index should be prepared with the assistance of BAKOSURTANAL, LPT, TKTD, and if necessary be supplemented by visits to KLM, EXSA, PENAS and AURI Air-photo Division. Although it would be unrealistic to acquire all the available photos, they should be located with enough accuracy so that their retrieval does not represent any major problems. For Sumatra, it would be of assistance if the 1/100,000 photographs covering the proposed areas can be separated from the whole collection and be readily available.

2. Satellite Imagery

Landsat imagery will be very useful for screening purposes since it gives information on the physiography and the type of land cover of the area. In addition, it could be used for devising the most effective ground sampling strategy for field visits.

In order to make this exercise most useful the best landsat images covering the proposed area be selected with the assistance of LAPAN and BAKOSURTANAL. Negatives of band 5 and 7 could be blown up to 1/250,000 scale and printed in ogalid or regular photographic pages. The necessary assistance for making such an inventory and process the negatives could also be obtained from the above mentioned agencies.

3. Radar Imagery

A complete index of radar imagery is available at BAKOSURTANAL and should be consulted to select the relevant images. In addition, appropriate enquiries should be made to PERTAMINA to obtain an index of the SLAR coverage in their hands.

/1 Since this part of the collection may represent an additional burden for TKTD consideration be given to contracting out the part dealing with air photography and satellite/radar imagery (as "short study") to one of the agencies actually involved in such work. The faculty of Geography (Center for Training in Remote Sensing) at U. Gadjah Mada or the Fakultas Pertanian at IPB should be able to carry out this inventory task in a short time. If administrative bottlenecks in contracting would slow data collection, however, this procedure should not be attempted and indexes of the relevant materials should be procured by TKTD.

D. Regional Studies

A copy of the available regional studies covering the areas of investigation should be attached to the file.

E. Contact Persons

A list of persons, in Jakarta or in the Provinces, familiar with the preselected areas could be of much use to the screening team to get first hand information on the area before undertaking field visits. Contact persons might be TKTD, PTPT, DGT, Agraria or Pertanian. They should be notified beforehand to make sure that they will be available for consultation. The same list should also include the names of the mapping consultants involved in the SKP preparation.

Check list of data required in preparation for IBRD reconnaissance mission

WPP No. _____

SKP No. _____ Name _____

Maps Reports	Source
1. Topographic maps 1/250,000. 1/100,000 or 1/50,000	Jantop, Bakosurtanal
2. Soils maps: reconnaissance, exploration detailed reports for selected sites	LPT
3. Land use maps: 1/200,000 and 1/100,000	Agraria, LPT, Bakosurtanal
Detailed land use studies	Agraria
4. Geological maps	Directorate Geologi Bandung
5. Land evaluation maps and reports	Consultants, LPT
6. Forestry maps	Bina Program Kehutanan Agraria
7. Irrigation maps	P.U.-Pengairan
8. Road map	P.U.-Bina Program
9. SKP, site location map	P.U.-TKTD, PTPT
Air Photography	
1. Index for selected area	Bakosurtanal, Contractors, LPT
2. Satellite imagery (ID numbers and prints)	Bakosurtanal, LAPAN, UGM.
3. Radar imagery	Bakosurtanal, Pertamina
Regional Studies	
1. Reports, maps	Bappenas, PU
Contact Persons	
1. List and affiliation (per area selected)	

The World Bank / 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. • Telephone: (202) 477-1234 • Cables: INTBAFRAD

January 10, 1980

Mr. Martono
Junior Minister for Transmigration
Ministry for Manpower and Transmigration
Jakarta, Indonesia

Dear Mr. Martono:

As we discussed in October, the Transmigration Program Review Team has identified the absence of a pipeline of projects prepared to Bank standards as a major constraint to large-scale Bank participation in the Repelita III Transmigration Program (see the Back-to-Office Report included for your use). To circumvent this constraint the team has proposed that Bank and GOI explore a new approach to Bank participation in the transmigration program. This approach would entail the following features:

(a) Bank and GOI would identify those provinces with the potential for large-scale transmigration (we assume these would be Jambi and East Kalimantan - where Bank projects have already been initiated - plus West, Central and South Kalimantan, Riau and South Sumatra).

(b) Once identified, start-up projects would be prepared in each province or major settlement area. These would consist of:

(i) primary communities (1-3 SKP) and components critical to subsequent large-scale settlement, whether financed by GOI or the Bank. These components would include agricultural research stations, seed farms, tree crop nurseries, physical infrastructure and the like; and

(ii) technical assistance to facilitate the coordination of project implementation and further project preparation. These technical assistance teams would not duplicate the efforts of TKTD, DGFCA or DGT but would integrate their work into feasibility studies suitable for Bank financing.

(c) Thereafter, the Bank would regularly finance settlement in those regions where sites prepared to its standards; ongoing settlement by Government would also be expected in these same areas.

The mission feels that this approach would complement ongoing Government settlement and help provide the speed required by Government and the quality desired by the Bank. If this approach is acceptable to Government a joint team from IBRD and the FAO Cooperative Program would be prepared to visit Indonesia in April of 1980 to do a reconnaissance of possible start-up areas and to initiate discussion on the course of future project preparation.

Activity required in support of this start-up sites approach

The first step leading to such a project was initiated in October. At that time the Transmigration Review team identified eight areas for possible consideration by a reconnaissance team, and four areas with the potential for further study. These areas were preselected because they (a) had sizeable potential for settlement; (b) had data available for screening; and (c) had been included within the list of WPPs or sites earmarked for development in Repelita III. Inclusion on this list does not imply that the areas are suitable for settlement, only that they are appropriate for review.

The eight areas given priority for review by the reconnaissance team are given in the following page. Those with asterisks are alang-alang areas which are given highest priority by the Transmigration Program Review team because they simplify planning and do not entail problems in the use of forest products. Given the President's recent decision to help clearing in some forested sites we assume that those areas found to be under primary forest would not be used for start-up sites.

Tentative List

Province and WPP	Location	Comments
Sites Proposed for Review		
Riau		
*XII	Pasir Pangaruan	Alangalang and light forest.
XI	Teluk Kuantan	Possibly under heavy forest cover?
VII	Rengat	Possibly under heavy forest cover?
South Sumatra		
*V	Lahat-Tebingtinggi	60,000 ha. Mainly alangalang. (Earmarked for foreign assistance.)
XIX-XVI	Sekayu/Betung	Secondary forest.
I/IV	Lembah Liam	Light forest (?)
South Kalimantan		
V/VI	Batu Licin/Sebamban	Parts under heavy forest cover. (Soderea feasibility study already proposed for this area.)
West Kalimantan		
XVI-XVIII	Singgau/Sintang	Mixed land cover. (Present land use, soil quality and state of information available in question.)
Sites Proposed for Possible Consideration		
West Kalimantan		
X,XII	Ketapang/Sukadana	Coastal forest and freshwater swamp. (Low population densities, high regional priority, little information.)
Central Kalimantan	Sites to be proposed by Government	Large land areas, questionable soils, limited data. French team in field.
South Sulawesi		
VII, VIII, IX	Mamuju	84,000 ha studied by Agraria.
Halmahera		
XIV, XVI	Kao Bay	May be suitable for a regional development study.

The second stage of this process would entail collection of all existing data on the areas specified, prior to the arrival of the reconnaissance team. We assume that TKTD would be charged with this data collection and that this activity would be initiated by your office. The types of data which are required are itemized in a memorandum prepared by Jean-Paul Malengreau, the land use planner attached to our mission, and this memorandum is included as an appendix to this letter. It is important to recognize that not all the required information will be available on all sites, but the more information which can be compiled prior to the arrival of the reconnaissance team the more effective the team will be.

The function of the reconnaissance team would be to work with Government staff in the appropriate Directorates to determine the general location of start-up sites and to work out the means of doing further project preparation. To facilitate this process it would be extremely useful if Government could clarify for us what agency has responsibility for overall coordination of feasibility studies and to which agencies technical assistance for this activity might eventually be provided. We understand, of course, that Cipta Karya is responsible for physical planning and we will rely on them for all mapping and physical planning activities, but the eventual coordination of information on farm models, input supply, labor requirements, village infrastructure and economic analysis, among other things, seems outside TKTD's area of competence and its present capacity. Therefore if you anticipate the help of technical assistance in these activities, roles must be clarified and recommendations formulated as soon as possible.

To recapitulate: the Transmigration Program Review Team has identified eight areas with apparent transmigration potential and four areas appropriate for further consideration. If you wish to request Bank financing for start-up sites in these areas it will be critical to:

(a) inform the Bank of Government's support for this approach,

(b) begin data collection through TKTD, and

(c) clarify the roles of the various agencies in the coordination of project preparation.

The Bank and Coo-operative Program, in turn, would be prepared to send a reconnaissance team to Indonesia in April 1980 to assist in determining the suitability of these areas for settlement and the procedures for further project preparation. If these arrangements are agreeable to you, it would be useful to have formal notification from you as soon as possible on the dates when data compilation would be complete and the mission would be expected.

Let me conclude by thanking you again for the time which you and your staff gave to our mission in October. Mr. Joko Hartono was indispensible in facilitating our work as were our contacts in DGT, Agraria, Agriculture

and Public Works. We do not pretend to fully understand the complexity of all the issues but we have a growing appreciation of both problems and potential of the transmigration program, and we wish you the best in all your work.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Walden
Chief, Indonesia Transmigration and
Land Settlement Unit
Projects Department
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Attachment

Memo to the Files

February 7, 1980

H. L. Beenhakker

Discussion with Junior Minister of Transmigration

1. Introduction. On Saturday, February 2, Mr Altaf Hussain and I had a meeting with Mr Martono (Junior Minister of Transmigration) to discuss Bank and FAO/CP possible follow-up as suggested in Mr Walden's letter of January 11 to Mr Martono. This memo summarizes the main issues discussed and concludes with some remarks based on the discussion.

2. Delays and Organisational Problems. Mr Martono began to tell us that by the beginning of 1982 the Government hopes to have caught up with present delays in the implementation of the Indonesian Transmigration Programme.

He mentioned that the Government still has not finalised the organisation of his office. In particular, a sub-coordinator to deal with day-to-day coordinating activities to assist the Junior Minister, who is the coordinator, has not yet been nominated and nobody in JMT's office is authorised to sign withdrawal applications. The President has set April 1, 1980, as the final deadline for having JMT's organisation finalised. This would include changing the organisational set up of Trans I so that it would be the same as that of Trans II.

3. In the meantime Mr Martono has made the following suggestions to his Government:

A. Establishment of an "ahli" staff (technical advisors) under direct supervision of Mr Martono and consisting of
Mr Soedjino, expert on foreign affairs,
Mr Manurung, expert on financial affairs,
Mr Martono Padmowirjono, expert on general transmigration procedures and problems, and
Mr Soentoro, expert on preparation activities necessary for the implementation of transmigration projects.

B. Nomination of Mr Napitupulu as Secratary of JMT's office.

C. Selection of sub-coordinator yet to be nominated and likely to come from the Armed Forces.

D. Establishment of a staff of three experts under direct supervision of the sub-coordinator and consisting of:
Mr Djoko Martono
Mr Suyatno
Mr Sartoyo
These three experts are supposed to be the counterparts for the consultants to be engaged by JMT for management development and monitoring services (INS/79/001).

... 2/

4. As long as no sub-coordinator has been nominated, Mr Martono suggested we work with Mr Soedjino for day-to-day coordinating activities. Mr Altaf Hussain pointed out that the fact that none of the existing staff of JMT's office is authorised to sign withdrawal applications poses a serious problem. As a result MPW's withdrawal applications from Loan 1707 IND are being delayed. Mr Altaf Hussain urged Mr Martono to give Mr Napitupulu or anybody else in his office a "temporary" authority to sign withdrawal applications.

5. Spontaneous Transmigration. Mr Martono also stated that GOI wants to put more emphasis on spontaneous transmigration. To this extent the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower has established a Directorate of Spontaneous Transmigration and has encouraged private organisations to establish a consultation forum. The forum will work closely with this Directorate.

6. Regional Coordinators and Site Managers. JMT intends to to resolve the problem of establishing regional coordinators and site managers in the near future. They estimate about 500 in total are needed; most of these still have to be trained. First priority will be given to transmigration projects financed with Bank funds. Training of transmigrants is also necessary. Mr Martono posed the question whether training of regional coordinators and site managers could be financed by the Bank. We responded that it would be better if this training be financed with UNDP/FAO funds under the present INS/78/012 Project or its proposed continuation since this would be in line with recent proposals made by FAO and since BAPPENAS prefers that Bank funds not be used for training. However if JMT would not be satisfied with this arrangement, the Bank could reconsider the Minister's request.

7. Approach. In response to our question regarding the Government's reaction to the suggested start-up approach (Mr Walden's letter of January 11) Mr Martono mentioned that in a recent meeting of the BAKOPTRAN (Badan Koordinasi Penyelenggaraan Transmigrasi) it was recommended that in the near future transmigration projects will be grouped in "small projects" i.e. projects of less than 5000 KK and "large projects" or projects of more than 5000 KK. MPW would continue to do all the necessary surveying and mapping (Phases II and III excluding detailed design of villages) for both small and large projects. The Directorate General of Transmigration (DGT) would do all the further preparation of the small projects including detailed village design, preparation of land clearing tender documents, supervision of land clearing and coordination of various preparatory activities for agriculture inputs and services. MPW would be entirely responsible for the preparation and coordination of all necessary preparatory activities for large projects, including coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture for the preparation of agricultural inputs and services. The construction of houses would remain the responsibility of the DGT for both small and large projects. In addition, the DGT would remain responsible for bringing in transmigrants and coordinating all activities during the first five years after migrants have moved in, for both small and large projects.

... 3/

Mr Martono mentioned that the Government would be interested in seeking Bank's financing for large projects but not for the small ones.

8. Reconnaissance Mission. When asked about the suggested reconnaissance mission (Mr Walden's letter of January 11), Mr Martono indicated that it was not clear to him what is meant by "reconnaissance".[1]

9. Surveying and Mapping. Mr Beenhakker suggested to Mr Martono that the Government resolve problems related to surveying and mapping since these are the main reasons for current delays. He mentioned possible solutions as suggested in our letter of October 23, 1979, to Mr Purnomosidi. Mr Martono agreed that these problems need early attention.

10. Remarks. The suggested start-up approach (Mr Walden's letter of January 11) seems to be difficult to consolidate with the aforementioned concept of small and large projects and the Government's interest in seeking Bank's financing only for large projects.

11. The aforementioned division of labour based on the concept of small and large projects implies that TKTD would be responsible for coordinating all information on farm models, input supply, labour requirements, village infrastructure and economic analysis as it is presently doing for the implementation of Trans II and the preparation of Trans III. However, this is not in line with suggestions made in Mr Walden's letter of January 11.

12. The above division of labour does not appear to be in conflict with Presidential Decree No. 26 as this decree is not very specific on this matter.[2]

13. With reference to para 7, our experience with Trans I indicates that DGT is not capable to perform detailed village design, preparation of land clearing tender documents and supervision of land clearing.

14. It seems that discussions on Bank and FAO/CP possible follow-up (para 1) can only be fruitfully held after the organisation of JMT's office has been finalised. Hopefully, this will be early in April 1980 (para 2).

---

1) During recent discussions with TKTD staff it became apparent that the term "reconnaissance" is also not clear to them (my memo of February 7, 1980 to Mr Altaf Hussain).

2) See, for instance, Article 13 (a), Article 14 (b) and (c), and Article 20 a (i) and (ii), c (ii) (iii) and (vii) of Presidential Decree 26.

cc: Messrs A. Golan, Altaf Hussain, Walden and Bevan

File:
HLBeenhakker/pb

Memo to the Files

February 7, 1980

H. L. Beenhakker

Discussion with Junior Minister of Transmigration

1. Introduction. On Saturday, February 2, Mr Altaf Hussain and I had a meeting with Mr Martono (Junior Minister of Transmigration) to discuss Bank and FAO/CP possible follow-up as suggested in Mr Walden's letter of January 11 to Mr Martono. This memo summarizes the main issues discussed and concludes with some remarks based on the discussion.

2. Delays and Organisational Problems. Mr Martono began to tell us that by the beginning of 1982 the Government hopes to have caught up with present delays in the implementation of the Indonesian Transmigration Programme.

He mentioned that the Government still has not finalised the organisation of his office. In particular, a sub-coordinator to deal with day-to-day coordinating activities to assist the Junior Minister, who is the coordinator, has not yet been nominated and nobody in JMT's office is authorised to sign withdrawal applications. The President has set April 1, 1980, as the final deadline for having JMT's organisation finalised. This would include changing the organisational set up of Trans I so that it would be the same as that of Trans II.

3. In the meantime Mr Martono has made the following suggestions to his Government:

A. Establishment of an "ahli" staff (technical advisors) under direct supervision of Mr Martono and consisting of
Mr Soedjino, expert on foreign affairs,
Mr Manurung, expert on financial affairs,
Mr Martono Padmowirjono, expert on general transmigration procedures and problems, and
Mr Soentoro, expert on preparation activities necessary for the implementation of transmigration projects.

B. Nomination of Mr Napitupulu as Secratary of JMT's office.

C. Selection of sub-coordinator yet to be nominated and likely to come from the Armed Forces.

D. Establishment of a staff of three experts under direct supervision of the sub-coordinator and consisting of:
Mr Djoko Martono
Mr Suyatno
Mr Sartoyo
These three experts are supposed to be the counterparts for the consultants to be engaged by JMT for management development and monitoring services (INS/79/001).

... 2/

4. As long as no sub-coordinator has been nominated, Mr Martono suggested we work with Mr Soedjino for day-to-day coordinating activities. Mr Altaf Hussain pointed out that the fact that none of the existing staff of JMT's office is authorised to sign withdrawal applications poses a serious problem. As a result MPW's withdrawal applications from Loan 1707 IND are being delayed. Mr Altaf Hussain urged Mr Martono to give Mr Napitupulu or anybody else in his office a "temporary" authority to sign withdrawal applications.

5. Spontaneous Transmigration. Mr Martono also stated that GOI wants to put more emphasis on spontaneous transmigration. To this extent the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower has established a Directorate of Spontaneous Transmigration and has encouraged private organisations to establish a consultation forum. The forum will work closely with this Directorate.

6. Regional Coordinators and Site Managers. JMT intends to to resolve the problem of establishing regional coordinators and site managers in the near future. They estimate about 500 in total are needed; most of these still have to be trained. First priority will be given to transmigration projects financed with Bank funds. Training of transmigrants is also necessary. Mr Martono posed the question whether training of regional coordinators and site managers could be financed by the Bank. We responded that it would be better if this training be financed with UNDP/FAO funds under the present INS/78/012 Project or its proposed continuation since this would be in line with recent proposals made by FAO and since BAPPENAS prefers that Bank funds not be used for training. However if JMT would not be satisfied with this arrangement, the Bank could reconsider the Minister's request.

7. Approach. In response to our question regarding the Government's reaction to the suggested start-up approach (Mr Walden's letter of January 11) Mr Martono mentioned that in a recent meeting of the BAKOPTRAN (Badan Koordinasi Penyelenggaraan Transmigrasi) it was recommended that in the near future transmigration projects will be grouped in "small projects" i.e. projects of less than 5000 KK and "large projects" or projects of more than 5000 KK. MPW would continue to do all the necessary surveying and mapping (Phases II and III excluding detailed design of villages) for both small and large projects. The Directorate General of Transmigration (DGT) would do all the further preparation of the small projects including detailed village design, preparation of land clearing tender documents, supervision of land clearing and coordination of various preparatory activities for agriculture inputs and services. MPW would be entirely responsible for the preparation and coordination of all necessary preparatory activities for large projects, including coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture for the preparation of agricultural inputs and services. The construction of houses would remain the responsibility of the DGT for both small and large projects. In addition, the DGT would remain responsible for bringing in transmigrants and coordinating all activities during the first five years after migrants have moved in, for both small and large projects.

... 3/

Mr Martono mentioned that the Government would be interested in seeking Bank's financing for large projects but not for the small ones.

8. Reconnaissance Mission. When asked about the suggested reconnaissance mission (Mr Walden's letter of January 11), Mr Martono indicated that it was not clear to him what is meant by "reconnaissance".[1]

9. Surveying and Mapping. Mr Beenhakker suggested to Mr Martono that the Government resolve problems related to surveying and mapping since these are the main reasons for current delays. He mentioned possible solutions as suggested in our letter of October 23, 1979, to Mr Purnomosidi. Mr Martono agreed that these problems need early attention.

10. Remarks. The suggested start-up approach (Mr Walden's letter of January 11) seems to be difficult to consolidate with the aforementioned concept of small and large projects and the Government's interest in seeking Bank's financing only for large projects.

11. The aforementioned division of labour based on the concept of small and large projects implies that TKTD would be responsible for coordinating all information on farm models, input supply, labour requirements, village infrastructure and economic analysis as it is presently doing for the implementation of Trans II and the preparation of Trans III. However, this is not in line with suggestions made in Mr Walden's letter of January 11.

12. The above division of labour does not appear to be in conflict with Presidential Decree No. 26 as this decree is not very specific on this matter.[2]

13. With reference to para 7, our experience with Trans I indicates that DGT is not capable to perform detailed village design, preparation of land clearing tender documents and supervision of land clearing.

14. It seems that discussions on Bank and FAO/CP possible follow-up (para 1) can only be fruitfully held after the organisation of JMT's office has been finalised. Hopefully, this will be early in April 1980 (para 2).

---

1) During recent discussions with TKTD staff it became apparent that the term "reconnaissance" is also not clear to them (my memo of February 7, 1980 to Mr Altaf Hussain).

2) See, for instance, Article 13 (a), Article 14 (b) and (c), and Article 20 a (i) and (ii), c (ii) (iii) and (vii) of Presidential Decree 26.

cc: Messrs A. Golan, Altaf Hussain, Walden and Bevan

File:
HLBeenhakker/pb

ANNEX 3

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WORK PROGRAMS TRANSMIGRATION AGENCIES AND LAND ACQUISITION SCHEDULE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

Acquiring suitable land sites for transmigration is a complex legal/administrative process. Primary responsibility for this activity rests with the Department of Home Affairs and the Provincial Governors. In preparation for carrying out its responsibilities for land acquisition specified in Pelita III, the Department of Home Affairs in early 1980 issued a document detailing the critical milestone events. This document projected 48 months from the date the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration requests the Minister of Home Affairs for a specific land site to the arrival of the transmigrants. The hak milik certificate would be given to each transmigrant soon after the transmigrant's arrival. However, the hak milik would not be granted until at least five years after the allocation of a land development site to a transmigrant. A total of ten years is projected from the date of the request of a land site to the awarding of the hak milik to an individual transmigrant.

All other project activities directly relate to the process in the acquisition of land. After the identification of potential transmigration areas by Presidential Decree, as noted in Chart I, there are three critical milestone events. The first is the initiation of the acquisition of land by the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration to the Minister of Home Affairs. This is followed by the issuance of the Governor's Surat Keputusan. The law and decrees specifically state that no further action in the proposed transmigration site can take place until this Surat Keputusan is issued. The Department of Home Affairs projects a total of 15 months from the date of the Minister's request to the issuance of the Governor's Surat Keputusan.

In the total process the most critical event occurs a projected 31 months after the Minister's request and only 16 months before the scheduled arrival of the first transmigrants, the issuance by the Department of Home Affairs' Director General of Agraria the hak pengelolaan (management development rights). Against this time frame, it appears that all other project activities are tightly constrained (compressed). However, further investigation reveals that the Department of Home Affairs time projection are not too far out of line with the work schedules of other planning and executing agencies. For example, a UN/FAO study projects six months for the construction of houses which is the same time span contained in the Department of Home Affairs time line projections.

The twenty year macro-micro planning projection prepared by Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya and Tata Kota for Pelita II generally follows Dalam Negeri's time line. This planning projection depends on the convergence of a number of critical activities at the milestone event for the issuance of the hak pengelolaan. An FAO/Transmigration study notes the same pattern of events, only in greater detail.

GNJ/pt
26.8.80

Against these planning/work schedules it becomes evident that should the hak pengelolaan not be issued on schedule, then considerable lost investment by the other project sectors will result. The extent to which this has or has not occurred is not clear. With increased pressures on land use and a declining number suitable large land tracts, the securing of alienated land tracts with the issuance of the hak pengelolaan could become a major program constraint. Possibly the Department of Home Affairs time projections should be increased. Greater program flexibility may be achieved with an increased number of potential land tracts being inventoried for future transmigration sites.

Selected References

A. Books and Studies

Sudargo Gautama and Budi Harsono, Agrarian Law (Bandung: Lembaga Penelitian Hukum dan Kriminologi, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Pajajaran, 1972).

N.D. Abdul Hameed, "Transmigration Economy of Way Abund" Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, 1975 (mimeographed).

M.B. Hooker, Adat Law in Modern Indonesia (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1978).

R.T. Ratnatunga, "Land Tenure in Transmigration Settlements," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, 1977 (mimeographed).

. . . . . , "Land Tenure Activities for the Pematang Panggang Project," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, November 1976 (mimeographed).

. . . . . , "Preliminary Study of Land Tenure in West Sumatra," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, December 1976 (mimeographed).

. . . . . , "Land Tenure," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005 Department of Manpower and Transmigration, May 1975 (mimeographed).

. . . . . , "Land Tenure in the Province of South East Sulawesi," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, February 1975 (mimeographed).

. . . . . , "Land Title Documents for Transmigrant Settlers," Jakarta: UNDP/FAO Project INS/72/005 Department of Manpower and Transmigration, no date (mimeographed).

B. Laws, Decrees, and Regulations (Partial listing only)

"Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Surat Keputusan Bersama Menteri Dalam Negeri Menteri Tenaga Kerja Transmigrasi dan Koperasi No. 245 Tahun 1975/ Kep: 2145/MEN/75 tentang Pengembangan di Proyek Transmigrasi Nomor 033/KPTS/TRANS/111 1979-140/3547/PUOD, Jakarta Direktorat Jenderal Transmigrasi, Departemen Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi, 1979 (mimeographed).

"Decree (Keputusan) Minister of Manpower and Transmigration regarding Location Selection Criteria for Transmigration Settlement". (English translation in office files).

"Decree (Keputusan) Minister of Manpower and Transmigration regarding Location Selection Criteria for Small-Scale Upland Transmigration" (English translation in office files).

C. Government Documents and Statements

"Department of Home Affairs Presentation by the Director General of Agrarian Affairs at the Conference on Transmigration Program and Planning for Pelita III," January 23, 1980 (English translation located in office files).

"Departemen Dalam Negeri Pengarahan Menteri Dalam Negeri Tentang Masalah Pertahanan Para Gubernur/Rapat Kerja Teknis Para Gubernur Kepala Daerah Seluruh Indonesia, Tanggal 23-25 Oktober 1979 di Jakarta" (mimeographed), located in office files.

D. Miscellaneous

Garth N. Jones, Moestadjab, and Suryo Sediono, "Legal Status Land Tract's Identified for Transmigration II: Province Jambi -- N.E. -S.E. Direction Sawah Tambang in West Sumatra to Lubuk Linggau in South Sumatra," Project Note in office files, July 16, 1980.

Notes: Comparison Time Schedule Acquisition Land Home Affairs and UNDP/FAO - Transmigration.

Milestone Events

The two critical milestone events are the issuance by the (a) the Governor of the Surat Keputusan and (b) the Pusat Direktorat Jenderal Agraria of the Hak Pengelolaan.

Issuance Surat Keputusan

There is virtually no time difference between the Home Affairs and UNDP/FAO - Transmigration time projections. Approximately 12 months, after the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration requests the Minister of Home Affairs for a specific land tract, the Governor is projected to issue the Surat Keputusan.

Issuance Hak Pengelolaan

The Department of Home Affairs projects 31 months from the time of the request for a land tract by the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration to the issuance of the Hak Pengelolaan and the UNDP/FAO - Transmigration 36 months. There are very close time schedules, considering the intervening events. As noted on the UNDP/FAO chart there is the possibility of reducing the time span once the surveys are completed.

The UNDP/FAO projection of 36 months is based upon historical experience and the projected relocation of 50,000 families per annum. This would necessitate yearly, the acquisition of 300,000 ha. The Home Affairs time schedule is based upon Pelita III projections of moving a total of 500,000 families during the plan period.

Operational Perspectives

Both time schedules show that the schedule of activities leading toward the issuance of the Hak Pengelolaan are essentially those prescribed by central government agencies. However, the responsibility for permitting the project to initially move forward rests basically with provincial authorities -- acquisition land steps 1 and 2. Until the location proposal is approved with the governor's surat keputusan, all other activities are constrained.

With increased pressures on the use of land, it can be safely assumed that the time schedules projected in both of those noted standard operating procedures is too short, especially for the issuance of the surat keputusan.

IDENTIFICATION PROSPECTIVE TRANSMIGRATION REGIONS - "PUSAT"

INITIATION 1	2	3	4	5	6	ACQUISITION 1	2	3
						PERIODS: 6 MONTHS	6(12)	3(15)
						48 MOS. BT	36 MOS. BT	33 MOS. BT

MILESTONES

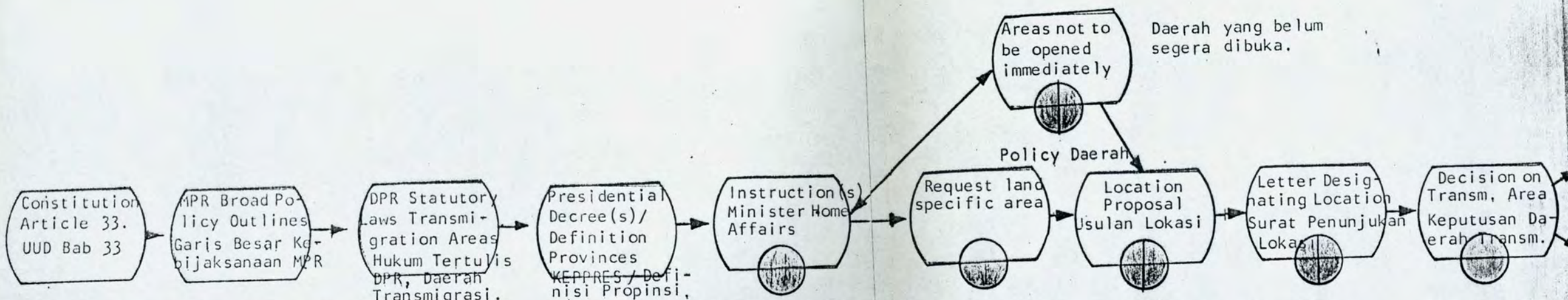


CHART 1 :

MILESTONES PROCESS IDENTIFICATION AND ACQUISITION LAND FOR RESETTLEMENT TRANSMIGRANTS

PROCESSING LAND FOR TRANSMIGRATION
SKEMA KEGIATAN PENANGANAN TANAH UNTUK TRANSMIGRASI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ONTHS	6(12)	3(15)	6(21)	1(22)	6(28)	3(31)	3(34)	6(40)	3(43)	3(46)
	36 MOS. BT	33 MOS. BT	27-30 MOS. BT		27 MOS. BT	16 MOS. BT			5-9 MOS. BT	

erah yang belum
gera dibuka.

on
al
kasi

s Pro-
graria
e with
nt
cleared
ti,
Govt

Land
A and
ailable

Letter Designating Location
Surat Penunjukan Lokasi

Finalization
Governor issues Surat Keputusan, with guidelines directions Pusat Home Affairs Directorate Agraria Include approximate boundaries & areas.

Decision on Transm, Area
Keputusan Daerah Transm.

Decision go or no go made by Bakoptrans in consultation with Governor.

Areas not to be opened immediately/ Daerah yang belum segera dibuka.

Field Inventory
Inventarisasi Lapangan

Executed by Pusat Agraria Map Code 1:5000 such as land use, field quality, tree density, land measurement and topography,etc.

Land Use Master Plan
Fatwa Tata-Guna Tanah

Executed by Pusat Direktorat Tata Guna Tanah, DG Agraria.

Pusat Agraria Direktorat Pendaftaran Tanah2.

Boundary Measurement
Pengukuran Keliling

Summary on Land Investigation
Risalah Pemeriksaan Tanah

Pusat Agraria Direktorat Pengurusan Hak-Hak Tanah & others.

Title on Land Management
Hak Pengelolaan

Detailed Lay-Out
Tata-Ruang Detail

Preparing Transmigrants in area of Origin
Persiapan Transmigran ditempat asal

Land Clearing

Preparing Supporting Sectors
Persiapan Sektor2 Penunjang

Included are the no. of provincial agencies involved.

Land Allotment
Pengukuran Kapling

Recommends nine nos. BT Pusat Direktorat Pendaftaran Tanah

Construction of Houses & Settlement Facilities
Pembuatan Rumah Pemukiman

21-8-80

TRANSMIGRANTS

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
3(34)	6(40)	3(43)	3(46)	3(49)	3(52)	24(76)	76	GRANT TOTAL BULAN:

BT

5-9 MOS. BT

48-49 MOS.
ARRIVAL FIRST
TRANSMIGRANTS

(6 YEARS, 4 MOS)

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
INSTANSI PELAKSANA

- Dept. of Home Affairs / Dept. Dalam Negeri
  - Provincial (Regional) Gov't / Pemerintah Propinsi (Daerah)
  - Central Gov't - Level Agency (Agrar / Pemerintah Pusat - Dit.Jen.Agraria
- Dept. of Manpower & Transmigration / Dept. Tenaga Kerja & Transmigrasi
- Dept. of Public Works / Dept. Pekerjaan Umum
- Badan Koordinasi (Bakoptrans)

LEGEND: B.T. = Before Arrival Transmigrants.

Preparing Transmigrants in area of Origin
Persiapan Trans-migran ditempat asal

Detailed Lay-Out
Tata-Ruang Detail

Land Clearing

Land Allotment
Pengukuran Kapling

Recommends nine nos. BT Pusat Direktorat Pendaftaran Tanah

Construction of Houses & Settlement Facilities
Pembuatan Rumah & Pemukiman

Arrival of Transmigrants
Transmigran datang.

Preparing Supporting Sectors
Persiapan Sektor2 Penunjang

Included are the no. of provincial agencies involved.

Issuance of Certificate
Hak Milik/ Sertifikat

Issued Provincial Directorate of Agrarian Affairs within and nos. arrival. Could be maintained by local transmigration office.

Development Period
Masa Pembinaan

Recommend two years under transmigration authority.

Full Integration
Integrasi Penuh

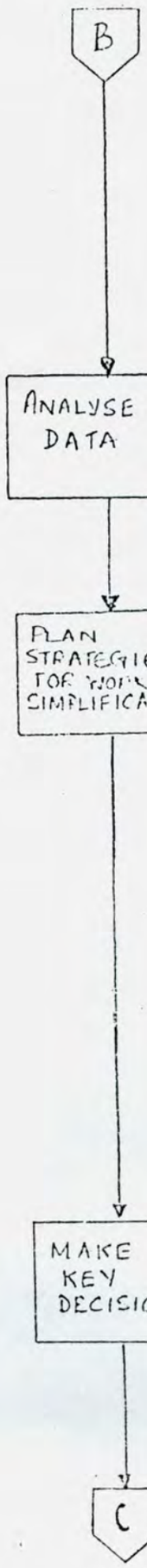
Turned over to local authorities with full responsibility.

Hak Milik

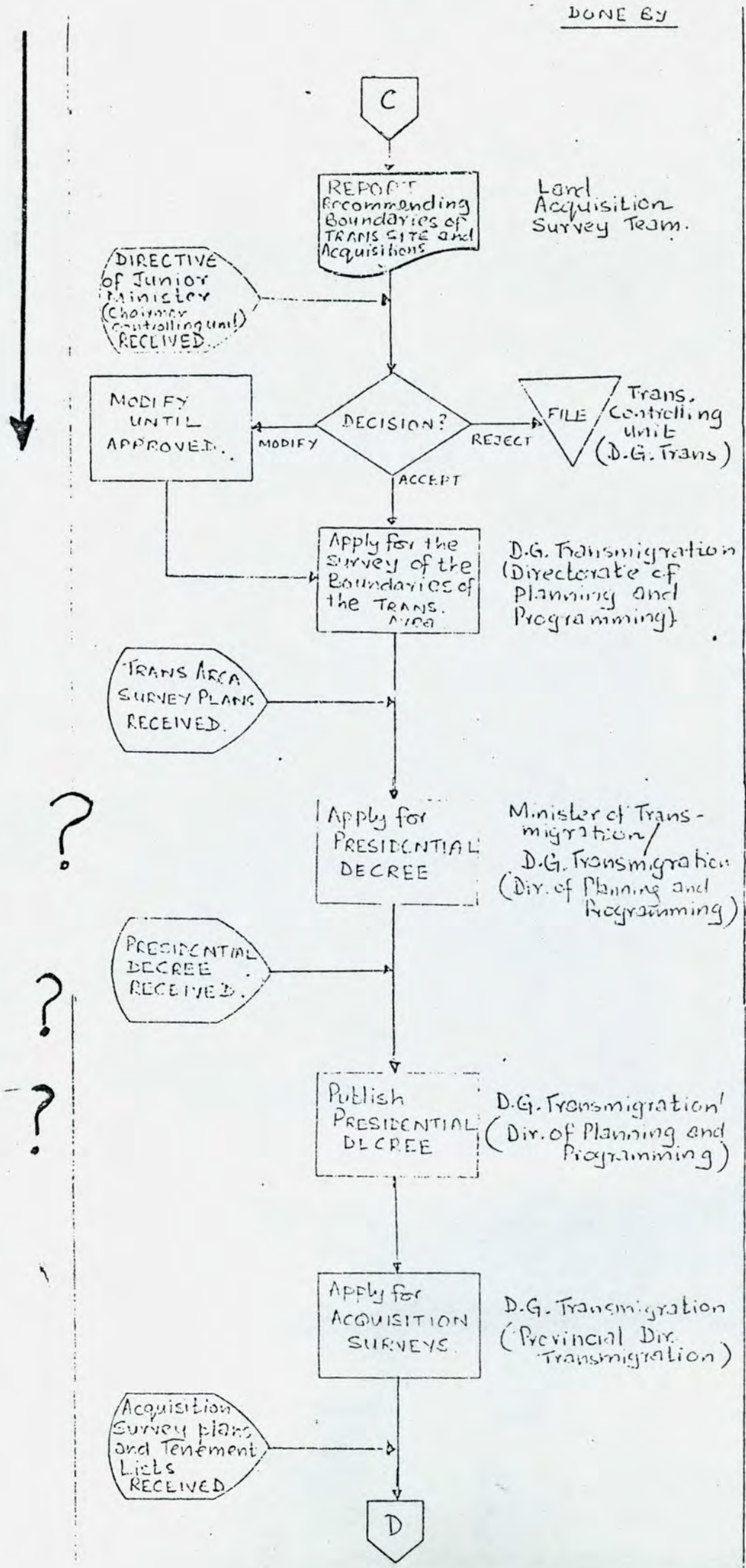
Recommend Issued provincial directorate general agraria five years after settlement.

A-4 (CONTINUED)

	ACTIVITY DONE BY	REFERENCE
COMMENCE LAND ACQUISITION STUDIES.	Land Acquisition Survey Team	
CALL FOR AVAILABLE DATA	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	DATA (1) Admin. Boundaries 3.1.2. (2) Population 3.2. (3) Territorial Rights 4.6./3.3.1 (4) Concessions 3.3.2. (5) Exploitation Rights 3.3.3 (6) Ownership Rights 3.3.4/4.8.2 (7) Encroachments 3.3.5/4.8.3 (8) Land use 3.4. (9) Reserves 3.4.2. (10) Land Values 4.7 (11) Policy 4.8; 4.8.1 - 4.8
COLLECT ADDITIONAL DATA	Land Acquisition Survey Team	
VERIFY DATA IN THE FIELD	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	
DISCUSS PROBLEMS	Land Acquisition Survey Team	DISCUSSIONS WITH (1) Local Communities 4.6. (2) Government Offices 4.2; 4.3 (3) OTHER TRANS. Planning Teams. 4.2; 4.4. (4) Govt Secretariat 3.? (5) Devl. Planning Board 3.2
REPORT On problems plans etc.	Land Acquisition Survey Team (Prov. Dir. Trans)	
POLICY DIRECTIVE based on Report Received		
PROCESS DATA	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	(1) Site Identification 5.3 (2) Land Acquisition 5.4 (3) Village Expansion 5.4.1 (4) Communal Use 5.4.1 (5) Boundaries of Trans. Area. 5.4.2 (6) Enclaves 5.4.2 (7) Existing Land Tenure 5.4.3 (8) Concessions and Reserves 5.4.4 (9) Exploitation Rights 5.4.3 (10) Ownership Rights 5.4.3
B		



	ACTIVITY DONE BY	REFERENCE	
		(1) Policy and Strategy	6.1
		(2) Land not available permanently	6.2.
		(3) Developed and Occupied Land	6.2.1.
		(4) Village Expansion	6.2.2.
		(5) Communal Use	6.2.3
ANALYSE DATA	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	(6) Permanently Reserved	6.2.4
		(7) Land to be Acquired	6.2.5
		(8) Land not Available Temporarily	6.3.
		(9) Forest Concessions	6.3.1
		(10) Oil, Gas, and Mineral Concessions	6.3.2
		(11) Reserves	6.3.3
PLAN STRATEGIES FOR WORK SIMPLIFICATION	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	(12) Exploitation Rights	6.3.5
		(13) Encroachments	6.3.6
		(14) Enclaves	6.4.
		(15) Village Enclaves	6.4.2
		(16) Communal Use	6.4.3.
		(17) Developed Lands	6.4.4
		(18) Release from Ownership Rights	6.5.1
		(19) Other Rights	6.5.2
		(20) Concessions	6.5.3
		(21) Reserves	6.5.4
		(22) Territorial Rights	6.5.5
MAKE KEY DECISIONS.	Land Acquisition Survey Team.	(1) Policy Decisions	7.4.
		(2) Work Simplification	7.5.
		(3) Presentation	7.6.



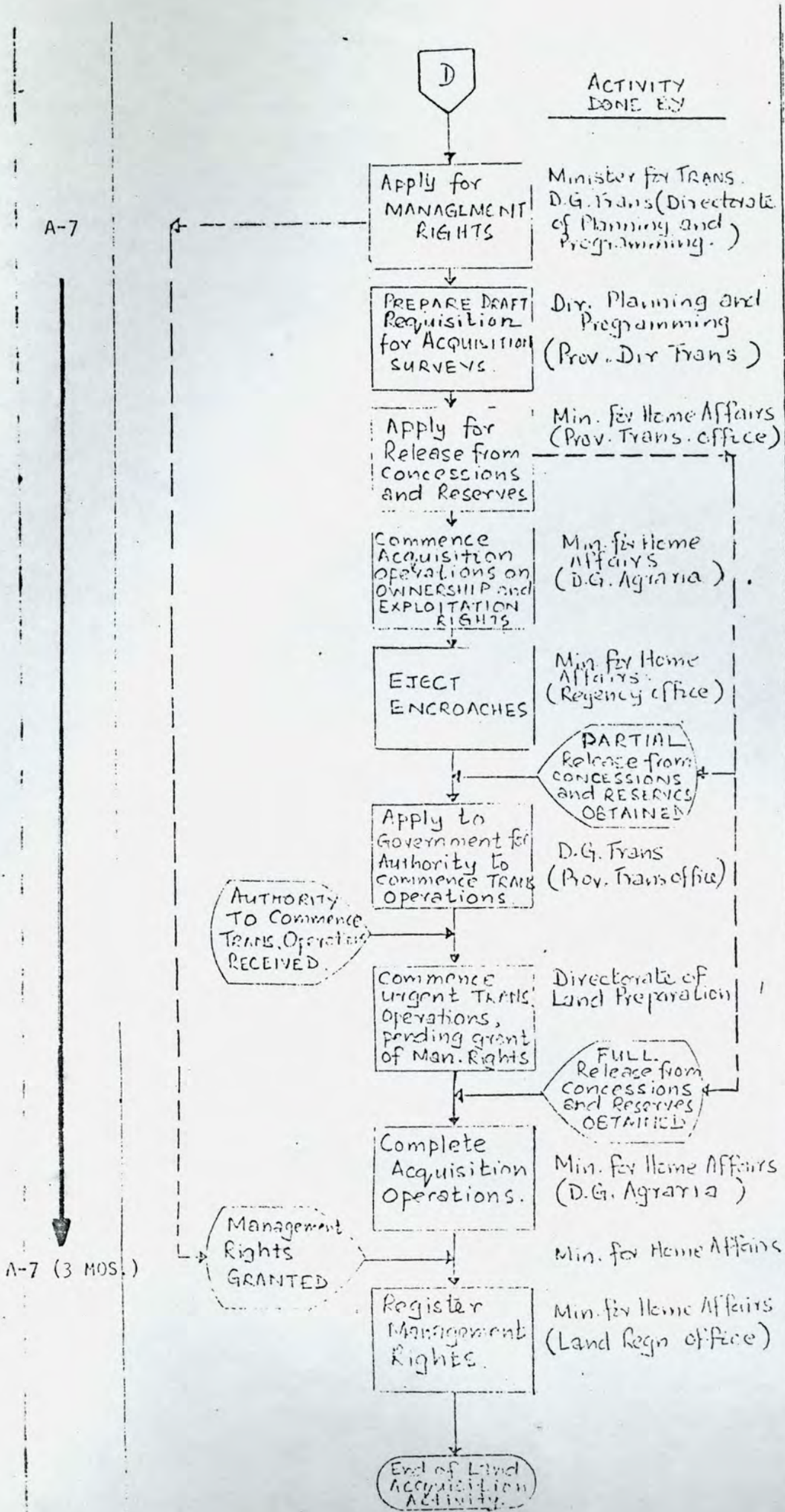
(1) Boundaries S-1
(2) Pres. Decree S-2.
(3) Territorial Rights S.3.
(4) Forrest Concessions S.4
(5) Other Concessions S-5
(6) Ownership Rights S-6.
(7) Exploitation Rights S-7
(8) Encroachers S-8
(9) Compensation S-9
(10) Registration S-10 / S-14
(11) Publication S-11
(12) Authority S-12
(13) Management Rights S-13
(14) Form 9-1
(15) Content 9-2

Boundaries S-1 and 9-1-2

Presidential Decree S-2.

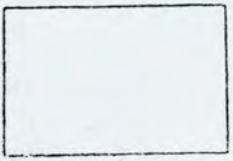
Publication of Presidential Decree S-11.

(1) Boundaries S-1
(2) Ownership Rights S-6
(3) Exploitation Rights S-7
(4) Encroachments S-8
(5) Enclaves S-1; 9-2-1


D
ACTIVITY DONE BY
REFERENCE
Apply for MANAGLMENT RIGHTS
Minister for TRANS. D.G. Trans (Directorate of Planning and Programming.)
Request 8·13
A-7
PREPARE DRAFT Requisition for ACQUISITION SURVEYS.
Dir. Planning and Programming (Prov. Dir Trans)
Data :- 5·4·3; 7·6; 8·3 to 8·8; and 8·1.
Apply for Release from concessions and Reserves
Min. for Home Affairs (Prov. Trans. office)
(1) Territorial Rights 8·3
(2) Forest Concessions 8·4
(3) Other Concessions 8·5
Commence Acquisition operations on OWNERSHIP and EXPLOITATION RIGHTS
Min. for Home Affairs (D.G. Agraria)
(1) Ownership Rights 8·6
(2) Exploitation Rights 8·7
EJECT ENCROACHES
Min. for Home Affairs (Regency office)
Encroachers 8·8
PARTIAL Release from CONCESSIONS and RESERVES OBTAINED
Apply to Government for Authority to commence TRANS Operations
D.G. Trans (Prov. Trans office)
Authority 8·12
AUTHORITY TO Commence TRANS. Operations RECEIVED.
Commence urgent TRANS operations, pending grant of Man. Rights
Directorate of Land Preparation
Authority 8·12
FULL Release from concessions and Reserves OBTAINED
Complete Acquisition Operations.
Min. for Home Affairs (D.G. Agraria)
Management Rights 8·12
Management Rights GRANTED
Min. for Home Affairs
A-7 (3 MOS.)
Register Management Rights.
Min. for Home Affairs (Land Regn office)
Registration of Management Rights 8·14
End of Land Acquisition Activity.

KEY

START/TERMINATE.

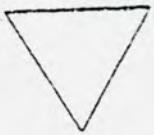


ACTIVITY

DECISION

EXTERNAL DIRECTIVE

OFFPAGE CONNECTOR



FILE

DOCUMENT.

INDONESIA

LOAN 1318-IND - TRANSMIGRATION I

July 1980 Supervision

Agricultural Development

Food Crops

Baturaja - Wet Season 1979-80

1. Lack of adequate draft power, untimely distribution of fertilisers and ill distributed rainfall adversely affected cultivation as may be seen below.

Village	Families No.	Land delivered to a settler family ha	Average area cultivated including houselot per family		Average yield of upland rice		Average yield of groundnut	
			Wet season 79-80 ha	Appraisal estimate ha	Wet season 79-80 kg/ha	Appraisal estimate kg/ha	Wet season 79-80 kg/ha	Appraisal estimate kg/ha
1	400	3.0	1.20	2.0	615	1200	533	600
2	500	3.0	0.95	1.5	886	1200	714	600
3	428	3.0	0.80	1.0	1018	1200	727	600
4	326	3.0	0.54	0.5	796	-	959	-
5	349	1.0	0.30	0.5	-	-	-	-
6	49	1.0	0.30	0.5	-	-	-	-
7	49	1.0	0.30	0.5	-	-	-	-

2. About 50% settlers in Villages 1 and 33% settlers in Villages 2 and 3 who received cattle used the same for land preparation. A few farmers in Village 1 have cultivated 2.25 ha. Draft power is still the major constraint for bringing more land under cultivation. The mission reiterates that PMU should initiate its own trials using power tillers and small tractors.

3. The last supervision mission cautioned about the likely adverse effect on yield of crops due to late distribution of fertiliser. The settlers received on an average only 75 kg fertiliser (DAP + TSP + Urea) instead of 200 kg (100 kg TSP and 100 kg Urea) by December 1979 when sowing was over. Subsequently as more fertiliser arrived 175-200 kg were supplied per family in Village 1, 162-200 kg per family in Village 2, 200 kg per family in Village 3 and 175 kg per family in Village 4. As a result of the late supply yields of upland rice during wet season of 1979-80 were lower than those of the provided wet season. Drought during November - December and early January also adversely affected paddy yield.

4. The project management is not following a consistent policy of seed distribution. It was decided that seeds for 0.5 ha would be supplied to each

new settler. But 7,5 kg paddy seed and 5 kg groundnut seeds were supplied to most of the settlers new and old, this is not sufficient to cover o,5 ha. Settlers in Villages 4 received in addition 1-3 kg maize seed, 0.5-1 kg mungbean/ soybean.

5. Settlers Income. SCET consultants collected data on yield, production and income during the wet season of 1979-80 through a sampling of 11% of settlers in Villages 1, 2, 3, and 4. Incomes of settlers per family are summarised below.

Village	Average gross crop income Rp	Real expen-ses for crop Rp	Net income Rp	Poultry product Rp	Total netfarm income Rp	Off-farm income Rp	Total net income wet season 1978-79 Rp	Off farm income %	From PNP X %	Total net income wet season 1978-79 Rp
1	102937	6693	96244	24189	120433	57413	177846	32	12	124818
2	100717	3112	97605	15053	112658	61124	173783	35	21	112360
3	93437	4164	89274	9694	98968	44920	143888	31	17	105900
4	54246	4481	49765	7106	56871	52514	109385	48	28	

Incomes during wet season of 1979-80 increased considerably from corresponding figures in previous wet season due mainly to increase of incomes from poultry and off-farm.

6. Area planted during dry season 1980 is less than half of the area planted during the last wet season as shown below. competition from off-farm work

Village	Maize ha	Groundnut ha	Cassava	Bean	Total
1	43	34	25	-	102
2	67	50	100	61	278
3	10	12	71	28	121
4	31	86	90	13	220
5	5	11	7	4	27
6	6	32	5	-	43
7	4	4	8	9	25
	166	229	306	115	816

7. General apathy towards cultivation of secondary crops still persists amongst the transmigrants. Project management should mount an intensive campaign for promoting cultivation of secondary crops and arrange for protection of these crops from damage by wild pigs and pests.

Program for 1980-81 - Baturaja

8. It is expected that 1337 settlers in Villages 1, 2 and 3 and 1423 settlers in Villages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 would cultivate on an average 1.25 ha and

0.75 ha each respectively ie total of 2783 ha during the ensuing wet season. Another 600 families are expected to arrive before the wet season and are expected to cultivate 0.5 ha each. The target for cultivation during the coming wet season is thus about 3000 ha.

9. Project management propose to distribute free 15 kg of upland paddy, 7.5 kg of groundnut and 2 kg of mungbean to each of 1000 newly arrived families out of DGT site budget and 5 kg groundnut seed to each family old and new out of PMU budget. 15 kg paddy seed, 7.5 kg groundnut seed together with seedlings of fruit trees and vegetables would cover about 0.5 ha. Since groundnut is performing fairly well and has a better market, distribution of 5 kg of groudnut seed to each settler will help to increase their income. Seed farm production together with 4 tons paddy seed and 11.25 tons of groundnut seed to be procured through the provincial agriculture service should be adequate to meet the requirement.

10. Present stock of fertiliser is only 100 tons of Urea. Project management has placed an order for 250 tons Urea and 350 tons of TSP which should arrive before September. It is proposed to distribute 100 kg Urea and 100 kg TSP per family. No fertiliser should be given to those farmers who will be covered by BIMAS. Necessary steps have been taken to supply adequate agrochemicals.

BIMAS Program

11. The loan agreement provides that arrangements should be made to extend the BIMAS program coverage to the settlers in Baturaja and to strengthen the operations of BIMAS program in Way Abung within one year after loan signing. For various reasons the BIMAS program could not be started in Baturaja. The mission met the members of the Kabupaten BIMAS Executive Committee and was pleased to learn about the decision to cover 400 out of 700 farm families who have completed three years in Villages 1 and 2 by the BIMAS program for the ensuing wet season. The following action is to be implemented (i) Form No. 89b has been distributed by BRI to settlers, (ii) PPLs are helping in filling up the forms which are to be returned to BRI by July, (iii) BRI will check the forms in July-August, (iv) BRI will deliver coupons for inputs during August- September, (v) BRI will release cash component during September October.

12. BIMAS package will consist of 0.5 ha paddy and 0.5 ha maize during the wet season and 0.5 ha of peanut during dry season. Total credit for paddy maize and peanut are Rp 34,000; 32,365 and 56,460 respectively. Seeds will be supplied by Provincial Agricultural Service and fertilisers and pesticides by KUDs.

13. Three KUDs have been established in Villages 1, 2 and 3. KUDs in Villages 1 and 2 have received one million rupiah each as contribution for their working capital. Besides KUD in Village 1 has received a further credit of one million rupiah from the Bank Rakyat. The KUD being new would need close supervision by full time cooperative extensionist.

Way Abung

14. Settlers Income in 1978-79. SCET consultant collected data on yield, production income for the wet and dry season of 1978-79 through a sampling of 3% of about 12000 families in Way Abung I, Way Abung II/1 and Way Abung II/2.

Village	Average gross crop income Rp	Real expenses Rp	Net income Rp	Live-stock Rp	Total netfarm income Rp	Off-farm income Rp	Total net income Rp	Off-farm income
Way Abung I	177631	17683	159948	12468	172416	27872	200288	14
Way Abung II/1	151422	20139	131283	31878	163161	47388	210549	22
Way Abung II/2	112841	13265	99576	8102	107678	84814	192492	44

15. Upland rice, maize and cassava are the principal crops, soybean, ground nut and mungbean occupying a small area. Fertiliser consumption was on an average 43 kg/ha which is very low. Average yields per ha for three villages of upland paddy, maize and cassava are 824, 308 and 6,539 kg/ha respectively which are low.

16. The total net income in 1978-79 increased by about 50% compared to that of previous year due to increase in price of rice and cassava. Total net incomes of about 46% of farmers exceed the minimum subsistence level of Rp 180,000 established in 1976 but this minimum subsistence level should be revised to allow for inflation.

Conversely 54% below What about B.R.?

17. Cultivation in Way Abung does not show signs of improvement. BIMAS program has declined, fertilisers are not adequately available, extension service is not properly geared and irrigation is still not available.

18. Irrigation in the project area is to be provided from the Way Raram Irrigation Project. It was gathered from the Director of Irrigation, DGWRD, that the construction of the dam on the Way Raram river would commence soon and is likely to be completed in three years. Project management should maintain close liaison to monitor the progress.

CRIA-Trials

19. Cropping System Trials. Cropping patterns A and C have been tried on farmers plot on 19.5 ha in 6 villages in Way Abung and on 18 ha in 5 villages in Baturaja during 1979-80. For cropping pattern A, high and low levels of fertiliser and pesticides have been applied. The wet season crops have been harvested and the data are being processed. Indications in both Way Abung and Baturaja are that high level fertiliser (325 kg Urea and 325 kg TSP per ha) give significantly higher yields of paddy and maize than the low level fertiliser (200 kg Urea and 175 kg TSP per ha). The high level fertiliser is beyond the reach of most of the farmers. The trial needs to be continued for at least another year to provide meaningful data.

20. CRIA staff in Way Abung and Baturaja appear to think that the contract for cropping system trials would terminate at the end of the dry season of 1980. The contract with CRIA was signed for three years starting from wet season of 1978 and Project management should take the matter up with CRIA so that the trials are continued till the end of dry season of 1981.

21. Trials on Mechanisation. No data could be made available to the mission. Next supervision mission may review the results.

22. Research on Elimination of Alang-alang With Stylo. CRIA has published an interim report in Bahasa Indonesia. The tentative conclusions reported after 9 months observation are: (i) use of 2 kg of stylo seed appears to encourage better coverage by stylo, (ii) the different treatments on destruction of alang-

alang before sowing of seed has no effect on the growth of stylo. It is therefore better to burn alang alang without cutting, (iii) placement of TSP should be as close as possible to the seed, (iv) cuttings grow faster than seed, (v) 2 kg seed & 200 kg TSP per ha can suppress about 75% of alang alang 5-6 months after planting.

↑ expand

The Seed Farm/Nursery

23. The project is to establish a 200 ha seed farm and nursery at Baturaja (Schedule 2 Part 1A.12 loan agreement). Infrastructure was to be provided by DGT and the seed farm was to be operated by DG Food Crop Agriculture. An agreement was concluded between these two parties prior to Loan Effectiveness (Section 6.07(c)(IV)). So far only 70 ha seed farm has been established.

24. The mission and the Project Director met with the representatives of the Provincial Agricultural Service at Palembang to discuss action to be taken to establish a 200 ha seed farm at Baturaja and the following decisions were taken: (i) PMU will clear and prepare an additional 130 ha of land for sowing before October 1980, (ii) PMU will procure adequate quantities of fertilisers and agrochemicals for 200 ha before October, (iii) Agronomist PMU will work out the seed requirements for 200 ha in consultation with Kabupaten Agricultural Officer and PMU would request the Provincial Agricultural Service to supply certified stock seed of the required varieties, (iv) Provincial Agricultural Service will provide 2 PPL, 2 PPM and 2 PPS level officers for the additional 130 ha by September 1980. These officers will reside in Baturaja in houses to be provided by the PMU, (v) Provincial Agricultural Service will provide a thresher and seed cleaner, (vi) PMU and Provincial Agricultural Service would confirm these arrangements through an exchange of letters.

25. SIAP 1979-80 provides enough funds to meet the operating cost of a 70 ha farm and DIP 1980-81 provides fund for an additional 50 ha farm. Project Director agreed to make available extra funds for land clearing, cultivation and operating cost of an additional 80 ha.

26. PMU has cleared and ploughed once 25 ha of land in Village 6. Another 25 ha forest land in Village 8 and 80 ha forest land in Village 11 have also been selected for the seed farm to make 200 ha. These two areas would need a bulldozer for land clearing. Project Director proposed and the mission agreed that instead of the two blocks in Village 8 and 11 a 100 ha block which had a good source of irrigation would be selected from the Transit Farm. Project Director agreed to prepare this land for sowing before the next wet season.

27. Project Director should arrange to provide irrigation to all the blocks of the seed farm as otherwise it will be difficult to raise good quality seeds during dry season. Since all the blocks have rolling topography suitable soil conservation measures should also be taken.

28. The performance of the 70 ha seed farm continues to be disappointing. 7 ha of Seratus Malam variety of paddy in the last wet season was completely damaged by blast. Yield of C-22 and Medan varieties of paddy vary between 800-1000 kg/ha, that of groundnut about 800 kg/ha and of soybean about 500 kg/ha. Soybean was planted in February and harvested in May. No seed is being raised during the dry season.

Agricultural Extension Service

29. A temporary REC has been established in Baturaja and a PPM has been posted to the REC by the Provincial Agricultural Service. A permanent REC will be constructed by PMU according to a plan provided by Provincial Agricultural

Service. There are 6 PPLs of Provincial Agricultural Service and 8 PPLs of the project. PPLs activities need to supervise more closely by the PPM and the PPS.

30. In Way Abung no REC has yet been established. The Provincial Agricultural Service should establish one REC since there is no provision in the project for the same. 4 PPLs of Provincial Agricultural Service for the Training and Visit System are inadequate for 12000 families.

Rubber Development

31. The rubber development program continues to be satisfactory though the planting target for 1979/80 had a shortfall of just over 300 ha in Baturaja - this was primarily due to lack of an access road to the area concerned. Planting started in November/December and continued until May and June in Way Abung and Baturaja respectively. The long planting season will result in a variation in stand, with the late plantings of April through June being anything up to 6/9 months behind the November plantings.

Planting Program

	Baturaja		Way Abung	
Year	Program	Planted	Program	Planted
1976/77	400	400	205	205
1977/78	400	400	75	75
1978/79	500	473	400	387
1979/80	1,500	1,191	884	820
1980/81 1/	1,200	n.a	1,013	n.a
1981/82 1/	925	n.a	-	-
Total	4,600	2,464	2,500	1,487

1/. Assumes balance of 3,149 ha will be planted over two planting seasons 1980/81 and 1981/82.

32. The earlier plantings 1976/77 through 1978/79 are doing well and girthing is up to standard. The LCC is well established, but in the 1977/78 plantings in village II the tree row spraying has been excessively wide - approximately 1½ m either side. This has resulted in only a narrow strip of LCC being left in the interrow. Apart from the waste in destroying a good LCC, the resulting effect could be a fire hazard during the dry season, particularly as the canopies have not yet closed. When a good LCC has been established, the weeding policy up to and including year 3 should continue to be one of hand weeding circles using the cover removed as a mulch. PMU is to discuss this with the PTP X agricultural division.

Planting Program for 1980/81 and 1981/82

33. There is currently a balance of 3,149 ha to be planted under the project. This program will need to be spread over two years. The suggested program for 1980/81 being as follows:

Baturaja	Way Abung
1,200 ha	1,013 ha

PTP X have sufficient planting material in their nurseries to meet this program, but to-date no contract has been signed and land clearing has not been started. Top priority must be given to getting land clearing started and PMU have agreed to immediately allocate three crawler tractors and three MF285 wheel tractors for this work.

34. At Baturaja about 758 ha of the remaining unplanted rubber land is under alang-alang and these areas will be used in the 1980/81 program. The remainder of the area in Baturaja being a mixture of belukar and forest. At Way Abung, the areas are mainly alang-alang or belukar and pose no major problem as regards land clearing.

35. Detailed plans have still not been finalised for the distribution of rubber plots and future organisation of tapping, latex collecting and processing. Some of the plantings have above standard girthing and might well be brought into tapping after five years; this being the case processing facilities will be required in Baturaja by mid 1983. Funds for establishing a crumb factory by mid 1983 would need to be included in the 1981/82 DIP if construction is to commence early in 1982.

Pasture Development

36. The pasture establishment programs at both sites have made good progress. At Baturaja about 105 ha has been established in the holding ground area and comprises a mixture of Elephant Grass (35 ha), Setaria (3ha), Guatemala (10 ha), mixture of Brachiaria, Molases, Hamil and Legumes (50 ha) - the quality of these mixed pastures varies and one area of 25 ha will need re-sowing in September/October 1980.

37. The communal pastures at Baturaja are also making good progress and further areas are to be developed during the next wet season. The existing pastures are to be sub-divided between specific groups of settlers and a cut-and-carry policy established and supervised by project staff.

38. The transit ranch at Way Abung is being cleared and currently about 150 ha has been ploughed and harrowed - this will be planted up in the next wet season using a combination of grasses and legumes.

Cattle Procurement

39. Contracts have been awarded for the supply of 2,475 cattle - mainly Bali - for delivery over the next year starting with 500 head expected in July/August. In order to improve the balance between Bali and Ongole cattle, the next major procurement of cattle will concentrate on the purchase of 15 to 18 month old Ongole.

Garth Jones

PAE IRAM

MEMORANDUM

TO : Roy Saunders

DATE : 24 July 1980

FROM : Garth N. Jones

SUBJECT : Land Acquisition for Transmigration Projects

In keeping with your interest on the subject and my memo of July 1 on the legal status of land tracts in Jambi, I had the following item translated. I find this to be an excellent translation. The only suggestion I could make is that some of the Indonesian legal terminology had been retained. However, there are basically three kinds of rights that are important in the management process of transmigration.. They follows:

Hak Pengelolaan - Right to use/develop the land granted by the Minister of Home Affairs to the Department of Manpower and Transmigration.

Hak Pakai - General right to use the land.

Hak Milik - Full or exclussive use of the land.

There are two excellent books in English on agrarian law and relate the aspects --

Sudarso Gautama and Budi Harsono, Survey of Indonesian Economic Law - Agrarian Law and M.B. Hooker, Adat Law in Modern Indonesia (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1976).
The FAO Office has several mimeographed reports that provide some excellent information.

However it is difficult to find information on the management processes and problems concerning agrarian affairs. Thus, I found the attached extremely useful.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
PRESEN-
TATION BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
AGRARIAN AFFAIRS AT CONFERENCE ON
TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM AND PLANNING
FOR PELITA III

LAND ACQUISITION IN PREPARING TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM AND PLAN FOR PELITA III.

Assalamu'alaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh.

I. INTRODUCTION

The duties of the Ministry of Home Affairs in implementing Transmigration (Program) are to provide the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration with the land for transmigration sites and to process to completion the document evidencing its right of exploitation for the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration to be passed on to the transmigrants until they are issued the certificate of ownership. Thus the function of the Home Ministry is to support the implementation of Transmigration as the main function of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration.

To make Agraria duties in supporting transmigration a success, the implementation should always be based on (existing) laws/ordinances and the National mentality and discipline on the part of the implementing personnel, to make an orderly execution of government policy and development. Therefore in addition to basing his actions on Pancasila, Art. 33 par (3) of 1945 Constitution and Law No. 5/1960, the Home Minister in carrying out these duties also bases his actions on Law No. 5/1974 regarding the Basic Guidelines in administering Local Government, particularly arts 80 and 81, art. 11 of Law No. 3/1972 regarding Basic Guidelines on Transmigration, Inpres No. 1/1976 and President Decree No. 26/1978.

The essence of the foregoing Laws/Decree relating to the duties of the Agraria can be summed up as follows: the Minister of Home Affairs is responsible in providing the land for transmigration sites together with the rights to exploit it (Hak Pengelolaan) to the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, and in due time, to give the sertificate evidencing the right of its ownership (Hak Milik) to the transmigrants. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration is responsible to ensure that the implementation of transmigration will not conflict with land uses for other purposes, and should it affect a plot/crop belonging to (local) people, the problem should first be resolved, if possible, by way of compensation.

TAP MPR No. IV/MPR/78 (Decision of Congress) clearly states that the implementation of transmigration involves many sectors (lintas-sektoral), therefore it should be well coordinated, in line with the guidelines in GBHN/1978 which directed that Pelita III should put more balance between sectoral and regional developments, to make sectoral development in the regions perfectly in line with the regions priority and potentials, while regional development throughout the country should be an integral part in the making of Indonesia into one Unity, politically, economically, socially, culturally and in defense and security.

In regard to the foregoing account, and also to the consideration that implementation of transmigration is intended to hasten the process of regional development as a whole, the selection of proposed transmigration locations is inseparable to the National as well as the Regional development plans. Therefore in providing the land for transmigration sites, the Home Minister always listen to proposals and recommendations from other Ministries and bases (his decisions) on the proposal of the Governor (concerned). In deciding the locations for transmigration sites, the Governors (should) base their decisions on Inpres No. 1/1976, Law No. 5/1974, Law No. 5/1960, Law No. 3/1972, and should also exercise their authority to coordinate all actitivies in providing the lands for the purpose of development in general, and transmigration in

particular, to truely reflect the due implementation of Inpres No. 1/1976.

In seeking the proper location the Governors should collect (all relevant) data and materials from the the Directorate of Agrarian Affairs and other agencies to be processed by the Bappeda. In this context it is expected that the sectoral development plans can be processed by Bappeda to make them synchronized with other Regional development plans.

According to Presidential instruction No. 1/1976, the Governor is responsible to synchronize and coordinate all the agencies involved in providing land for transmigration and to resolve conflict between provision of land for transmigration and that for other purposes. This is in line with the Law No. 5/1974 which invests the Governor with power as Head of the Region (Province) and as representative of the Central Government and the Sole Holder of Authority in the (Provincial) Administration, making him responsible to coordinate the planning of all fields, thereby requiring him to give general directives in planning and implementing sectoral developments.

Law No. 5/1974 point 5 letter (c) II regarding Administrative Region and the General Explanation on the Law states that: in carrying out their duties, the Vertical (Line) Agencies should be under the coordination of the Head of the Region as the Representative of the (Central) Government. Consequently all Line Agencies should report on all of their plans and activities, provide all the required information and comply with the general directives given by the Head of the Region.

Therefore it is clear that the provision of land for Transmigration sites during the planning stages as well as a policy (regarding that matter) can not be simply determined by the Superior (Central Govt..-Level Agency) or by just one Agency, but should be synchronized with the (various) development plans of

other Ministries, and also with the plans, development potentials and priorities of the Region, all of these cannot be simply decided by the Superior.

Should dissynchronization occur, the matter should be brought to "musyawarah-mufakat" (discussion to reach consensus) by sincerely taking into account the community's aspiration, in essence, considering the interest of the entire community. In this way a synchronization between the sectoral/national development and Regional development will be reached, to reflect a development enspired by the ideals of Panca Sila democracy, the principle of "kekeluargaan" (fraternity), as addressed by 1945 Constitution.

In this connection the Ministry of Home Affairs/the Governor should use the above mechanism in handling land provision for transmigration, taking into account the socio-economic, socio-psychologic, defense/security and land-use aspects, as well as the compatibility between sectoral and regional developments, to make transmigration in the regions really in accord with the region's potentials and priorities.

Of particular importance, the benefit of transmigration should be enjoyed by the whole region in the form of accelerated development. Considering the potentials for rice field creation in the outer-islands are limited, it is imperative to consider the possibilities of developing small-holder estates (perkebunan rakyat) in line with the (existing) small-holder estate development program through :

- self-help projects.
- Nucleous Estate System (NES)
- Private Estate and Small-holder Development Project (PES).

Although this Estate Development (program) is not exclusively

intended for transmigration areas, however it will be appropriate to make full benefit of transmigrants' manpower, in line with the agriculture/estate intensification.

II. PROBLEMS ARISING IN THE PROCESS OF PROVIDING LAND FOR TRANSMIGRATION.

In providing land for transmigration, it frequently leads to (unfavorable) reactions from the local people, because of the following reasons :

1. They feel that their interest is being undermined through shrinkage in lands reserved for expansion of their settlement or source of livelihood (collecting forest products etc).
2. The loss of forest trees in transmigration project sites they used to make as sources for wild rubber,, rattan, etc.
3. The use of "adat" lands (by the project) without due "adat" procedure honored in the region, for instance by hearing the opinions and considerations of the local holders of adat authority.
4. The contrast in treatment of transmigrants as the newcomer as compared to that of the local people.

The foregoing accounts appear to be simple, however if the problems are not thoroughly resolved (before hand), they may become a source of future social problems threatening the security of the transmigrants and the local people as well.

Therefore in providing land for transmigration involving local people's lands or adat lands that are source of their income or livelihood, even in the form of forested land, a "musyawarah", a discussion to reach consensus, with the local holders of adat authority should be pursued, and if the use of such lands

and the (destruction) of productive trees are unavoidable, compensation should be paid. Most importantly, the efforts to provide land for transmigration should not offend the feeling of holders of adat authority or local people.

On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the Government is short in funds while the transmigration is so urgent and and requiring so much money. Therefore the Government has decided not to pay in money the compensation for the lands used by transmigration project, instead, it will provide public facilities/ infrastructure accompanied by the necessary Adat ceremonies (recognition).

III. PROCEDURE IN PROCESSING LAND FOR TRANSMIGRATION.

Based on the above, the procedure in providing land for transmigration should be carried out as follows :

1. If the prospective transmigration site lies on adat lands, the Governor makes the proposal, based on the recommendations of the Bupati after the lands have been surrendered by the Adat/Marga/desa community, endorsed by the Camat. If the land in question belongs to the Government under a title of a Ministry other than Ministry of Home Affairs, its status will be settled/coordinated by the Governor.

2. 2.1. The prospective transmigration site desired by the Ministy of Manpower and Transmigration or other Ministry/Public Works is submitted to the Governor.

   2.2. The Governor consults with the Bupati regarding :

   a. condition and status of the land.

   b. resolving the land's status with local people or other Ministry holding title over the land, in line with existing law/regulations.

c. handing-over of the land from the Adat Community or other Ministry.

3. Approach.

To facilitate the Agraria in carrying out its duties supporting the transmigration, the preparatory activities involving scouting for proper areas suitable for resettlement/transmigration sites should be done four years in advance, i.e., prior to the arrival of transmigrants on the sites. This is based on the following approximate schedule:

1 * locating new sites ..... 6 months

2 * processing the decisions (S.K.) on land provision for transmigration from the Bupati (S.K. Bupati) to the Governor (S.K. Gubernur) ..... 6 months

3 * designating areas to be cleared according to priorities based on sectoral planning such as Highway plan, plantation plan, industrial estate plan etc. ..... 3 months

4 * basic mapping together with more detailed mapping on land use, field quality, land status, tree density, analysis on land use and layout to prepare a land use master plan (fatwa tata guna tanah)..... 6 months

5 * boundary mapping, resolving land status and compensation for local people's plants. 6 months

6 * issuing "land exploitation right" (hak pengelolaan tanah) to the Dept. of Manpower and Transmigration .....-..... 3 months

7 * Detailed layout design for settlement areas ..... 3 months

8 * preparation to receive transmigrants, among others, land clearing ..... 6 months

9 * surveying/dividing plots to prepare issuance of certificates evidencing right of ownership on the land ..... 3 months

10 * construction of houses ..... 3 months

11 * spare time for possible delays, such as in dropping of fund etc. ..... 3 months

Experience teaches that the first year of Pelita III handles simultaneously works for the first year with those for years 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the same Pelita. To prevent repetition of bitter past experiences, the preliminary works of locating prospective transmigration sites should be carried out in orderly plans to avoid working hastily in "crashes". Thus if 200,000 ha of land per year should be allocated for agriculture expansion by bringing in 100,000 families of new transmigrants, it means that each year 500,000 ha of land should be made available, or activities in the first year of Pelita III to locate transmigration sites (new lands) (should) cover a total of 4 x 500,000 ha = 2,000,000 ha (sic). Thus anytime the World Bank (or other agencies) comes to provide loan for transmigration on a certain site/location, the transmigration agency will be able to clearly point to a certain site and show its plans because the right to exploit the site has already in its hands.

Proposed transmigration sites occupying lands belonging to local people/adat community should have been definitely surrendered by the local people through the local administration, i.e., from the desa (village)/Marga/Adat community, endorsed by the Camat and Bupati. These steps should be duely followed because the Government should be able to guarantee that the transmigrants as newcomers to the new location should not be inconvenienced or become poorer than

when they were at their place of origin, materially as well as in morale, and they should be able to integrate themselves with the local community, to accelerate the local development, and consequently their future should be ensured. Improvement in their lot will encourage spontaneous transmigrants of larger number.

In addition, it should be borne in mind that the requirement to open up new lands is increasing, while area of available lands is not. Concentrated fertile (virgin) areas are diminishing, while on the other hand patches of such land are scattered in various regions. These facts lead to a conclusion that resettlements in large concentrations cannot be maintained in the future, therefore we have to begin a shift towards scattered resettlement of transmigrants among existing local settlements (kampungs). And this requires us to stave off adverse impression among the local population who feel they are being neglected in contrast to the newcomers who get top priority in everything, or the local people's bitternes because their land have been taken away without a "musyawarah", or to prevent dissatisfaction among the transmigrants themselves because they fail to adapt to the new place being different in environment than their place of irigin. (Disappointment may result for example) if wet-land paddy farmers (from Bumiayu for instance) are transmigrated into a hilly region, or a well-irrigated wide land cannot be immediately turned into paddy fields because the transmigrants that were brought into the area were not proficient in tilling wet fields. Such cases are a real waste of money, time, resources and technology.

These make it necessary for us to think of "transmigrasi sisipan" (putting small groups of transmigrants among existing settlements) early, because such transmigration is more integrative, among the people involved themselves, (and also in the handling) by the agencies in charge. The problem

here is to avoid the movement of uncontrolled spontaneous transmigrants who occupy areas not intended for them.

4. Implementation Steps.

Steps taken in processing land for transmigration is illustrated in the following chart.

Description.

Steps 1 : Location proposal (48 months before settlement).
The location proposal originates from the Provincial Directorate of Agrarian Affairs of the provinces selected as receiving areas. Proposal is issued 48 months before settlement. The proposal may also originate from several sectoral plans which have been acknolwedged by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The incoming location proposals are then reviewed by using Land Use Map (Map A) and Map of Available Lands (Map B) so that the types of land use and the physical condition (slope etc) of the proposed areas can be roughly known. Identification survey, if necessary, can be conducted to obtain more complete local data. These tasks are carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Steps 2 : Decision letter on location designation (36 months before settlement).
The final/definite decision on land designation takes the form of Governor's decree stating that certain areas are alloted for transmigration settlement. Such decree is issued within 36 months before settlement, indicating a rough estimate on boundaries and area. The land designation decision may be accompanied with topographical or land use map (if there is no such maps, a check can be done). These tasks are carried

out by the Provincial Government concerned under the guidance and direction of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs).

Step 3 : Decision on Transmigration area (33 months before settlement).

a). The location proposal and land designation decision are discussed as the main topics in Bakoptrans (Transmigration Coordination Board) between the various sectors (agencies) meetings chaired by the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration. Opening of new settlement area/transmigration area must be supported by plans/activities in other sectors, such as production by highway and irrigation facilities, labor market by industrial and plantation activities, health by establishment of Puskesmas and education by establishment of school etc. Using activities matrix of various sectors, the most promising transmigration site is selected, i.e., the one which is to get the most supports from the various sectors, and the area is adjusted to the number of transmigrants to be received.

b) If the proposed site has been proposed by a number of Ministries, Bakoptrans should synchronize this proposal with that from the Ministry of Home Affairs/Governor. If agreement with the proposal from the Ministry of Home Affairs/Governor has not been reached, a solution should be found with the Governor concerned by considering facts in the region, to make the implementation acceptable to the Governor. (The Governor is the representative of the Central Government in the Province).

Step 4 : Site Inventory (30 months before settlement).

On areas decided not to be opened up immediately for transmigration, a cooperation is sought between two Kabupaten administrations to make condition and situation more ripe for future projects, to be proposed later after further development, while on areas selected for immediate transmigration, a basic mapping with a scale of 1 : 5000 is made for further inventory on land use, field (site) quality, trees density, land status mapping, topographical mapping and collection of local socio-economic data.

These tasks are carried out 30 months before settlement by the Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Step 5 : Master Plan On Land Use. (Fatwa Tata Guna Tanah).

Field data compiled from the transmigration locations will be analyzed for land use and layout design to establish the master plan on land use. This master plan is further used as the basis to issue title on a piece of land (in this location). These tasks are carried out by the Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Step 6 : Boundary Measurement, Status of Right on Land and Summary on Land Investigation (27 months prior to settlement).

Boundary measurement work is conducted by the Directorate of Land Registration, Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, on the proposed transmigration location whose master plan has been issued. At the same time, using land status map, the Directorate of Titles on Land (Direktorat Pengurusan Hak-Hak Tanah), Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs, together with the Committee A of local administration

conduct land investigation to establish the status of lands in the proposed transmigration location, and if necessary it is then followed by giving compensation to the local owners for their lands and plants located there. These works are conducted 27 months prior to settlement.

Step 7 : Title on Right of Exploitation (16 months prior to settlement).

On areas which already have a Masterplan On Land Use, a Boundary Map, and whose local people have been given compensation on their properties, a title evidencing "Right of Exploitation" can be issued to the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, 16 months prior to settlement by the transmigrants. Using this title, the holder can arrange the implementation of the plan on this land, and may also use it as a security to obtain credit from a bank.
The title on Right of Exploitation is issued by the Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Step 8 : Detailed Layout

Layout designs covering location of transmigrants village, road network in the complex, public facilities such as school, health center/hospital, houses of workship, sports field, market, office building etc., can be arranged for the areas definitely to be opened for transmigration. At the same time the types of transmigrants business including agriculture are also determined. The detailed layout is done by the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration or Ministry of Public Works.

Step 9 : Preparation for Supporting Sectors & Land Clearing.

Using the detailed Layout Design as the basis, preparation for the activities of sectors to be incolved in a certain transmigration location, such as: Education & Culture,Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation, Forestry, Health etc., is carried out under the supervision of the Coordinating Board. At the same time the Ministry of Public Works performs the land clearing of the location. The ministry of Manpower and Transmigration recruits the prospective transmigrants in the donor area. Donor area should be found with physical conditions as close as possible with those of the recipient area.

Step 10 : Measurement of the Lots. (9 months prior to settlement).

After land clearing operations have been completed, the Directorate of Land Registration divides the site into lots for each transmigrant family based upon the detailed Layout Design previously established; this work is carried out 9 months before settlement of transmigrants. Meanwhile, activities of supporting sectors and transmigrants preparation in the donor area will go on.

Step 11 : Constructing Transmigrant Housing & Settlement Facilities.

The next activity is building transmigrants houses and other facilities (houses of worship; school, community buildings, office buildings, market etc.,). This work is performed by the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration.

Step 12 : Bringing-in the Transmigrants

After the land has been cleared, housing, farm land and minimum public facilities made ready, the transmigrants are brought in from their donor areas. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration is fully responsible for dispatching the transmigrants from the donor to the recipient areas. As far as possible, the transmigrants will be brought in after the completion of all facilities and should not be at the beginning of the planting season.

Step 13 : Issuing the Certificates

After the names of transmigrants occupying the lots have been definitely determined, the Provincial Directorate of Agrarian Affairs issues certificate to each head of transmigrant family evidencing the Right of Use (on the family's land); it is done within 6 months after settlement. It is recommended that certificates on ownership will only be issued to the transmigrants after about 5 years of settlement which shows they definitively settle in the location and will not move out. Meanwhile the certificate on ownership can be kept by the local transmigration agency.

Step 14 : Maintenance Period.

The maintenance period will last for two years during which the Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration will give guidance and extension to the transmigrants and will be fully responsible for anything happening in the location. During this maintenance period aids in the form of food stuff and technical assistance will be given through the local Transmigration Agency. During this maintenance period the transmigrants will also be led to quickly adapt themselves to the new environment.

Step 15 : Complete Integration.

After the two-year maintenance period, the transmigrants are assumed to be capable of integrating completely into the pattern of the local community. Further development and protection of the transmigration community will be handed over to the local administration. After this period, the transmigrants will be treated equally, they will have the same rights and responsibilities as the local people.

IV. CONCLUSION

Provision of land for transmigration location through the above mentioned procedure with regard to socio-psychological and other local aspects will ensure the success of transmigration program and at the same time maintains National Stability and security.

Issuance of Title to Exploit the Land to the Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration is meant to provide it with the legal power to safely implement the physical works and make plans for the land's further uses in line with the Ministry's functions and duties.

Therefore the land provided with title of exploitation should be freed of any third party's claim in the first place.
To that end, the Ministry of Home Affairs which is responsible for providing land for transmigration should always take preventive measures in carrying out that responsibility to prevent social unrest.

People interest as prescribed by Panca Sila and Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution should be given top priority for fulfillment.

Dealing with land problems involving people interest through harmonious discussion and listening to people's aspirations is in essence a manifestation of Panca Sila principles and therefore should be promoted.

To sum it up, those are the aspects that should be considered in Acquiring Lands for the Planning and Implementing the Transmigration Program in Pelita III. Hopefully this will be useful in carrying out your duties.

Jakarta, 23 - 1 - 1980

FOR THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AGRARIAN AFFAIRS

Seal & Signature

D A R Y O N O

EDI
Training Materials

Case Study and Exercise Series

Problem

AC-180-P
Aug 80

Land Settlement Policy

"The generally favorable record of Bank-assisted settlement projects reflect in part, the large volume of loans to the well-administered Malaysian settlement program in which technical efficiency and financial performance appear to be high."

The quote is taken from the Bank's Issues Paper on "Agricultural Land Settlement".

One of the first large scale settlement schemes in Malaysia, partly financed by the Bank, is the Jengka Triangle. The scheme consists of three projects. The first became effective in December 1968 and was completed at the end of 1975. The second two projects are near completion. Jengka was the first attempt for the large scale development of virgin lands. The agency entrusted with the executing of the program was the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA).

In order to determine whether the expected benefits justify similar projects in Malaysia and elsewhere the attached review of FELDA operations was undertaken. It was based mainly on experience with the Jengka projects and appraisal reports of the Bank's three Jengka projects. Subsequent developments have been taken into account to illustrate the development of the Association.

Participants are asked to evaluate:

(a) replicability of Jengka type projects in their countries;

(b) the specific design aspects of this type of project; and

(c) issues of implementation and management.

Prepared by: Dieter Elz

Case Study - Land Settlement Policy

Table of Contents

List of Tables

I. THE MALAYSIAN ECONOMY 1/

Country Background

With a 1976 per capita GNP of US$860, Malaysia is one of the more prosperous countries in Southeast Asia. The country has a relatively favorable population density (averaging about 100 persons per square mile) and is rich in land and mineral resources. In Peninsular Malaysia (where almost 85% of the population resides) almost 4 million acres could be added to the 8 million acres now under cultivation; in Sabah and Sarawak, which have much lower population densities, over 4 million additional acres could be developed for cultivation. The country is predominantly agricultural, with the agricultural sector accounting for almost half of employment and a third of total output. From 1960-75, Malaysia's GNP increased on average by almost 7% yearly. Of particular note is the relatively high growth rate of agricultural output, which averaged about 6% a year during this period. At the same time, progress was made in reducing the country's dependence on rubber exports through diversification to palm oil, rapid development of timber resources, and growth of manufactured goods production and exports.

The most distinctive characteristic of Malaysia is its ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and religious pluralism, broadly based on the Malay (55%), Chinese (34%), and Indian (9%) populations. This fundamental ethnic diversity is the central political and economic issue in Malaysia. At the time of independence (1957), division of interest was reached between the dominant ethnic groups, the Malays and the Chinese. The result was that the 1960s were characterized by the political dominance of the Malays and the economic dominance of the Chinese.

Despite the respectable macro-economic performance during the 1960s and 1970s, the division of interest promoted two interrelated and fundamental problems: (a) racial imbalance and (b) serious and widespread poverty. Poor households are found predominantly in the rural areas, with agricultural activity the prime source of income. In 1970, 80% of the Malays in Peninsular Malaysia were employed in the rural sector, primarily in traditional agriculture, compared to only a little over half of non-Malays. Conversely, in the urban areas the non-Malay share of jobs exceeded 75%.

The Government's long term plan aims to maintain a high growth rate and to eliminate poverty through public investment and programs directed toward the poor. Achievement of racial adjustment would be through controls and quotas. Since most of the poor live in rural areas and receive the bulk of their income from agriculture, the principal Government anti-poverty programs are directed toward rural households. Government agricultural programs fall into two basic categories: in situ development and new land development. In situ development involves increasing the productivity of

---

1/ The analysis reflects the situation around 1976 since at that time investment decisions based on Jengka experiences were made.

small farmers by supplying them with irrigation, drainage, improved inputs, better access to credit and by teaching them better farming practices. New land development aims to develop previously uncultivated land and to settle on it people with little or no land of their own, thereby providing them with the means to earn a better living and at the same time relieving the population pressure on already occupied agricultural land.

The main agencies entrusted with replantings and land consolidation are RISDA (Rubber Smallholder Development Authority) and FELCRA (Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority). The main agency for land development is the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA). By 1977 total land development by all agencies in Peninsular Malaysia was about 140,000 acres. About three-fourths of this area was developed by FELDA.

The Agricultural Sector and Agricultural Policy Objectives

The agricultural sector holds a pre-eminent position in Malaysia's economy. In 1977 it contributed around one third of GDP, more than one half of employment and almost 60% of foreign exchange earnings, the latter mostly based on rubber and oil palm products, valued at about US$1.1 billion or 40% of exports.

Malaysia occupies a predominant position in the world market for both rubber and palm oil. Agricultural production has grown at about 6% p.a. since 1970 and this trend is expected to continue in the near future. Continued growth depends heavily on increased exports. The strategy of export-led agricultural growth in rubber and palm oil is predicated on favorable demand prospects, Malaysia's physical comparative advantages and the high degree of competitiveness in these commodities developed over many years. Pressure to export these commodities is also a function of the relatively limited scope for import substitution in grains, dairy products and meats, which together represent the bulk of imports.

Of the 8 million cultivated acres in Peninsular Malaysia, rubber occupies about 4.3 million; oil palms 1.3 million; and coconuts 0.5 million for a total of more than 6 million acres under permanent tree crops, of which almost two thirds are in small holdings. The only other major crop is padi with one million acres. Other crops (all below 100,000 acres each) are pineapple, cocoa, tapioca, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee and groundnuts. Smallholdings and rural poverty are largely concentrated in rubber, padi and coconut areas.

The main objectives of agricultural development policy are:

(1) the eradication of rural poverty;

(2) reinforcing Malaysia's predominant role in natural rubber and palm oil production; and

(3) giving added impetus and more stability to development and foreign earnings by introducing new export crops.

II. FELDA

FELDA was established in 1956 as a federal statutory agency headquartered in Kuala Lumpur to carry out land development and settlement projects.

From 1957 to 1960 FELDA allocated funds to state corporations and land boards for federally approved land development schemes. Poor coordination and other problems resulted in new legislation, which in 1960 gave FELDA direct responsibility for planning and implementation of land development projects. These projects include land clearing and planting, village and infrastructure development, selection and placement of settlers, scheme management, provision of credit, and processing and marketing of settlers' produce.

FELDA operates semi-autonomously under the Ministry of Land and Regional Development. Operating policy is set and overall supervision is provided by a Board consisting of 12 members which includes representatives of both the public and private sector. In the course of its history, FELDA underwent a series of organizational changes. These became necessary to effectively handle the expanding settlement development and organize the growing number of subsidiary corporations which handle specific aspects of FELDA's operations, such as village stores, processing of settlers produce, marketing, trading, transportation, and latex handling. FELDA is developing a research capability to assist Malaysian agricultural diversification. Each of these corporations has its own Board and is intended to operate largely independently on a day to day basis with its own staffing and sources of finance, while FELDA provides coordination and supervision. This major decentralization effort has been both relatively well timed and executed. The entire organization is headed by the group chairman, who is FELDA's chief executive officer and who is also a member of the group. The main features of the 1980 organization and management structure are shown in Annex 1.

FELDA's staff numbered 4,800 at the end of 1976. Of these roughly 75% were in the field directly involved with area and scheme management. Ninety percent of staff is under 40. Staf intake has ranged from 300 to 400 p.a. Staff expansion and promotions are based on a vigorous inservice training program supplemented by specific technical instruction conducted at seven locations.

FELDA's Performance

At December 31, 1976 FELDA had: (a) developed 813,000 acres of land (of which 516,000 acres for oil palms, 283,000 acres for rubber, 10,000 acres of sugarcane and 4,000 acres of cocoa); (b) settled about 40,000 families; and (c) built 19 palm oil mills with a total capacity of about 750 tons ffb per hour and 3 rubber factories.

FELDA Administration, Finance and Income

FELDA by now has an integrated, complex administrative system, which includes a sophisticated data processing development. Build-up and operation of this sytem has not been without problems which have been aggravated by staff quality and high turn over particularly in the early years of the operation. FELDA puts emphasis on training but in many cases trainees have left for more remunerative jobs in private industry.

The size of the settler's net income is in part determined by the charges FELDA levies for development expense, other services and reserves. These charges are the sources of cash surpluses retained by FELDA, Table 1. Insofar as FELDA's earnings reflect a deliberate policy by government to subsidze its land settlement authority, the surplus is not a function of project benefits but of transfers of funds within the public sector.

Government loans to FELDA's development budget carry an interest-free grace period of five years and another five-year period of repayments during which simple interest of 5-1/2% accrues. After this 10-year grace period, loans are repaid at a 5-1/2% compound rate during a 15-year repayment period. These terms are equivalent to a loan with about 3-3/4% interest repayable over 25 years. On the other hand, settlers repay FELDA over 15 years at 6-1/4% compound interest. Interest on development expenditures (including settlers' wages) is compounded during the development period (about 5 years for oil palm and 7 years for rubber). The time-lag between settlers' and FELDA's loan repayments (as distinct from the spread in interest rates) is by far the more significant element for FELDA's surpluses.

The rapid accumulation of FELDA's surpluses is a measure of FELDA's success and achievements. FELDA is one of the few settlement programs which generates surpluses as well as higher than expected settler incomes. By the same token, the accumulation of surpluses raises issues of policy with regard to the objectives and means of the land settlement programs.

III. PROJECT FEATURES

Land Development

FELDA's approach to land development and settlement is based on the concept of providing a "package deal" to settlers. This means that apart from opening new land and planting main crops such as rubber, oil palm, sugar cane and cocoa, FELDA's activities must also include establishment of physical and institutional infrastructure conducive to both the economic and social well-being of settlers.

Land Allocation

Project land is owned by the States, but is allocated to FELDA for development. FELDA signs an agreement with the farmers that land titles will revert from FELDA to the State Governments after development and hence to the settlers themselves, when their debts to FELDA have been repaid about 20 years after settlement. Farmers on FELDA's first three rubber schemes received title in 1977.

FELDA's rubber settlers have always been assigned a specific plot of 10 acres before tapping begins and are responsible for its maintenance. Subdivision and absentee ownership are not permitted. In oil palm the plantations are split into "blocks" of 200 acres corresponding to 20 families living in self-administering clusters in the village. An oil palm settler cannot associate with any particular trees. Maintenance and harvesting are carried out as group activities.

Land Preparation, Planting, Maintenance

Before FELDA begins the development of the land and in accordance with a time schedule which meets FELDA's requirements, marketable timber is extracted from the forest by licensees under the supervision of the State Forest Department. Afterwards land is cleared and planted by contractors. FELDA's success is inseparable from the growth of its team of local contractors, whose own operations, based largely on hand labor, were brought to a high degree of precision: Competition in this sector increased substantially with the result that contractor unit cost between mid-1960 and 1973 increased very little. Tables 2 and 3 indicate per unit cost for rubber and oil palm for 1977.

The labor force needed for land clearing, preparation, planting and early maintenance is hired by contractors. Settlers take over the operation of the schemes about two years after planting. They are paid wages until about 5 years after oil palm plantings and 7 years after rubber plantings. At that time, yields are sufficient to provide an adequate income for the settler and to enable him to start loan repayments. Settler wages are part of agricultural development cost and form part of the settler's loan obligation. Oil palm nursery establishment and maintenance is carried out directly by FELDA staff, using locally recruited labor.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure development expenditures such as those for access and village roads and water supplies are met from Government funds, provided under the Annual Estimates of the Ministry of Land and Regional Development. The funds are reallocated to the Public Works Department for the implementation of the projects. Expenditures on the development of other infrastructure such as schools, clinics, police posts, postal services and public telephones are met from Government funds provided under the Estimates of the respective implementing Ministries. These funds are not made available to FELDA directly but are released to implementing departments by the respective Ministries on the advice of FELDA.

Settlement

Settlers Selection and Services

Land settlement sponsored by the Federal Government is intended to support its policy for helping the Malay people to catch up to the non-Malays. This preference is reflected in the Jengka Triangle, where 98% of families settled in 1977 were Malay, 1% were Chinese, and 1% were Indian (the proportion of these three groups in the population of Peninsular Malaysia as a whole is 53/35/11, with Malays better represented than that in rural areas).

Apart from ethnic and regional criteria, FELDA's selection process favors the landless and sets a upper limit of two acres on the size of the farm already belonging to the applicant (which in theory he must give up, to family or others, on moving to the Triangle). It insists on minimum standards of education and gives extra points for farming experience but does not make that a requirement. The applicant must be married, in good health, and between 18 and 35 years of age (the age range was lowered from 19 and 45 in order to bar older men who may live out the 20-year repayment period). There is no shortage of prospective settlers and not more than 2% of them abandon FELDA schemes after they have established their homes.

Settlers arrive on the schemes about two years after clearing and then sign the first of settler's agreement which entitles them to a FELDA loan to cover all agricultural development, housing, and houselot expenses during development. At the end of the immature crop period, if the scheme manager considers the settler's performance satisfactory, the settler signs the second part of his agreement. This entitles him to become an "occupier in expectation of title" to approximately ten acres of rubber or oil palm. Once the settler has paid off his loan, over 16 years commencing on the sixth year after palm planting and on the seventh year after rubber planting, theoretically the land is assigned to him individually and he can start managing his property alone or as a member of a cooperative or corporate group. While this applies to rubber, the phase-out problem has not been solved for oil palm.

Each settler family receives a house with a 0.25 acre garden plot. The full cost of the house (M$1800 in 1974) is charged to the settler's loan.

The Federal Government provides a treated water supply to each village and constructs and staffs educational, health, postal, telephone and other communal facilities. These services would be supplied free to the settlement community. Roads are built and maintained by the regional branch of the Public Works Department (PWD). These services would also be supplied free of charge to the settler.

Settler Income

Monthly incomes during the period of immaturity vary from M$98 to M$162. On oil palm schemes these incomes are wage payments, which continue for the first two to three years of harvest until the incomes reach a subsistence minimum level of M$100/month. 1/ On rubber schemes the wage system is dropped after the sixth year, when the harvest begins. If wages would fall below M$100/month FELDA would make up the difference between this level and wage earnings. Subsistence payment would be added to the loan accounts. Settlers' wages and loan account for 10 acres rubber and oil palm holdings are shown in Tables 4-7 (1972 prices).

Wages paid during the period of immaturity were M$4.00/day. These wages do not compare favorably with contract labor, which was around M$7.00/day. But they are higher than what the typical settler used to earn. Thus, for the four years after their arrival oil palm settlers are on the average slightly better off than they were before joining the scheme, and they have the expectation of an assured higher income.

After crop maturity is reached incomes are approximately M$5,000, or US$2,200 (assuming 1976 prices), up until year 21 (from clearing) when loan repayments are completed. They are also equal to four times the average income of Malaysia's poor rural and urban families, the group from which the settlers were drawn.

These figures all refer to oil palm. Rubber earnings, given present price projections, are expected to be significantly lower - in the order of 70% of the oil palm earnings.

Loans to settlers would be at 6-1/4% for oil palms repayable over 22 years including 7 years of grace, for rubber repayable over 23 years including 8 years grace. At all times before the loan is fully repaid the settler is required to sell his produce to FELDA or latex plants. Loan repayments, mill processing costs including amortization charges, and handling costs are deducted by FELDA before making payments to settlers.

Settlers repay most costs for the development of their holdings. The only elements of subsidy are an interest rate on loans that is lower than commercial rates by about 2% and a scale for management charges that would probably mean that repayments would be below FELDA's administration costs. It is the Government's present policy that interest rates for agriculture should be subsidized if necessary to assure minimum rural income levels. It is also its policy that management costs, which are similar to extension services, should be paid by settlers only after their annual incomes reach M$3,600.

1/ This figure was about M$70/month before 1977.

Processing

FELDA owns 19 palm oil and 3 rubber factories. Planning, specifications, supervision of construction and management of their factories is done by the authority. Settlers are required to deliver their produce to FELDA mills. The efficiency of running these units depends greatly on capacity utilization and management.

These factors determine, of course, the cost of processing and management. On both accounts complaints have been made. FELDA charges a processing fee to cover these costs and deducts loan repayments from payments to farmers. Rubber settlers deliver their rubber in latex and scrap forms. Collection centers for these two products have been established. FELDA processes the rubber in its own factories or sells it to the Malaysian Rubber Development Corporation (MARDEC). Rubber settlers have an incentive not to deliver to FELDA collection stations or factories since rubber can be traded through middlemen and settlers would be able to avoid loan repayments. This does not apply to oil palm since the fresh fruit bunches (ffb) of the palm have to be processed in factories. In this commodity FELDA has a captive market. Harvesting, collection and transportation of ffb's is arranged and executed by the authority based on the block system.

Marketing of the oil and rubber is done by FELDA which has an international marketing system. The authority also owns a fractioning plant for further processing of the oil. Apart from a few brief periods, palm oil prices have been very favorable. This was one of the most important factors which helped to make the FELDA settlement development profitable. Rubber prices have not been so favorable and FELDA was forced to make adjustments to rubber settlers loan repayments.

Procurement and Input Distribution

For projects not financed by international agencies FELDA uses its established exclusive arrangements with local suppliers. For projects partly financed from sources outside Malaysia, international competitive bidding applies to items which are suitable for such procedures. Foreign suppliers did not attempt to compete for the agricultural contract operations which remained with local firms.

The distribution of inputs is also handled by FELDA. Since the whole operation is run like a giant estate, procurement and distribution is essentially efficient.

Cost per Settler

FELDA in 1975 estimated an average cost per settler of US$12,000 for all its schemes. The Bank's Issues Paper on land settlement (1978) shows US$18,900 for Jengka Stage I, and US$18,000 for Jengka Stage II (and US$15,000 for Jengka Stage III). Whatever the definition, there is no disagreement that the FELDA schemes are among the most expensive rainfed settlement projects anywhere in the developing world. The high cost of the FELDA operation is often compared unfavorably with those other schemes (though in fairness to FELDA many of them exclude from their tables costs of some services and infrastructure which FELDA adds without embarrassment). Costs per family at Jengka are roughly double the limit which the Bank has set for itself in the Indonesian program.

Review

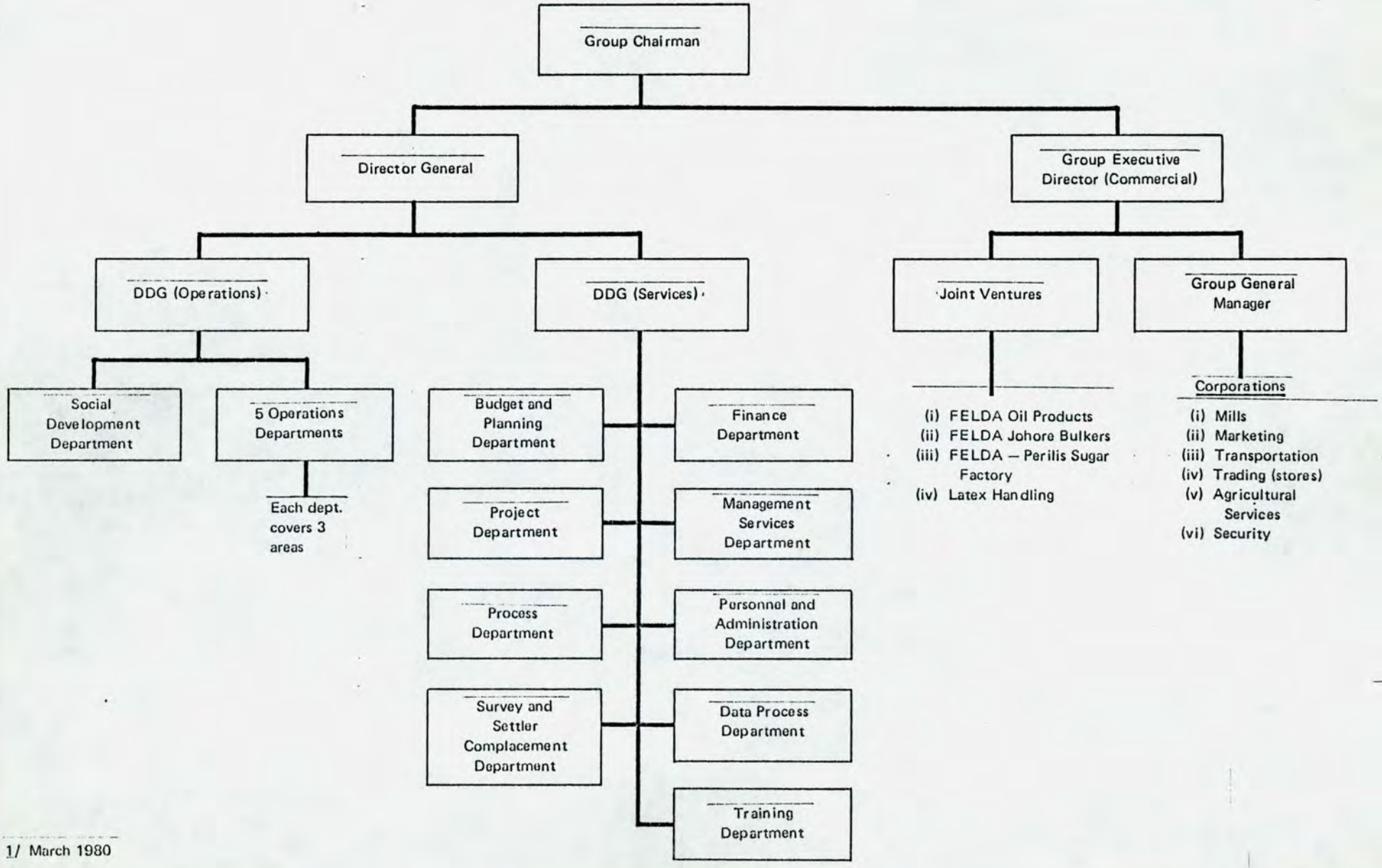
FELDA is one of a few land development agencies in the world which has succeeded in reaching its settlement and income objectives. FELDA morale is high, its image excellent, and professionals interviewed in the private agree that the growth of FELDA to its present position as the largest palm oil producer in the world has been remarkable. The settlement approach, however, does not meet entirely the strategy of more social oriented schemes. In contrast to the FELDA approach these schemes would entail:

(1) low unit costs;
(2) maximum use of settler labor in the development phase, including
(3) self-help housing;
(4) a major role for annual food crops;
(5) moderate increments in cash income for those selected;
(6) secondary emphasis on full employment of the adult couple;
(7) individual, owner-operated farms with recognized boundaries;
(8) use of existing government agencies;
(9) early phase-out of special authorities;
(10) encouragement of spontaneous rather than sponsored settlement.

Another criticism of the FELDA approach derives from the authority's position on self-help. The contracting of the initial clearing and building programs is not consistent with the emphasis on self-reliance stressed in many "new style" projects. FELDA describes disappointing experiences with self-help experiments in the late 1950s. It has transferred these assignments, one by one, to professionals. FELDA suggests, as did others interviewed, that the typical Malay settler is not keen to tame the forest by individual effort. FELDA's involvement also extends to the issue of detachment, or phase-out. Unlike other Bank projects (such as the New Britain program, which was designed for speedy transfer to Ministry of Agriculture officers) Jengka will apparently enjoy a continuing FELDA presence in the field as well as the factory. Many settlers have requested such a continuing presence by FELDA in ongoing schemes.

FELDA can claim, on the basis of its own settlement experience, and the relative per capita wealth and potential of Peninsular Malaysia (especially vis-a-vis its neighbor, Indonesia), that the Banks´ more social oriented model simply does not apply to it. The virgin islands are disappearing, and FELDA admits that new settlement patterns may have to be fashioned to accommodate the increase in "land hunger". But neither FELDA nor the majority of its domestic critics accepts the income policy proposed by the Bank´s Paper, on Settlement and the risk therein of deferring the solution of rural poverty to future generations.

FELDA ORGANIZATION[1/]



1/ March 1980

ANNEX 1

Table 1. FELDA Cash Flow[a]
(M$ million)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	Projected 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cash Inflow										
Loans from:										
Federal Government [c]		150.4	150.4	152.5	154.2	127.4	91.2	70.4	35.7	20.5
Bank		43.2	44.5	37.9	27.1	20.4	9.5	-	-	-
Government grants for admin. expenses & pilot projects		69.3	72.0	74.4	75.6	70.9	70.8	70.3	67.5	65.6
Settler loan repayments										
Oil palm		18.9	22.1	32.4	43.0	53.5	71.1	75.3	84.9	93.9
Rubber		10.2	11.8	15.7	20.4	22.8	27.5	32.4	37.7	41.9
Loan repayments from subsidiaries										
Sugar milling company		2.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Felmill		19.0	21.9	25.9	24.9	27.4	30.7	35.0	37.5	35.8
General reserve fund										
Management fees [d]		5.2	6.2	7.7	9.9	12.4	14.7	16.9	19.1	20.8
Others		1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Investment earnings [e]		0.4	0.7	0.9	5.3	7.7	9.8	11.5	12.6	14.0
Total cash inflow		320.4	333.7	351.3	364.0	345.8	328.5	314.9	298.0	295.5
Less										
Total cash outflow (see Table 2)		284.0	298.3	303.0	293.5	271.5	253.4	231.4	213.6	211.3
Surplus for year		36.4	35.4	48.3	70.5	74.3	75.1	83.5	84.4	84.2
Interest @ 6% [f]		17.1	20.3	24.0	29.0	35.1	41.7	48.9	56.9	65.4
Cumulative surplus	266.5	320.0	375.7	448.0	547.5	656.9	773.7	906.1	1,047.4	1,197.0

[a] continued

Table 1. continued
(M$ million)

	1977	1978	1979	Projected 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
sh Outflow									
Loans to schemes	130.9	148.7	153.6	134.8	109.8	77.9	51.4	27.5	12.7
Loans to mills corporation	40.4	32.4	25.8	32.6	26.6	16.0	13.3	5.8	5.5
Pilot projects - coffee/cocoa	6.5	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.6	-	-
Loan repayment									
Direct to Federal Government	13.0	16.8	22.4	26.2	31.3	46.8	57.1	72.0	91.9
Through Government:									
ADB	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
OECF	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Bank	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	12.9	26.7	30.1	30.1	30.1
Administrative expenses	62.8	65.6	69.2	71.5	67.7	68.2	68.7	67.5	65.6
Investments:									
Mills corporation	17.3	13.9	11.1	13.9	11.4	6.8	5.9	2.5	2.4
Kernel crushing plan	3.0	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others - say	-	-	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	-
Total cash outflow	284.0	298.3	303.0	293.5	271.5	253.4	231.4	213.6	211.3

Excludes trust funds of FELDA. The cash flow ignores new land development after 1980 (the end of the Third Malaysia Plan).

For projects other than those financed from specific sources such as the Bank.

Management fee of M$5 per ton ffb for oil palm; yields based on FELDA's normal expectations.

Assumed dividends of 10% on equity of all subsidiaries except for the Sugar Milling Company where 8% has been assumed.

On opening balance plus 1/2 of year's surplus, being average build-up for the year.

Table 2. FELDA FIELD DEVELOPMENT COST PER ONE ACRE OF OIL PALM

(M$ 1977)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Payments to Contractors							
Land clearing to planting							
Felling	52.2	26.1	8.7	-	-	-	87.0
Burning	-	5.4	0.6	-	-	-	6.0
Pruning, stacking, reburning	-	65.7	7.3	-	-	-	73.0
Upgrading of roads and culverts							
Latenting	-	-	-	22.0	44.0	-	66.0
Culverts	-	-	-	-	42.0	-	42.0
Other							
Timber removal	-	11.7	1.3	-	-	-	13.0
Harvesters' paths	-	12.6	1.4	-	-	-	14.0
Drains	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Supplying/maintenance	-	0.7	7.9	1.5	-	-	10.1
Pest/disease control	-	1.3	3.9	1.0	-	-	6.2
Tools	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	3.0
Survey/census	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Lining	-	6.3	0.7	-	-	-	7.0
Jeep tracks	-	14.4	1.6	-	-	-	16.0
Platforms	-	10.8	1.2	-	-	-	12.0
Maintenance of pruned areas	-	15.9	1.7	-	-	-	17.6
Cover crops	-	55.4	109.8	35.2	-	-	200.4
Planting	-	24.0	6.0	1.0	-	-	31.0
Manuring	-	1.7	5.1	-	-	-	6.8
Subtotal	52.2	252.0	157.2	66.4	86.0	-	613.8
Materials							
Planting	-	111.0	5.6	3.7	-	-	120.3
Fertilizer/pesticides	-	-	33.1	52.8	126.0	143.2	355.1
Manure	-	7.4	14.6	6.0	6.0	8.4	42.4
Subtotal	-	118.4	53.3	62.5	132.5	151.6	417.8
Settler Wages	-	-	-	7.4	103.2	91.2	264.8
Total	52.2	370.4	210.5	199.3	321.2	242.8	1,398.4

Source: PCR dated 6/8/77. Part 2, Table 12.

Table 3. Agricultural Development Cost Per Acre For Rubber Schemes (From Felling To Tapping) (Ai) (M$ 1977)

	1st Year (Oct-Dec)	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year (Jan-Mar)	Total
A. Land Clearing & Planting										
1. Felling	47.60	37.90	-	1.90	7.60	-	-	-	-	95.00
2. Burning		5.94	-	0.13	0.53	-	-	-	-	6.60
3. Pruning, Stacking & Reburning		76.5	-	1.70	6.80	-	-	-	-	85.00
4. Lining		7.56	-	0.17	0.67	-	-	-	-	8.40
5. Mechanical Terracing (12 chns./acre)		70.20	-	1.56	6.24	-	-	-	-	78.00
6. Holing (200 holes)		36.00	-	0.80	3.20	-	-	-	-	40.00
7. Cover Crop Establishment		50.40	-	1.12	4.48	-	-	-	-	56.00
8. Maintenance of Pruned Areas		17.10	-	0.38	1.52	-	-	-	-	19.00
9. Planting Seed-at-stake		15.75	6.75	0.50	2.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
10. Removal of Timber along unterraced rows (12 chns. per acre)		-	21.60	0.48	1.92	-	-	-	-	24.00
11. Maintenance of covers		39.60	116.70	117.27	-	-	-	-	-	273.57
12. Agricultural Roads & Bridges		10.80	1.20	-	-	-	-	67.50	7.50	87.00
sub-Total:	47.60	367.75	146.25	126.01	34.96	-	-	67.50	7.50	797.57
B. Planting Materials										
1. Budgrafting	-	-	51.93	11.10	5.00	-	-	-	-	68.03
2. Supplying	-	-	2.10	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
sub-Total:	-	-	54.03	16.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	75.03
C. Fertilizers & Pesticides										
1. Manuring Cover Crops	-	7.41	13.94	0.03	0.13	-	-	-	-	21.51
2. Manuring Rubber	-	15.07	28.94	40.56	38.71	87.48	51.43	51.43	-	313.62
3. Pest & Disease	-	-	4.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	46.00
sub-Total:	-	22.48	46.88	48.59	46.84	95.48	59.43	59.43	2.00	381.13
D. Other Expenditure										
1. Weeding	-	-	-	-	102.80	86.00	74.00	48.00	12.00	322.80
2. Off Shoot & Preventive Pruning	-	-	4.00	9.20	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	-	32.40
3. Maintenance of Roads, Bridges & Terraces	-	-	8.45	8.45	6.75	6.10	4.50	4.00	1.20	40.35
4. Drains	-	-	-	4.76	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.35	10.71
5. Soil & Foliar Analysis	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	0.60
6. Miscellaneous (Survey & Census, Crop Insurance, Guy-roping, girth measurement etc.)	-	11.20	4.20	4.50	4.90	4.40	4.50	4.50	3.00	41.20
sub-Total:	-	11.20	16.75	27.01	120.75	102.80	89.60	63.60	16.55	448.26
Total:	47.60	401.43	263.91	217.61	207.55	198.28	149.03	190.53	26.05	1701.99

Table 4. RUBBER SCHEMES - 10 ACRE RUBBER HOLDING

SETTLERS' WAGES AND SUBSISTENCE CREDITS

(M$ 1972)

Per Acre	Year After Clearing				
	3 1/	4 2/	5	6	7
Weeding	42.00	101.00	80.00	61.00	50.00
Pruning	2.65	6.00	3.00	.50	-
Manuring	2.00	2.00	1,00	1.00	1.00
Maintenance	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Posts and Diseases	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Guying	2.00	2.00	-	-	-
Total Wages	51.90	117.50	89.50	67.00	54.50
Per 10 Acres					
Total Wages	519.00	1,175.00	895.00	670.00	545.00
Guaranteed Settler Income at $69.60/month 3/	418.00	835.00	835.00	835.00	835.00
Subsistence Credit to be Provided	"	"	-	165.00	290.00

1/ April through September

2/ October through September

3/ In 1972

Table 5. RUBBER SCHEMES - LOAN ACCOUNT

OF A TYPICAL SETTLER FOR A 10-ACRE RUBBER HOLDING

(M$ 1972)

	Year After Clearing							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Field Development Cost	2118	3384	1566	1843	1220	995	898	12024
House and House Lot	51	457	943	72	-	-	-	1523
Subsistence Credits	-	-	-	-	-	165	290	455
	2169	3841	2509	1915	1220	1160	1188	14002
Interest at 6½% p.a.	136	384	565	720	841	966	1101	4713
Total	2305	4225	3074	2635	2061	2126	2289	18715
Accumulative Total	2305	6530	9604	12239	14300	16426	18715	18715

Table 6. OIL PALM SCHEMES - 10-ACRE OIL PALM HOLDING

SETTLERS' WAGES AND SUBSISTENCE CREDITS

(M$ 1972)

Per Acre	Year After Clearing 1/ 3	2/ 4	5	6
Weeding	36.00	55.00	40.00	18.00
Manuring labor	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Maintenance	2.25	9.00	8.00	8.00
Pests and diseases	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.50
Harvesting	-	-	27.00	48.00
Total wages	43.50	70.50	82.50	81.50
Per 10 Acres				
Total Wages	435.00	705.00	825.00	815.00
Guaranteed income at $69.60/month 3/	418.00	835.00	835.00	835.00
Subsistence credits	-	130.00	23.00 4/	23.00 4/

1/ April through September
2/ October through September
3/ In 1972
4/ Discrepancies due to shortfalls in monthly incomes

Table 7. OIL PALM SCHEMES - LOAN ACCOUNT OF A TYPICAL 10 ACRE

OIL PALM HOLDING

(M$ 1972)

	Years After Clearing						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Field development costs	1,907	3,326	1,831	2,114	-	-	9,178
Maintenance 1/	-	-	-	-	1,640	1,872	3,512
Subsistence credits	-	-	-	130	23	23	176
House and houselots	51	457	942	73	-	-	1,523
Total	1,958	3,783	2,773	2,317	1,663	1,895	14,389
Interest at 6¼%	122	366	563	743	893	1,002	3,689
FFB sales	-	-	-	-	(1,040)	(2,534)	(3,574)
Net annual loan	2,080	4,149	3,336	3,060	1,516	363	14,504
Accumulated loan	2,080	6,229	9,565	12,625	14,141	14,504	14,504

1/ Costs of crop and road upkeep, and harvesting from first harvest.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS OF TRANSMIGRATION PROJECTS IN INDONESIA

September 1980

Prepared by: Dieter Elz
Based on Appraisal Report of
Transmigration Projects II

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations

PPL	Field Extension Workers
RECs	Rural Extension Centers
BRI	Bank Rakyat Indonesia
DGC	Directorate General, Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
ARD	Agency for Research and Development
DGFCA	Directorate General, Ministry of Agriculture
DGT	Directorate General in the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower
GOI	Government of Indonesia
DGT	Directorate General of Transmigration
NES	Nucleus Estates and Smallholders Project
SKP	Land Development Area
IPEDA	Land Tax
INPRES	Local Infrastructure Development Program
TCV	Transmigration Control Unit
DG	Directorates General
ATT	Agricultural Technical Team
DGH	Directorate General in Ministry of Public Works

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS OF TRANSMIGRATION PROJECTS IN INDONESIA[1/]

BACKGROUND

The Indonesian transmigration program is one of the largest organized resettlement efforts in the world. Since 1905 successive Governments have sponsored the migration of poor farmers from the overcrowded islands of Java and Bali to relatively underutilized neighboring islands - particularly Sumatra. All told, Government programs have transferred nearly a million settlers and an estimated 2 million Javanese residing in the Other Islands are there as a direct result of Government resettlement and associated population growth. If spontaneous migrants are included it is estimated that the total number of Javanese in the Other Islands is about 5 million.

OFFICIAL [a/] TRANSMIGRANTS SETTLED

Actual	Persons	Families	Annual rate of settlement (families)
1905-36	70,000	14,000	450
1937-41	135,000	27,000	6,750
1947-65	425,000	85,000	3,864
1969-74	182,000	36,400	7,280
1974-78	220,000	54,100	13,925
Total	1,032,000	216,500	2,965

a/ Government sponsored transmigration

1/ The objectives of this report are to illustrate the main design and implementation features of transmigration projects in Indonesia for comparison with rural development/settlement projects in other countries. The paper is an abstract of the Bank appraisal report of the Indonesian's Transmigration II Project.

At the turn of the century the impetus for migration or "colonization" stemmed both from the desire to relieve population pressures and thereby reduce social tensions in Java and the need to expand the labor force in the sparsely populated Other Islands. By 1928 the Dutch had resettled about 15,000 families under the "colonization program", and a large number of Javanese had been recruited for work on rubber estates in Sumatra. Following the collapse of the estate sector during the depression the Government embarked on a low-cost resettlement effort in which settlers were provided with transport and 1.0 ha of land but relied on harvest wages, friends and relatives to establish themselves once on site. Between 1937-41 the Government moved 27,000 families on this system, nearly twice the number settled in the preceding 30 years.

Following World War II, the Government resumed the transmigration program with ambitious targets but limited financial support. Under these circumstances pre-settlement preparation was poor. Sites, selected from lands volunteered by the provinces, were often remote and inaccessible. Villages themselves were inappropriately located and

occasionally removed from their agricultural lands. Without adequate policies for the compensation of indigenous farmers, land tenure conflicts and enmity between ethnic groups occurred. Migrants, who were generally settled on 0.25 ha house lots, spent most of the first year clearing their agricultural land and were frequently below self-sufficiency when their subsistence supplies ceased. Productivity was also limited by the fact that prior to the early 1970s, most migrants were without access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and good seed, and were unfamiliar with cropping strategies suitable to their land. In spite of these problems, however, the hard work and initiative of the settlers produced many settlements which provided viable alternatives to subsistence in Java.

During the first two Five-Year Development Plans (1969-79) the goals of the program were shifted; the Government began to emphasize the contribution of transmigrants to regional development and it required that settler welfare be improved. Bilateral assistance for transmigration began in 1971 and expanded after 1974, and with increased funding, project preparation improved. Even with improved project performance, however, two main problems continued to affect the size and effectiveness of the program. First, sector coordination was inadequate. Government ministries and departments with priorities of their own paid scant attention to the needs of transmigration and when given implementing responsibilities these agencies failed to coordinate effectively with the Directorate General of Transmigration (DGT). Second, the resources of the DGT itself were severely strained. The DGT alone was responsible for planning and implementing land clearance, road

construction, infrastructure development, and resettlement; it arranged for the provision of land titles, health services, argicultural extension and schools. With limited manpower and a small budget this complex effort had long taxed the resources of the DGT, but between 1974 nd 1979 an attempt to simultaneously expand the scale of the program and sophistication of all components resulted in increasing target shortfalls.

Confronted by ongoing management problems and the continuing contradiction between size of targets and their shortfalls, the Government undertook a massive reorganization of the transmigration program in preparation for the third Five Year Development Plan. This reorganization culminated in the issuing of Presidential Decree No. 26 dated August 31, 1978. Under the new arrangement, responsibility for project implementation has been transferred to the agencies normally responsible for each sector: in future projects, roads are to be constructed by the Ministry of Public Works, cadastral surveys undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and resettlement conducted by the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower. Agricultural development is allocated to the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade and Cooperatives while other agencies (e.g., Telecommunications) are involved as needed. All agencies are coordinated by a newly appointed Junior Minister of Transmigration who is responsible to the Minister of Transmigration and Manpower, and the President, and who is assisted by special representatives of each of the implementing agencies.

PROJECT FORMULATION

Throughout the history of transmigration a number of justifications have been put forward in support of it, the most important of these are to:

(a) alleviate population pressures in Java;
(b) create employment opportunities;
(c) increase food crop production;
(d) increase tree crop production;
(e) improve the living conditions and income of impoverished landless laborers from Java;
(f) promote balanced regional development throughout Indonesia;
(g) populate the empty regions of the country; and
(h) strenghten national unity.

All of the above considerations have played a role in the transmigration program but, even today, different degrees of emphasis are given to each by various Government agencies, as well as bilateral and multilateral donors.

The following is a summary of the main issues and the manner in which they have been addressed under the proposed project:

(a) Land Use for Food Crop Production. Results from research work in Sumatra, as well as examination of existing settlements

confirm that, with proper soil conservation and the application of farm inputs, sustained food crop cultivation on marginal soils in the Other Islands is feasible. The Government's ability to provide adequate and timely farm inputs and supporting services poses a certain risk to sustained cultivation, but this risk has been judged to be acceptable. On the question of the type of land to be opened - primary forest (which minimizes land tenure problems) or grasslands (which preserves the forest but leads to conflicts with local farmers) while the use of grasslands has the dual advantage of reclaiming unused waste land and preserving valuable timber land, in instances where forest land is located along main transport arteries (as is the case in the proposed project), opening up of such land is considered reasonable.

(b) Land Clearning. In assessing the appropriate methods, that is, mechanical vs. manual, for opening new lands without damaging the soil or destroying valuable timber, and whether such methods should maximize speed of implementation or employment, the most advantageous approach was found to be a combination of both methods. Under the proposed project, all timber at least 30 cm in diameter at breast height would be cut by hand or chain saw, while the clearing of all remaining timber and the windrowing would be done mechanically. The initial land clearing would be limited to about one-third of the settler's holding.

(c) Appropriate Target Incomes, Farm Size and Village Plans (for example, Nuclear vs. Linear). With several different development modes having been adopted for settlements in the Other Islands, it is impractical to adopt a uniform target income or farm size. The current Government policy of providing settlers on rainfed schemes with 3.5 ha farms which are generally suitable for both food crop production (2.0 ha) and tree crops (1.5 ha) should enable farmers to diversify their operations, make full use of available family labor, and enjoy incomes well above those prevailing in rural Java. As for village plans, past experience in transmigration settlements suggests that small blocks of 25 - 50 households, which combine the features of both nucleated and linear villages, have been well suited to the social and agricultural requirements of the settlers. The proposed project will continue to investigate the advantages of nucleated vs. semi-nucleated settlement.

(d) Government Support to Settlers. On the issue of the degree of financial support which settlers require,

financial constraints and the desire to accommodate the largest possible number of settlers must be weighed against the need to ensure the economic viability of the new settlements. The investment of $4,250/family under the proposed project would ensure such viability at an income level somewhat higher than the average rural income. To minimize land conflict and encourage good relations between ethnic groups, land use surveys

would exclude heavily used indigenous areas from project sites. Government also would establish procedures for compensating local cultivators for the loss of productive trees and would reserve land within the settlements for local groups. Under the proposed project, 1.25 ha of clean cleared land would be provided to the migrants upon arrival allowing the farmers to concentrate on tilling rather than clearing their land. In addition, migrants would receive a productive package consisting of fertilizers, pesticides, appropriate seed extension advice, and draft animals, which would promote early surpluses and facilitate investment in production.

(e) Use of Consultants in the Transmigration Program. In the short run, because trained manpower is in short supply throughout Indonesia and there is the additional problem of attracting civil servants on fixed salaries to work in frontier areas, heavy reliance on consultants is necessary. The proposed project will attempt to correct this situation by providing training and constructing houses and other facilities for Government personnel in the settlement areas.

THE PROJECT

The project would launch a land development program along the Trans-Sumatra Highway by resettling about 30,000 families from impoverished and ecologically threatened areas of Java and Bali, plus Sumatra, on four sites in the province of Jambi. It would also upgrade

the conditions and services provided to 4,000 transmigrant families who were recently settled in the Singkut area. For each settlement site, the project would provide physical infrastructure, land clearing, argicultural inputs and services, and community facilities including schools, subhealth centers, places of worship and other public buildings. Technical assistance would be provided to assist the Government in implementing the project, developing its transmigration program for the next five years, and establishing a monitoring and evaluation system.

Project Works

Project investments would cover the following:

Land Clearing and Site Preparation

(a) Clearance of about 37,500 ha of forested land for 30,000 new families, and about 7,500 ha for roads and public facilities;

(b) Construction of about 680 km of access and link roads and about 1,500 km of village roads at the four new sites, construction of about 100 km of village roads and upgrading of about 30 km of access and 120 km of village roads at Singkut;

(c) Construction of a 30 m x 1,200 m airstrip, at Sarolangun, upgrading the airstrip at Rimbo Bujang to 30 m x 1,200 m, and provision of air communications equipment at each site;

(d) Construction and upgrading of offices, quarters and service facilities for project personnel at Muara Bungo and each of the five sites;

(e) Training of planning and design engineers and construction supervisors;

(f) Engagement of consultants; and

(g) procurement of vehicles and equipment;

Community Development and Settler Relocation

(a) Construction of about 30,000 transmigrant houses with sanitary facilities;

(b) Construction of about 6,800 shallow wells (10-15 m) and about 200 deep wells (80 m) for water supply at the four new sites and 750 shallow wells and 100 deep wells at Singkut;

(c) Construction of community facilities including health care centers (sub-Puskesmas), schools, places of worship, village halls, offices and quarters for officials, guest houses and stores, markets, banks and post offices;

(d) Resettlement of about 30,000 families from Java and Bali (90%) and Sumatra (10%);

(e) Distribution of agricultural implements and a subsistence food supplement over 12 months to the 30,000 new families;

(f) Malaria control in the settlement areas;

(g) Training of DGT personnel;

(h) Engagement of consultants;

(i) Studies and research concerning the transmigration program; and

(j) Procurement of vehicles, equipment and supplies, including one, light, fixed-wing aircraft.

Agricultural Support Services

(a) Construction of officies, quarters, warehouses and related facilities for two seed farms, one plant protection brigade, the livestock component and about 75 village cooperatives at the four new sites, and the upgrading of facilities for about seven village cooperatives at Singkut;

(b) Distribution of an initial package of food grain and vegetable seeds and perennial seedlings to the 30,000 new settlers;

(c) Distribution of fertilizer and pesticide for a three-year period to support food cropping on about 37,500 ha (1.25 ha per farm,

including the home lot and garden) of new settlers land; and on about 5,000 ha (1.0 ha food crops and 0.25 ha house and garden per family) of existing transmigrant families land;

(d) Purchase and distribution of about 7,900 head of cattle to the 30,000 new settlers, and about 850 head to the existing transmigrants at Singkut;

(e) Training of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Directorate General of Cooperatives (DGC) personnel;

(f) Engagement of consultants;

(g) Agricultural studies and research work; and

(h) Procurement of vehicles, equipment and supplies.

Investigations and Designs

(a) Aerial photography and preparation of photogrammetric maps for about 1,000,000 ha that have been designated as future settlement sites;

(b) Soil surveys, forest inventory and slope association studies on about 400,000 ha from which about 225,000 ha of likely settlement sites would be selected;

(c) Preparation of rectified photomaps and topographic maps for about 225,000 ha that would be selected as future settlement sites; and

(d) Preparation of site plans for some 150,000 families and detailed designs and construction drawings for the required access and village roads.

Monitoring and Evaluation

(a) Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation unit to monitor and evaluate the proposed project, and to carry out supplementary data collection when required.

Agricultural Development

Each transmigrant family would be given 3.5 ha of land, of which about 2.0 ha (of 0 to 8% slope) would be suitable for food cropping and about 1.5 ha (8 to 15% slope) suitable for tree crops. The project would clear 1.25 ha/family of the food cropping land, leaving 2.25 ha/family (0.75 ha food cropping and 1.5 ha perennial tree crop land) in forest for the transmigrant to develop. Of the project-cleared land, the farmer is expected to use about 1.0 ha for food crops, 0.2 ha for vegetable, fruit trees and perennial crops' garden, and 0.05 ha for the buildings and tracks. The project would supply transmigrants with a variety of agricultural inputs and supporting services, such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and cooperative facilities; while the ongoing national food

crop extension program would provide extension services. Under a second stage of development the government would plan, organize and assist the transmigrants to develop their remaining 2.25 ha for food crops, perennial tree crops or other agricultural production. In developing the tree crop areas GOI can draw on its considerable experience with smallholder tree crop development under its Nucleus Estates and Smallholders Projects (NES).

Main Villages. For every 2,000 families, which population would constitute a land development area or unit (SKP), a main vilage would be established to integrate and coordinate the other villages within the SKP. The population which a main village would serve, 10,000 people, is assumed to be small enough for effective administration and sufficiently large for a fully diversified community supporting artisans, service workers, and other non-agricultural workers. Each main village would be provided with the facilities of a regular village plus a secondary school, expanded warehousing facilities, district administration buildings and office buildings for other appropriate Government services. Since primary markets are likely to emerge in these areas at least 75 nucleated plots of 0.25 ha would be reserved and given to nonagricultural workers who wished to settle in the village center.

Project Management Center. The project would also facilitate the growth and development of a regional center in Muara Bungo by providing staff houses for project management officials and technical

assistants, a communications facility, upgrading the nearby landing strip at Rimbo Bujang, and having a regional hospital built. Improvements in this area would benefit transmigrants and local people alike.

Settler Incomes

Although comparisons of farm incomes based on farm budgets with income data based on national accounts aggregates must be interpreted with caution, they do present an approximation of the relative position of project beneficiaries. Present per capita family incomes of potential transmigrants and the existing settlers are around US$35, about 12% of the estimated 1979 per capita GNP of US$300. Providing farm family size remains constant, at full agriculture development the projected per capita farm income is estimated at US$125, some 20% of the then estimated per capita GNP. Additionally, this project only includes the first stage of developing the farmer's land. The transmigrant would be able to further increase his income by developing his remaining 2.25 ha, which, under the same price and cost assumptions used here, would give him an eventual total per capita income of around US$250.

Project Charges

Except for repaying a proportion of the fertilizer and pesticide costs in year two and three of development, project beneficiaries would pay no taxes or direct project charges until DGT transfers administration of the settlements to the Provincial Government, around the start of year

seven. Project farmers would then pay a land tax (IPEDA), which village heads would collect, and would turn over to local and provincial administrations for use in public services. However, IPEDA can be considered a direct project tax which contributes towards the operational costs of the Governmental agencies involved in the settlements, and to repaying the capital costs of establishing the settlements. As it is assessed as a percentage of the value of farm production, the amounts collected would increase as crop yields rise in response to the project. At full agricultural development in the project areas, IPEDA would reach an estimated Rp 9,000/ha. As GOI has tied disbursements under its local infrastructure development program (INPRES) to IPEDA collection performance, IPEDA collection rates, as observed elsewhere in Indonesia, are expected to be high.

In determining the extent of cost recovery and the relation of project charges to benefits, cost and rent recovery indices have been calculated. The cost recovery index is 5%, and the rent recovery index is 17%. These recovery rates, which are low by comparison with other agricultural projects in Indonesia, are acceptable in view of the inherent risk and hardship associated with the project. In addition, they are acceptable because even at full development farm incomes are only expected to be 20% of estimated per capita GNP at that time, and because higher recovery rates would require higher incomes, which in turn would require higher Government investment, and would thus be self-defeating. A higher recovery rate would be feasible, however, from investments associated with development of the balance of the transmigrant's holding.

Settler Services

The DGT is responsible for settler recruitment, selection, training and transport. It also provides subsistence supplies for the first year after arrival, and supervises community development.

Recruitment. Consistent with governmental policy, priority in recruitment would be given to applicants from areas (i) which are ecologically threatened; (ii) where population densities exceed 1,000 persons/sq km; (iii) where soils are infertile; (iv) which are subject to recurring natural disasters; (v) where people have been displaced by development projects; and (vi) in the poorest Kecamatans of each Kabupaten. More than 500,000 families have already registered for transmigration, so that once recruitment areas are designated, selection would take place rapidly. According to DGT policy settler selection is based on and criteria designed to create communities with a balance of farming and non-farming skills.

Cost Estimates

The total project cost is estimated at US$242 million, of which US$144.1 million (58%) is the foreign exchange component. Project costs are expressed in mid-1979 prices and base costs have been adjusted to reflect the Novemer 15, 1978 rupiah devaluation.

Excluding price contingencies and costs attributed to the national transmigration program and the preparation of future projects, the site preparation, development and resettlement costs would be about US$4,250 per family.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

General Organizational Arrangements

Responsibility for transmigration implementation rests with the various ministries ordinarily responsible for each sector. To promote coordination of these agencies, a Presidential Decree establishes a Coordinating Board consisting of involved ministers and reporting directly to the President. This Board sets the broad policy guidelines under which the program operates. The Decree also describes the functions of the Junior Minister for Transmigration who, assisted by a management board, called the Transmigration Control Unit (TCU), is responsible for the daily execution of the Coordinating Board's work. The TCU consists of the heads of all participating Directorates General (DG). These DGs prepare budgets within the guidelines established by the

Coordinating Board and submit them to this board for final approval. Funds are allocated to the participating DGs and their responsibilities are executed through existing line agencies in the provinces. This structure parallels normal institutional arrangements in Indonesia.

Because implementation is in the hands of more than one agency, the Presidential Decree also establishes the means for coordination. First, is the Coordinating Board at the ministerial level and the TCU consisting of the various Directorate Generals. Second, the Decree allows the establishment of technical teams within the major participating agencies which are responsible for the design and implementation of appropriate components for transmigration projects. To this end, for example, an Agricultural Technical Team (ATT) has been established within the Ministry of Agriculture. Third, to promote integration of line agencies in the various regions, the Governor and a Provincial Committee for Transmigration are charged with the coordination of all participating agencies at the provincial center.

Project Management

The project management organization agreed upon with the Government, and as shown in the Figure, is described as follows. The Junior Minister of Transmigration in the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower working through his Secretariat in Jakarta, would have primary responsibility for coordinating the activities of all agencies involved in the proposed project and the overall transmigration program. As such, he would monitor the preparation, implementation and impact of project components

and assure their timely execution. To this end, a project Coordinator and a Regional Project Coordinator would be established within the office of the Junior Minister.

Working directly under the Junior Minister of Transmigration would be the Project Coordinator in Jakarta who would coordinate the activities of all of the agencies allocated funds for the project. Each of these agencies, in turn, would appoint a liaison officer in Jakarta to work exclusively on the proposed project. The main agencies involved in the project include: (a) DGH, a Directorate General in the Ministry of Public Works, which would be responsible for the project's site preparation and investigations and design components; (b) DGT, a Directorate General in the Ministry of Transmigration and Manpower, which would be responsible for the project's community and village construction and development and settler relocation components; (c) DGFCA, a Directorate General within the Ministry of Agriculture which would be responsible for construction and supplying the agricultural supporting services; (d) ARD, the Agency for Research and Development in the MOA which would be responsible for carrying out agricultural research; (e) DGLS, a Directorate General within the MOA, which would be responsible for introducing the cattle component into the project areas; and (f) DGC, a Directorate General within the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, which would be responsible for establishing and operating farmer cooperatives in the project areas.

Directly under the Project Coordinator would be a Regional Project Coordinator at the project headquarters in Muaro Bungo who would

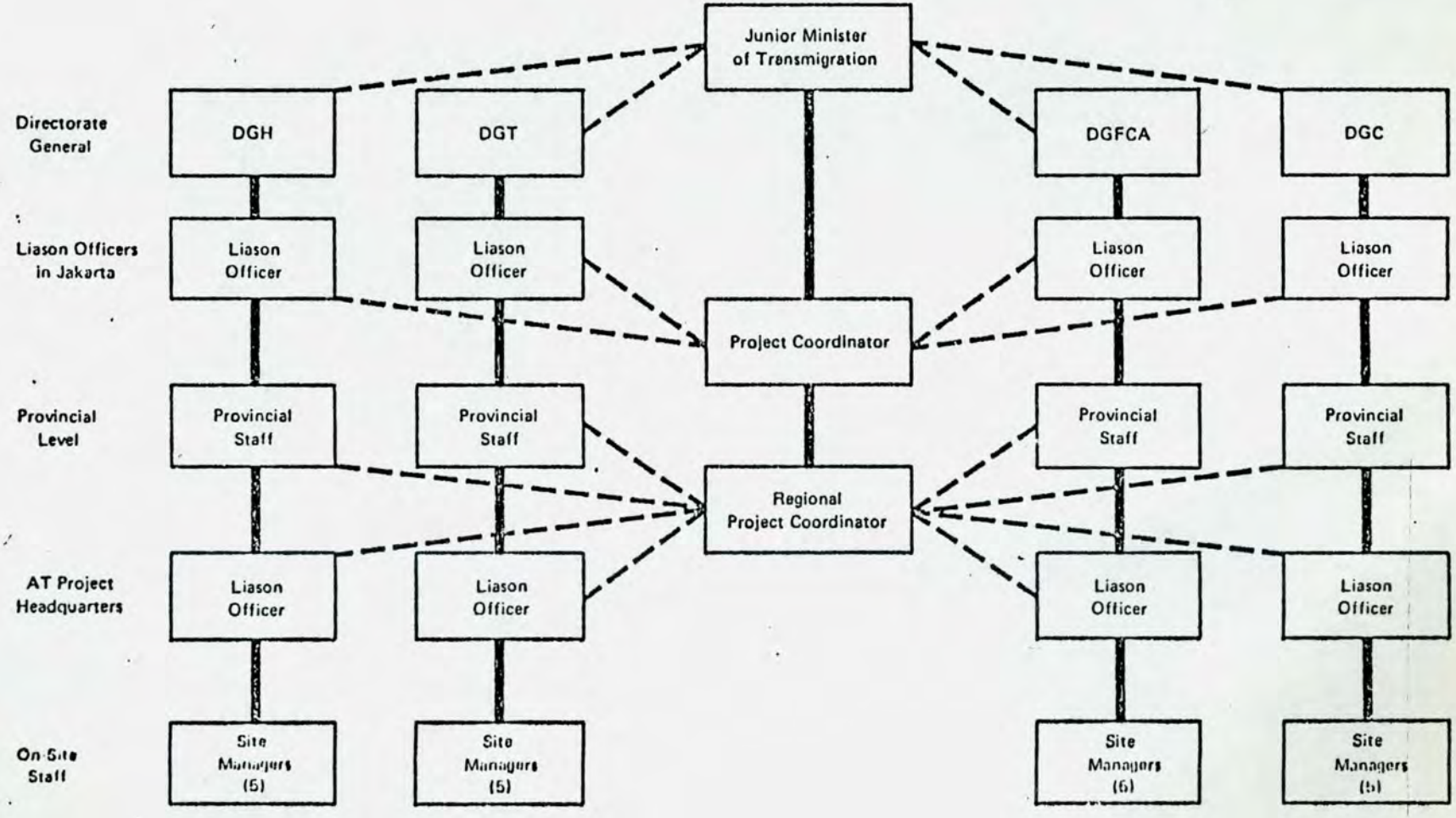
coordinate the operations of the field staff of DGH, DGT, DGFCA, DGLS and DGC and all other implementing agencies. Generally, these staff would consist of a head of field operations (Liaison Officer) stationed in Muaro Bungo and on-site staff in the settlement areas. The project headquarters staff of each implementing agency at Muara Bungo would be supplemented by the internationally and locally recruited consultants attached to each agency. On site staff from line agencies, headed by a deputy field or a site manager, would be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the project a each of the five sites. The head of field operations of each agency at project headquarters, or his superior at the provincial level, would be a member of the Provincial Committee for Transmigration, headed by the Governor. In this manner, project management would liaise and coordinate with the provincial authorities.

Agricultural Support Services

The provision of adequate agricultural support services is vital to the project's success. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Directorate General of Cooperatives (DGC) would be the main agencies involved in this work. As the project areas are at present practically unpopulated, in most instances the agencies would be introducing services in the area for the first time.

Seeds, Fertilizer and Pesticide. The project, through the DGFCA, would supply each transmigrant family upon their arrival at the site with an initial package of food crop and vegetable seeds and perennial seedlings for planting in their food crop and garden areas. As part of the land clearing process all cleared food crop areas would be top-dressed with 500 kg/ha of rock phosphate. Additionally, for the first three years of settlement, DGFCA would annually supply each transmigrant family, including the existing 4,000 settler families, with 130 kg of urea, 130 kg of TSP, four liters of appropriate pesticide and 0.5 kg of systemic pesticide for dusting seed, and 0.5 kg of rodenticide per family. Another 0.5 kg of other poison (for use against wild animals) per family would be provided to the rural extension centers (RECs) for distribution to families only when the field extension workers (PPLs) consider necessary. The PPL would supervise the application of any poisons. The initial seed package would contain sufficient upland rice and corn seed to allow the farmer to replant part of his area should he have a crop failure in the first year of cropping.

INDONESIA
TRANSMIGRATION II
PROJECT ORGANIZATION CHART



World Bank - 19680

Figure 1

An Outrageous Proposal

In a departure from usual procedure, the GOI should allocate the sum of $1,000,000 for program related studies on Transmigration. It should then solicit proposals from social scientists (demographers, lawyers, economists and the like) who speak the language and know the culture of Indonesia and can devote full time to the research proposed. Applicants will include both Indonesians and ex-patriates but all proposals from foreign researchers should include an element of training for local counterparts. Proposals should address themselves to the above topics and others suggested by the nature of the activity or by the recommendations of the agencies involved.

After soliciting proposals a team consisting of five Indonesian social scientists and five administrators concerned with transmigration would then evaluate the proposals and weigh the value of the project and its cost, allocating as many small research grants ($20,000 - $100,000) as is consistent with producing a coherent and high quality picture of the problems involved. Providing grants to individuals and research teams should greatly reduce costs when compared with procuring the services of university faculties or consulting firms.

An Even More Outrageous Proposal

The Indonesian government should form a Social-Science Research Council concerned specifically with issues of development. It should guarantee this council a small proportion of all large loans to facilitate social science research within Indonesia. A part of these loans should be used for training in local universities and providing honoraria to faculty members who are designated as primary teachers without the responsbility for research. The bulk of the funds will be used for social science research. When grants are given a systematic effort will be made to place M.A. level student with senior counterparts (intially these may be largely expatriates, but they should be increasingly local researchers as their numbers expand), This experience will provide students with the background to study further in Indonesia or abroad. Without attention to the manpower requirements in development efforts, Indonesia will find that its best minds are deployed in development studies rather than teaching, and the number of qualified researchers will expand too slow to meet the demands. The consequences of a laissez-faire policy are a) competition among donor agencies for scarce resources, high rates of pay for poor-quality work by overworked staff; b) neglect of teaching and poor-quality students; c) increasing demands that social science studies be done by technical assistance teams rather than local researchers.

2. To what extent should government programs extend to or incorporate indigenous peoples? Recommendations will vary according to the ecological setting and ethnic group involved.

a. Upland rainfed, e.g. Jambi

In these areas dispersed slash and burn agriculturalists, who are poorly integrated and unaccustomed to government intervention tend to be overwhelmed and driven out by a large influx of immigrants. Under these circumstances should they

- be encouraged to move near existing settlements?
- be encouraged to join migrant settlements?
- be allowed to remain dispersed without special concern?
- be integrated into new indigenous communities with the same package provided to transmigrants?

b. Tidal areas, e.g. South Sumatra

In these areas spontaneous immigrants from the less crowded outer islands compete with government sponsored immigrants for land and services. Should peoples like the Buginese receive government assistance in these areas? Should they be integrated into Javanese communities or settled alone? What part of the package should they get?

c. Cultural Frontiers e.g. Irian Jaya

Important questions are involved in the settlement of large Javanese populations in West Irian. Detailed exploration of the social, political and economic implications of this movement is imperative before settlement can be considered.

3. What is the role of women both in movement and development?

This is the most challenging question because it is both new and unexplored. Recent research indicates that

- female mobility is higher than male mobility in Java and it is increasing more rapidily;
- females, not males, are the most likely to be displaced from agricultural activity by the green revolution and associated changes in Java;

Under these circumstances it is possible that women are taking an increasingly large, if not predominant role in the decision to move. This supposition is consistent with the fact that women in migrant communities have shown a great receptivity to development efforts directed at and through them, and that they are becoming important vehicles for introducing information not only on domestic matters but agricultural issues as well. The questions for consideration are

- What is the role of women in the decision to move;
- To what extent are they responsible for innovations in mig families;
- How can they be integrated into the development process?

PACIFIC ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Please Reply To:
Jl. Melawai VI/8, Kebayoran Baru,
JAKARTA SELATAN, INDONESIA
Tel: 715608 (5 lines) Cable: RESOURCES JKT Telex: 47129 PAE/RMI

November 26, 1980

Ms. Gloria Davis
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Gloria:

Enclosed is a letter to me from Djoko subsequent to the closed meeting of the steering committee (Djoko, Beenhakker, Tun Wen) of the Joint Management Committee. I wanted to call your attention to the wording regarding Dr. Brewer, who was proposed to be the social scientist called for in the terms of reference. It is my supposition that you especially wanted a social scientist on the team to monitor the social and economic development of the transmigrants as an input to overall policy formulation and program design, lest the focus on management systems fail to be cognizant of the human dimension of the transmigration process. I enclose Dr. Brewer's resume and my letter proposing him. While he has limitations my concern is that he was rejected for the wrong reasons by a group that didn't understand what a social scientist is or does or what was envisioned as his role in this project. Since I thought this might be of particular concern to you, I am taking the liberty of communicating this to you informally. I am not certain whether to simply drop the social scientist from the team or continue to feed them resumes. As you know, Mark Poffenberger was also turned down. I also enclose a letter signed by Mike Walden to Amon Golan which relates to the same subject. We are now working on the program design.

It was, as always, pleasant and intellectually stimulating to have you in Jakarta, and we look forward to your return.

Sincerely,

J. Roy Saunders, Jr.
Project Manager

LOS ANGELES
600 South Harvard Boulevard
Los Angeles
California 90005
Tel: (213) 381-5731
Cable: PACARCHS/LOS ANGELES
Telex: 677-282

BANGKOK
5th Floor, Jardines Building
1032/1-5, Rama IV Road
Bangkok, Thailand
Tel: 2862595, 2862471, 2863833
Cable: PACARCHS/BANGKOK
Telex: TH 2803/BANGKOK

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Suite 405
1899 L St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: (202) 223-1020
Telex: 12345 RMI-WA

KUALA LUMPUR
Syalin PAE/RMI Sdn. Bhd.
Suite 148 Wisma MPI
Jalan Raja Chulan
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 488856, 488858
Cable: RESOURCES/KUALA LUMPUR
Telex: MA 31021

SINGAPORE
Suites 1701/1702 Shaw Centre
Scotts Road, Singapore 0922
Republic of Singapore,
Tel: 7373600 (4 lines)
Cable: RESOURCES
Telex: PAE/RMI RS 23921

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Gloria Davis - Chronological file - 1980	30084777

Document Date	Document Type
20 November, 1980	Letter

Correspondents / Participants

To: Mr. J. Roy Saunders, Jr., Project Manager

From: Bambang Sumantri, Secretary of the Junior Minister of Transmigration

Subject / Title

Re: Progress of the RMI Team

Exception(s)

Personal Information

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.

Withdrawn by	Date
Tonya Ceesay	17-Feb-16

Annexes from Maungwu's Report

PTPT Land Development Programme 1979/1980

TARGET PENEMPATAN TAHUN 1979/1980.

NO.	PROPINSI	LOKASI	TANAH KERING (KK)	TANAH RAWA/BASAH (KK)
1.	SUMATERA UTARA	SINUNUKAN	500	-
2.	SUMATERA BARAT	SILAUT	500	-
3.	R I A U	SIAK		1.550
		TEMPULING		700
		KUALA CINAKU		1.700
		ROKAN		1.550
		TELUK KUANTAN	2.000	
		PASIR PANGARAYAN	2.000	
4.	J A M B I	PAMENANG	2.000	
		DENDANG I		750
		LAMBUR		500
5.	SUMATERA SELATAN	SEKAYU	2.000	
		BETUNG	2.000	
		P.PANGGANG	2.000	
		AIR SALEH I/II		2.500
		TELANG II		4.600
		AIR SUGIHAN		1.400
		BATURAJA MTPURA	1.000	
6.	BENGKULU	KETAHUN	2.000	
7.	KALIMANTAN BARAT	PUSAT DAMAI	2.000	
8.	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	BATU LICIN	2.000	
		SEBAMBAN	2.000	
		TABUNG ANEN		500
		SAKALAGUN I		750
9.	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	TERUSAN TENGAH		1.000
10.	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	TENGGARONG	2.000	
11.	SULAWESI UTARA	BONGO II	500	
12.	SULAWESI TENGAH	SAUSU TAMBARANA	2.000	
13.	SULAWESI TENGGARA	TINANGGEA	2.000	
14.	MALUKU	P.BURU	2.000	
15.	IRIAN JAYA	NIMBOKRANG	600	
		KURIK	400	
		AIMAS	1.000	
	J U M L A H :		32.500	17.500
				50.000

PTPT Land Development Programme 1980/1981 *

Annex I. Cont'd

PROGRAM PENYIAPAN PEMUKIMAN TRANSMIGRASI

TAHUN ANGGARAN 1980 - 1981

I. LHAN KERING

No.	KELOMPOK PROGRAM	LOKASI				Jumlah SKP	Jumlah KK	Penjelasan
		NO	Propinsi	WPP	Nama			
1.		1	RIAU	XI	Teluk Kuantan	1	2.000	
2.		2	RIAU	XII	P. Pangarayan	1	2.000	
3.		3	SUMBAR	XVII	Solok	1	2.000	
4.		4	BENGKULU	V	Ketahun	1	2.000	
5.		5	SUMSEL	XVI	Sekayu	1	2.000	
6.	13 SKP	6	SUMSEL	XIX	Betung	1	2.000	
7.	Lanjutan	7	SUMSEL	XXII	Pematang Panggang	1	2.000	
8.		8.	KALBAR	XVI	Sanggau	1	2.000	
9.		9	KALSEL	V	Batulicin	1.	2.000	
10.		10	KALSEL	VI	Sebamban	1	2.000	
11.		11	KALTIM	XIV	Tenggarong	1	2.000	
12.		12	SULTENG	XII	Basibondo/Kere	1	2.000	1)
13.		13	SULTERA	II	Alangga Tinanggea	1	2.000	
14.	3 SKP yang	1	RIAU	VII	Rengat	1	2.000	
15.	sudah di tender	2	KALBAR	XVIII	Sintang	1	2.000	
16.	kan	3	SULTERA	III	Wawotobi (b)	1	2.000	2)
17.	1 SKP baru	1	ACEH	V	Meulaboh	1	2.000	3)
			* Plan as you proceed"					

USULAN PROGRAM PENEMPATAN TRANSMIGRASI TH. 1981/1982
PTPT Proposed Land Development Programm 1981/1982*

NO	PROPINSI	WPP	LOKASI	TARGET.
1.	ACEH	V	Meulaboh	2000 KK
2.	ACEH SELATAN	XIV	Padang Mancong	2000 KK
3.	SUMBAR	XVII	Solok Kota besar	2000 KK
4.	RIAU	VII	pergat	2000 KK
5.	RIAU	XI	Teluk Kuantan	2000 KK
6.	RIAU	XII	PS. Pangarayan	4000 KK
7.	JAMBI	XII/XXI	Kubang ujo	2000 KK
8.	Jambi	VII	Kuamang Kuning	2000 KK
9.	JAMBI	VIII	Hitam Ulu /XXII	2000 KK
10.	JAMBI	X	Pauh	2000 KK
11.	JAMBI	VI	Tanahgara	2000 KK
12.	BENGKULU	III	Air lais	2000 KK
13.	SUMSEL	XVI	Sekayu	2000 KK
14.	SUMSEL	XVIII	Pangkalan Kresik	2000 KK
15.	SUMSEL	XXII	Pematang Panggang	2000 KK
16.	SUMSEL	1/IV	Lembah Liam	2000 KK
17.	SUMSEL	VI/V	Lahat/Tebing Tinggi	2000 KK
18.	KALBAR	XVI	Sanggau	2000 KK
19.	KALBAR	XVIII	Sintang	2000 KK
20.	KALBAR	I	Sambah	2000 KK
21.	KALTENG	IX	Kumai	2000 KK
22.	KALTENG	VI	Anjalipan	4000 KK
23.	KALTENG	XIII	Kasangaun	2000 KK
24.	KALSEL	V	Batu licin	2000 KK
25.	KALSEL	VI	Sebamban	2000 KK
26.	KALSEL	I	Hami/TP. Layang	2000 KK
27.	KALTIM	XX	Bontang	2000 KK
28.	KALTIM	X	Sangkulirang	2000 KK
29.	KALTIM	XI	Muarawahan	2000 KK
30.	SULTENG	XII	Basi Bondo/Kere	2000 KK
31.	SULTENG	V	Taopan Lambunu	2000 KK
32.	SULTERA	IX	Toali Poleang	2000 KK
33.	SULTERA	IIIa.	Wawotobi	1600 KK
34.	MALUKU	V/VI	P. Buru	2000 KK
35,	MALUKU	XIV/XVII	Dataran Kao	2000 KK
36.	MALUKU	XV/XVI	Dataran Weda	2000 KK
37.	IRJA	IV	Prafi	2000 KK
38.	IRJA	I	Aimas	2000 KK

* Normal SKP-SP procedure

DANA BANTUAN LUAR NEGERI
DALAM RANGKA PROGRAM TRANSMIGRASI
TAHUN 1979/80 - 1980/81

BANTUAN PROYEK

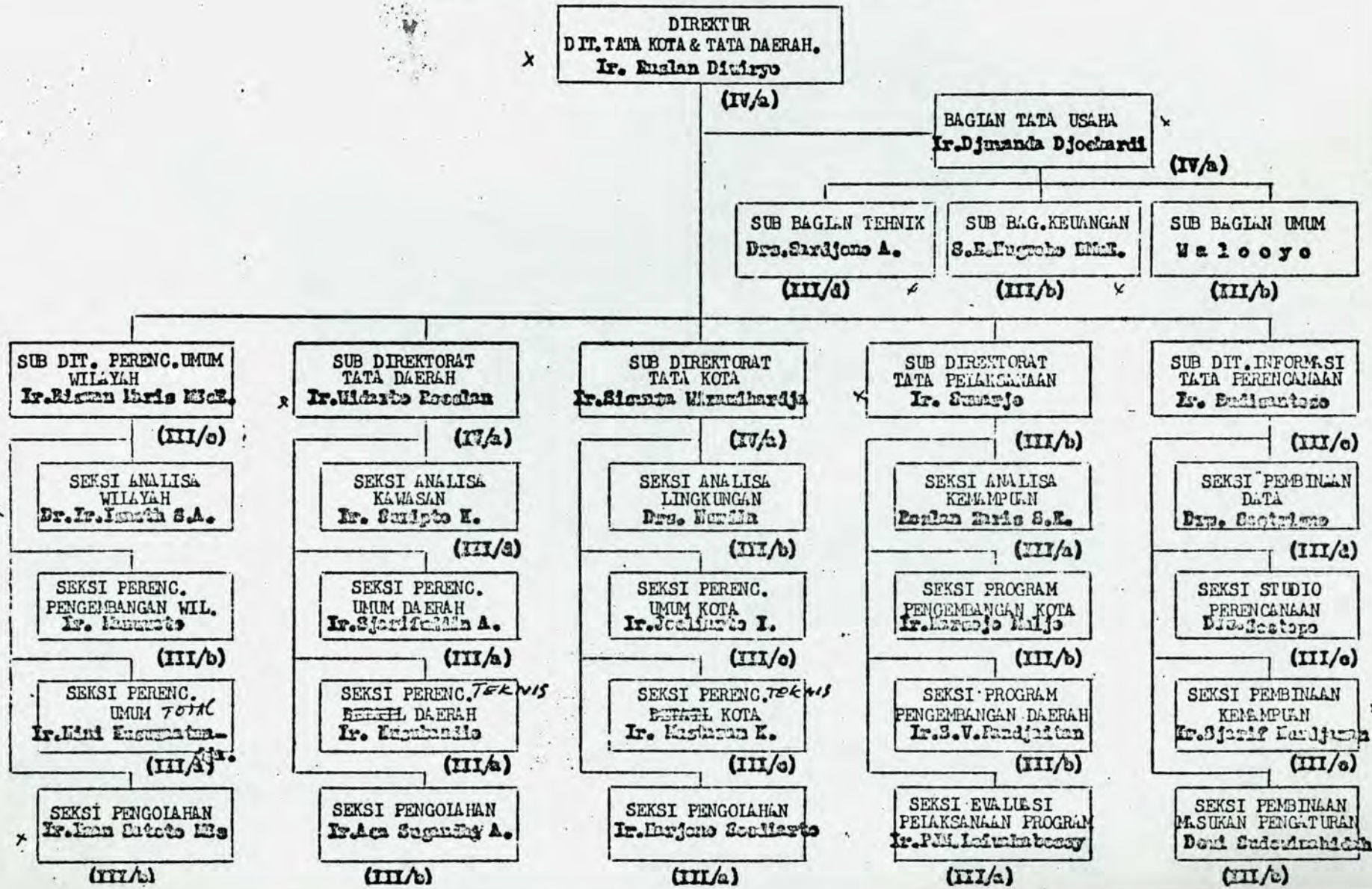
No.	Sumber donor / Proyek	Jangka waktu / Lokasi	Kegiatan	Dana / Biaya Bantuan (ooo)	Dana / Biaya APBN (ooo)	Keterangan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BELANDA					
	Pengembangan Daerah Transmigrasi Air Lais Sebelat Bengkulu.	1974 - 1980/81 Air Lais Sebelat Kabupaten Bengkulu Utara, Propinsi Bengkulu.	-Pengembangan jalan, jembatan dan gorong menuju lokasi proyek. -Pembangunan Agricultural Development Centre/ADC seluas 60 Ha lengkap dengan perkantoran, laboratorium, Workshop dan mobilitas. -Pembangunan Livestock Reception and Distribution Centre/RDC seluas 10 Ha. lengkap dengan perkantoran, peralatan mesin dan laboratorium. -Pengadaan ternak sapi - 1.000 ekor.	Rp Rp 2.931.190[2)]	Rp [1)] Rp 163.400[2)]	1) Loan yang disediakan pada tahun 1974 oleh Pemerintah Kerajaan Belanda berjumlah Hpl 25,2 juta. Proyek baru bisa dilaksanakan setelah selesai Feasibility study th.1978. 2) Anggaran 1980/81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	IPRD I Penempatan dan Persiapan Transmigrasi Sumatera Bagian Selatan.	1976/77 - 1981/82 -Way Abung I & II Prop. Lampung. -Baturaja Martapura Prop. Sumatera Selatan.	1.PMU di Jakarta 2.Proyek Baturaja/Sumsel -Persiapan penempatan 1000 KK. -Pembuatan jalan desa 90 Km. -Pengadaan sumur pompa 110 bh. -Penanaman karet 1700 Ha. 3.Proyek Pembinaan Way Abung -Veksinasi ternak 3500 ekor -Pengadaan bibit tanaman pertanian 5000 KK. -Pemberantasan malaria. -Rehabilitasi jalan desa 50 Km.Jembatan 12 bh. -Pembangunan sumur pompa 300 bh.WC dan sanitasi - 1500 bh. 4.Study Agroklimatologi, air tanah secara geolistik dan tenaga kerja ternak.	Rp 4.096.674,50[1)] Rp 3.282.650,--[2)]	Rp 2.910.879 ~~2.107.526~~,50[1)] Rp 2.449.900,--[2)]	1) Data berdasarkan rencana biaya. 1979/80 IPRD I. 2) Rencana anggaran biaya th.1980/81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	USAID Pengembangan daerah dan Transmigrasi Kabupaten Luwu Prop. Sulawesi Selatan.	1976/77 - 1981/82 Kabupaten Luwu - Prop. Sulawesi Selatan.	-Pusat koordinasi di Palopo. -Kantor Perwakilan di Jakarta. -Studi evaluasi.	Rp 40.000,-[1)] Rp 480.961,-[2)]	Rp 163.000,-[1)] Rp 202.500,-[2)]	1) Anggaran 79/80 2) Anggaran 1980/81
4.	A.D.B. Pengembangan daerah dan Transmigrasi Sulawesi - Tenggara.	1979/80 - 1984/85 Wawotobi dan sekitarnya - Kabupaten Kendari Sulawesi Selatan.	-PMU di Kendari -Pembukaan dan Pengembangan daerah transmigrasi di 17 desa. -Liasion Officer di Jakarta.	Rp 797.815,88[1)] Rp 2.542.597,-[2)]	Rp 1.361.576,28[1)] Rp 1.705.938,--[2)]	1) Anggaran 1979/80 2) Anggaran 1980/81 Sumber donor : ADB Rp 34.300.000,- IsDB " 10.000.000,- MEE " 5.990.000,-
5.	TRANSMIGRASI II/ IBRD II - Jambi	1979/80 - 1984/85 Alai Hilir Kuamang Kuning Hitam Ulu Kubang Ujo Singkut Prop. Jambi	-Persiapan penempatan 2000 KK di Kubang Ujo 2000 KK di Kuamang Kuning. -Koordinator Proyek di Jakarta. -Liasion Officer di Jakarta.	Rp Rp 8.308.332,-[2)]	Rp 2.222.535,48[1)] Rp 6.045.226,-[2)]	1) Anggaran 1979/80 (Okt.79 - Maret 80 2) Anggaran 1980/81 Sumber dana: Bank Duni USD 90.000.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			-Koordinator Wilayah di Muaro Bungo. -Koordinator Lapangan di lokasi proyek.		MEE	US$ 55.000.000

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DIREKTORAT TATA KOTA DAN TATA DAERAH



Appendix II.3

SKP preparation as of October 197

PRIORITAS I

No.	Propinsi	WPP	Lokasi	Jumlah SKP		Struktur Plan WPP	Struktur Plan WPP Yang sedang dikerjakan	Diserahkan ke Sub. Dit. Tata Pelaksanaan	Keterangan
				Rencana	Target Pelita III				
1.	Aceh	(V	Meulaboh	5	4	1 : 50.000			
2.	R i a u	VII	Rengat	10	4	1 : 100.000			
3.	R i a u	XI	Teluk Kuantan	3	5	1 : 100.000			
4.	R i a u	XII	Ps. Pangarayan	7	9	1 : 100.000			
5.	Jambi	VIII	Bangko	3	1	1 : 100.000		tgl. 11/10-79	
6.	Jambi	X	Pamenang/Pauh	4	3	1 : 100.000			Lokasi WPP V berhubung te
7.	Bengkulu	V/II	Ketahun/Ipuh	2	2	1 : 100.000			tidak ada wilayah yang Po
8.	Sumatera Selatan	XVI	Sekayu	2	5	1 : 100.000		tgl. 11/10-79	siel lagi, maka direncana
9.	"	XIX	Betung	3	1	1 : 100.000			Wilayah Baru yaitu WPP II
10.	"	XXII	Pematang Panggang	7	3	1 : 100.000			Check P.O.
11.	Kalimantan Barat	VII	Pusat Damai	-	1	1 : 50.000			
12.	"	XVI	Sekadau/Sanggau	11	4	1 : 50.000			
13.	Kalimantan Selatan	V	Batu Licin	4	5	1 : 100.000		tgl. 11/10-79	
14.	"	VI	Sebamban	5	5	1 : 100.000		tgl. 11/10-79	
15.	Kalimantan Timur	X	Sangkulirang Timur	3	4	1 : 250.000			
16.	"	XII	Muara Wahan	-	4	-	1 : 250.000		
17.	"	XIV	Tenggarong	-	3	-	1 : 50.000		
18.	Sulawesi Tengah	VIII	Sansu	-	1	-	1 : 250.000		
19.	Sulawesi Tengah	IX	Kolonedale	2	2	1 : 60.000		tgl. 11/10-79	
20.	Sulawesi Tenggara	I	Tinanggea	4	4	1 : 60.000			
21.	Sulawesi Tenggara	II/III	Ladongi Sel/Wawatobi	-	3/4	-			
22.	Maluku	V	Pulau Buru	4		1 : 250.000			

App.II.3
Cont'd

PRIORITAS I

No.	Propinsi	WPP	Lokasi	Jumlah SKP		Struktur Plan WPP	Struktur Plan WPP Yang sedang dikerjakan	Diserahkan ke Sub.Dit. Tata Pelaksanaan	Keterangan
				Rencana	Target Pelita III				
23.	Maluku	VI	Pulau Buru		4	-			
24.	Maluku	XVI	Halmahera	-	3	1 : 100.000			
25.	Maluku	XVII	Halmahera	-	3	1 : 100,000			
26.	Irian Jaya	XV/XVI	Nimbokrang	-	5	-	1 : 250.000		
27.	Irian Jaya	IV/VII	Prafi	-	3	-	1 : 250.000		
28.	Irian Jaya	I	Aimas	-	5	-	1 : 250.000		

DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN DALAM PEMBENTUKAN STRUKTUR PLAN WPP

DATA USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE WPP STRUCTURAL PLANS

1.	Aceh	V	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:50.000	
				2. Peta Land Use	1:50.000	Peta cover Hasil kehutanan aplikasi ketinggian
				3. Peta Tanah		
				4. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
2.	Riau	VII	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	
		XI		2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	jenis tanah kemampuan lahan
		XII		3. Peta Tanah		
				4. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
3.	Jambi	VIII	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	1:250.000 Hasil Konsultan Exsi dng pengecekan lap.
		X		2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	
				3. Peta Land Groups	1:500.000	
				4. Peta Lereng	1:250.000	
4.	Bengkulu	II	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	
				2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	
				3. Peta Land Groups	1:500.000	Regional Study Part B
				4. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
5.	Sum.Sel.	XVI	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	
		XIX		2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	
		XXII		3. Peta Land Groups	1:500.000	Regional Study Part
				4. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
6.	Kal.Bar.	VII	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:50.000	
		XVI		2. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
		XVIII				
7.	Kal.Sel.	V	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	
		VI		2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	
				3. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		
8.	Kal.Tim.	X	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:250.000	
				2. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		PAD
				3. Agriculture Potential		
9.	Kal.Tim.	XIV	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:50.000	
				2. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		PAD
				3. Agriculture Potential		
10.	Sul.Teng.	VIII	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:250.000	
				2. Photo Udara	1:60.000	
		IX		3. Peta Land Use	1:200.000	
				4. Peta Arable Land		Regional Study Sulawesi
				5. Peta Land Form		
11.	Sul.Tra.	I	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:250.000	
				2. Photo Udara	1:60.000	
				3. Peta Land Use	1:200.000	
				4. Peta Arable Land		Regional Study Sulawesi
				5. Peta Land Form		
12.	Pulau Buru	V	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:250.000	Hasil Penelitian Lapangan - Deptan
				2. Peta Tanah Tinjau	1:200.000	
13.	Halmahera	XVI	:	1. Peta Topografi	1:100.000	
				2. Peta Land Use	1:100.000	
				3. Daftar Penduduk per Kecamatan		

Planning Unit	Quantities in Repelita III	sub-direct. in charge	criteria of delineation
 WPP (Partial Dev. Region)	63	General Planning	.land carrying cap. and population differential .regional development centers .access
 WPT (Potential Area for Transm.)			.general land res. assessment
OUTLINE PLAN			
 SKP (Land Development Unit)	254 (3-5 per WPP +priority SKP 1 SKP=±14,000 Ha	Regional Planning	.should be at 1/50000 scale but at present 1/100000 to 250000 .landform, present land use, soils .field reconnaissance if possible .ranking based on service center hierarchy /access
LAYOUT PLAN			
 SP (Settlement Unit)	10-12 per SKP	Detailed Design	.slope class, roads .soils, land use .drawn at 1/5000 based on topo maps at the same scale
to PTPT			

TKTD Procedure

" RENCANA REPELITA III "

Direktorate Jendral Transmigrasi. Jakarta 1978

Appendix II.5

Penyebaran Proyek Pengukuran Pemetaan
Topografi dan Land Use Daerah Transmigrasi
1978 / 1979 (307.500 Ha).

AGRARIA Topographic and Land Use Surveys for Transmigration 78/79

No.	Propinsi	Luas	Penyelesaian Pekerjaan
1.	Sumatera Utara.	6.000	
2.	Riau.	57.000	
3.	Sumatera Barat.	6.000	
4.	Jambi.	19.500	
5.	Bengkulu.	12.000	
6.	Sumatera Selatan.	87.000	
7.	Kalimantan Barat.	12.000	
8.	Kalimantan Selatan.	31.500	
9.	Kalimantan Tengah.	6.000	
10.	Kalimantan Timur.	12.000	
11.	Sulawesi Utara.	6.000	
12.	Sulawesi Tengah.	12.000	
13.	Sulawesi Tenggara.	12.000	
14.	Maluku.	12.000	
15.	Irian Jaya.	12.000	

List of tranmigration sites surveyed by Agraria at 1/5000 scale. 1978/79.

Province	Location	Ha
Aceh	Penaron &Cotgirek	10,000
Irian Jaya	Numbokrang	3,000
	Oransbari	400
	Prafi	2,600
Jambi	Halai Hilir	3,000
	Kuamang Kuning	2,000
Kalimantan Sel.	Sebamban	3,000
	Tabunganen	3,000
Kalimantan Teng.	Barengbengkel	3,000
Kalimantan Timur	Sepatin Senioi	3,000
Lampung	Tulangbawang I,II	20,000
Riau	Siak	3,000
Sulawesi Sel.	Kalaena Kiri/Anglona	3,000
Sulawesi Tenggara	Lambuya	2,000
	Mowila Jaya	4,000
	Onembute	4,000
Sumatra Barat	Silaut	6,000
Sumatra Selatan	Baturaja/Martapura	2,000

List of Soil Research Institute Transmigration Survey Sites
1979/1980 - 1/50,000

Location	Ha	
Tinanggea	18,000	
Ketaun	40,000	
Sebamban	40,000	
Sekayu	30,000	
Betung	20,000	
Pusat Damai (Kal.Bar)	20,000	
Tenggarong (Kal.Tim)	20,000	
Alai Hilir (Jambi)	30,000	
Alai Hilir b.(Jambi)	30,000	
Siat (Sum.Bar)	10,000	
Sekayu (Sum.Sel)	20,000	
Betung (Sum.Sel)	20,000	
Tenggarong (Kal.Tim)	20,000	
Pusat Damai(Kal.Bar)	20,000	
Pulau Buru (Maluku)	20,000	
		358,000 Ha
Supervision only		
Pasir Pangarayan (Riau)	20,000	
Teluk Kuantan (Riau)	10,000	
Kasai (Riau)	20,000	
Sintang (Kal.Bar)	20,000	
Kasongan (Kal.Teng)	20,000	
Batulicin (Kal.Sel)	20,000	
Asam-Asam (Kal.Sel)	30,000	
Sinunukan (Sum.Ut)	5,000	
Pasir Pangarayan (Rian)	20,000	
Teluk Kuantan (Riau)	20,000	
Nimbokrang (Irian)	10,000	
Kurik (Irian)	5,000	
Aimas (Irian)	10,000	
Oransbari (Irian)	2,000	
		212,000 Ha

CARTOGRAPHIC UNIT FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING.

LTA - 42.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Sponsored by :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HOUSING, BUILDING, PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (CIPTA KARYA)

March 1979.

I. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION.

1. Justification of the Project.

The Central Government, in its efforts to make preparation and presentation for comprehensive physical plans and programs for towns and regions, has to undergo a planning process in which "mapping" is of great importance as a means to visualize thoughts, ideas and information.

The Department of Public Works, c.q Directorate General of Cipta Karya responsible for formulation of such plans for the regions comprising the whole Indonesia, is still facing problems of preparing means, especially maps for analysing and presenting those plans.

Formulating plans cannot sometimes be fully visualized graphically because of limited skill and equipment, causing an unsatisfactory result.

Besides, mapping activities are still happens in a conventional way, demanding a lot of time.

2. Title of the Project.

The project title is "Cartographic Unit for Urban and Regional Planning " especially aimed at increasing the skill of making thematic maps, viz. population maps, transportation maps, landuse maps, etc. which are adequately informative for formulating town and Regional Plans.

For the above mentioned purposed, an expert assistance in the field of mapping, including provision of equipment and training of personnel in charge with the problems of mapping will be required.

In the proposed training the trainees should be given the opportunity to get the knowledge of cartography and map-printing, so that they could be expected to assist mapping matters in the local government planning agencies.

3. Institutional Framework.

The Government Agency responsible for this project is the Department or Public Works which transfers the authority to the Directorate General of Cipta Karya in the implementation of the project.

4. Government Follow-up :

This project is expected to enable the Government to upgrade the skill of personnel in charge with mapping matters, so that they could be on their own, even they could transfer their knowledge to the planning agencies in the Central and Local Government, responsible for the process of physical planning.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT.

1. To set forth standards for mapping for various purposes.
2. To upgrade the skill of personnels in charge with mapping matters for the purpose of Town and Regional Planning, the graphic knowledge, etc.
3. To develop mapping systimatically in the sense of supporting long term Town and Regional Planning development.

III. PLAN OF OPERATION.

To reach those objectives the following activities are proposed :

a. Conducting an inventory of town and regional maps, on which the stages of development are visible.
b. Asigning the team consisting of members from Direct General of Cipta Karya and competent agencies such as National Coordination Agency for Survey and Mapping.
   This team will be in charge with the standardization, classification and codification of maps.
c. To determine a system processing of data and information, which will be drawn up in maps.
d. The implementation of drawing and printing of maps.

IV. External ....

IV. EXTERNAL AND GOVERNMENT INPUT.

1. External Inputs.

The required technical assistance consists of :

a. Two experts, one in the field of cartography and the other in the field of map-praparation and map-printing, for a period of one year.

b. Printing unit equipments, accessories textbooks and manuals needed for the process of mapping / map printing.

c. To grant a fellowship and training abroad in the field of mapping for four government employees, for a period of four months.

The requested assistance comprises an estimated total of US $. 350.000,- required for - Experts = 80.000,--
- Fellowships = 20.000,--
- Equipments = 250.000,--

2. Government Inputs.

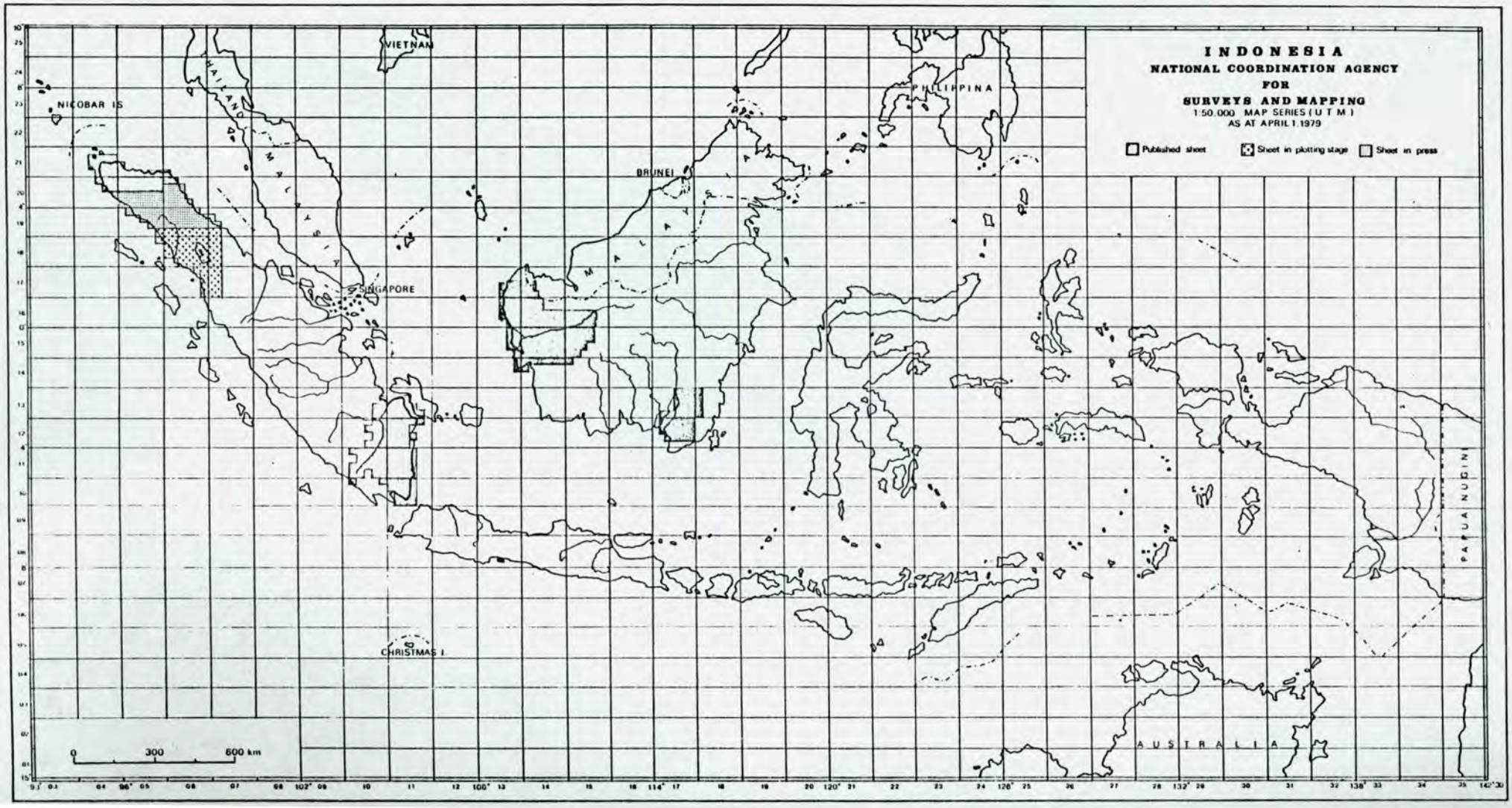
a. An office for experts, data processing, map-drawing and map-printing furnished with telephone and office equipment.

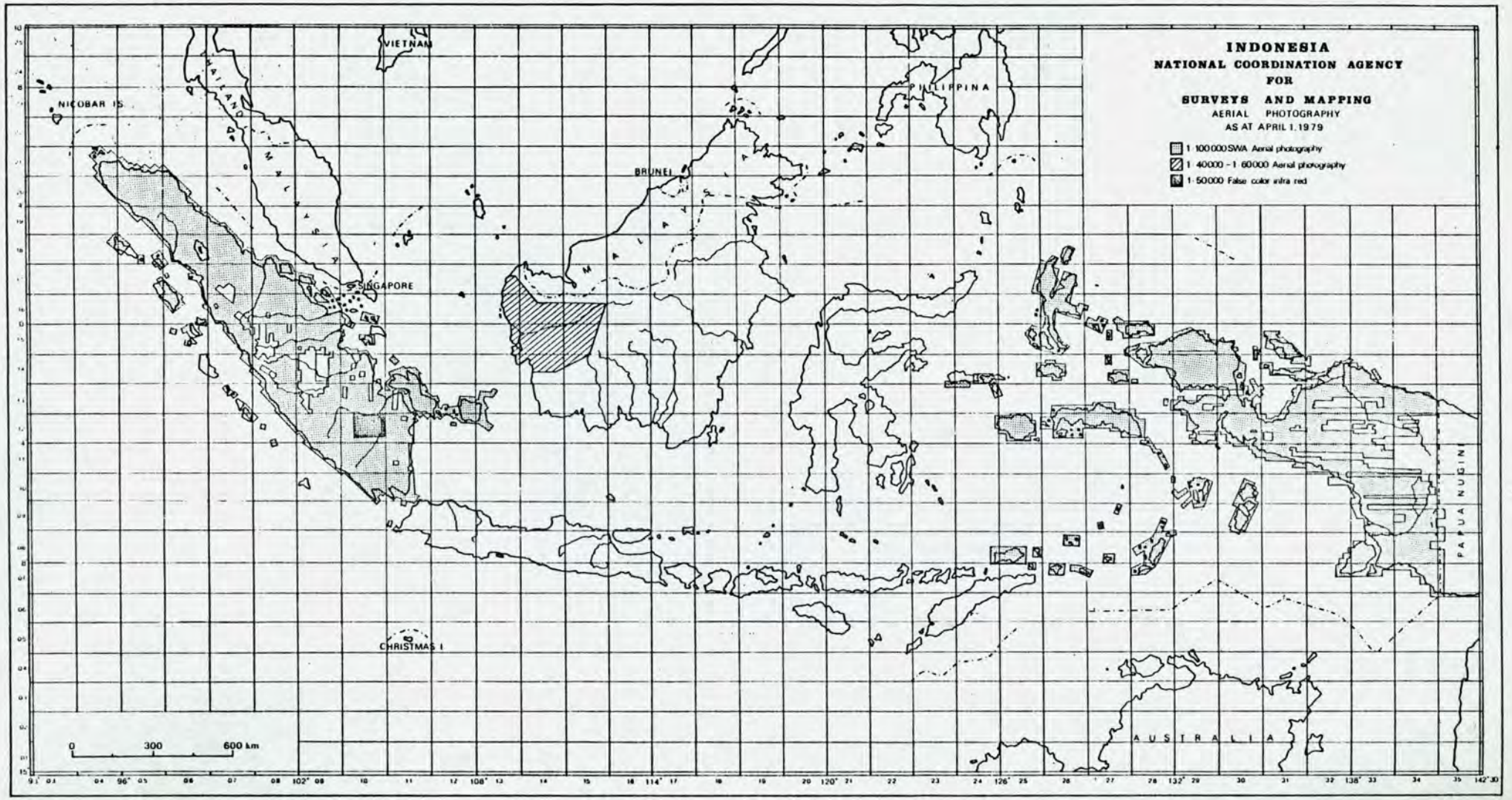
b. A Team of Counterparts continuously working with the experts.

c. Local transport in relation with the project.

d. A Secretariat, draftmen and assistants.

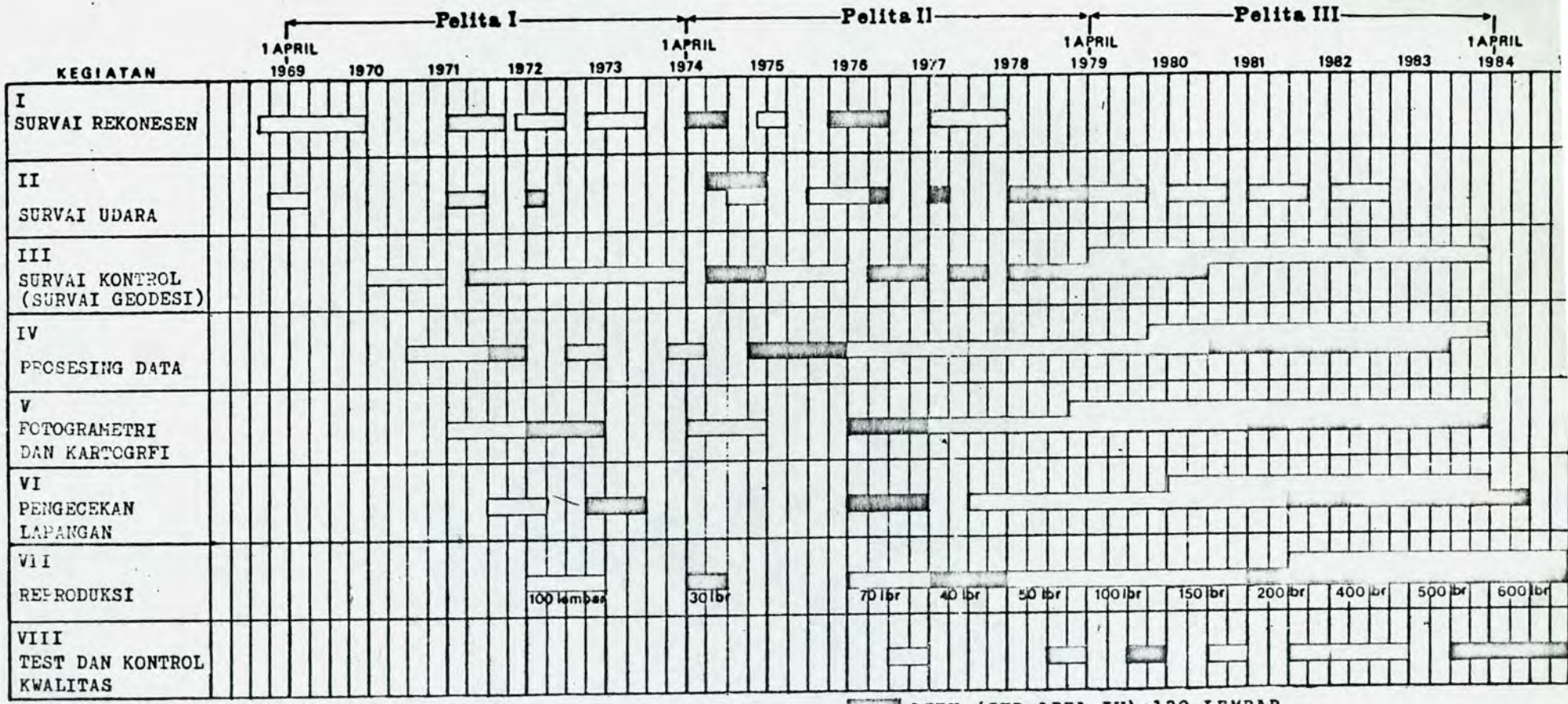
The GOI Contribution will amount an approximately of Rp. 30.000.000,-


INDONESIA
NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY
FOR
SURVEYS AND MAPPING
1:50.000 MAP SERIES (U T M)
AS AT APRIL 1.1979
Published sheet
Sheet in plotting stage
Sheet in press
VIETNAM
NICOBAR IS
THAILAND
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
BRUNEI
PHILIPPINA
CHRISTMAS I
AUSTRALIA
PAPUA NUGINI
0
300
600 km


INDONESIA
NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY
FOR
SURVEYS AND MAPPING
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
AS AT APRIL 1, 1979
1:100000 SWA Aerial photography
1:40000 - 1:60000 Aerial photography
1:50000 False color infra red
VIETNAM
NICOBAR IS
THAILAND
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
BRUNEI
PHILIPPINA
PAPUA NUGINI
CHRISTMAS I
AUSTRALIA
0 300 600 km

PROYEK PEMETAAN DASAR NASIONAL

Appendix III.2b



KALIMANTAN BARAT:109 LEMBAR

SUMATERA DAN LAMPUNG(SUB.AREA I):157 LEMBAR

JAMBI - RIAU(SUB.AREA II):141 LEMBAR

SUMATERA UTARA(SUB.AREA III):100 LEMBAR

ACEH (SUB.AREA IV):129 LEMBAR

SUMATERA TENGAH-BENGKULU(SUB.AREA V & VI):245 LEMBAR

IRIAN JAYA :637 LEMBAR

IBRD / CIDA:KALIMANTAN (SISA),SULAWESI,NUSA TENGGARA MALUKU,JAWA,BALI :1767 LEMBAR

PETA GARIS SEKALA 1:50.000 UNTUK KALIMANTAN BARAT, SUMATERA SELATAN DAN ACEH

PETA FOTO SSKALA 1:50.000 UNTUK SUMATERA(SISA), KALIMANTAN,SULAWESI,MALUKU,IRIAN JAYA
PETA FOTO SEKALA 1:25.000 UNTUK JAWA,BALI,NUSTENG.

LAMPIRAN IV

USULAN PROGRAM PENEMPATAN TRANSMIGRAN SELAMA PELITA III

OKTOBER 1979

DEPARTEMEN PEKERJAAN UMUM

PROPINSI : ACEH.

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
V	140.000	ACEH BARAT	MEULABOH	-	2000	2000	2000	4000	10.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
XIV	52.000	ACEH SELATAN	PADANG MANCONG	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	-	2000	4000	4000	6000	16.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	0	2000	4000	4000	6000	16.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			T O T A L	0	2000	4000	4000	6000	16.000		

PROPINSI : SUMATERA UTARA.

KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
		-	-	-	-	-	0	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
	SUB TOTAL KBLK								
TAPANULI SELATAN	SINUNUKAN	500	500	500	-	-	1.500	KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
	SUB TOTAL KKLK	500	500	500	0	0	1.500		
	TOTAL LAHAN KERING	500	500	500	0	0			
		-	-	-	-	-	0	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
	TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	T O T A L	500	500	500	0	0	1.500		

PROPINSI : SUMATERA BARAT.

PP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
VII	38.086	S O L O K	KOTO BESAR	-	2000	2000	-	-	4.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
XI		PESISIR SELATAN	SILAUT	-	-	-	2000	2000	4.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	0	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.000		
XI		PESISIR SELATAN	SILAUT	500	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	Realokasi ke-Siat.
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	500	0	0	0	0	500		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	500	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.500		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			T O T A L	500	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.500		

PROPINSI : R I A U .

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE : 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
VII	204.956	INDRAGIRI HILIR	Rengat / P. Kasai	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT orang finished H
XI	213.867	INDRAGIRI HULU	Teluk Kuantan	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10.000		PTPT cleared H
XII	367.000	KAMPAR	Pasir Pangarayan	2000 + 1500	4000	4000	4000	4000	19.500		PTPT cleared A^2
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	5500	8000	8000	8000	8000	37.500		
				-	-	-	-	-	-	KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	5500	8000	8000	8000	8000	37.500		
VII		INDRAGIRI HILIR	Tampuling	700	-	-	-	-	700	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
VII		INDRAGIRI HILIR	Kuala Cinaku	1700	-	-	-	-	1.700		
II		BENGKALIS	Siak	1550	-	-	-	-	1.550		PTPT A^1 ?
XVII		BENGKALIS	Rokan	1550	1500	-	-	-	3.050		
XVII		BENGKALIS	Kubu	-	-	2000	2000	-	4.000		
XVII		BENGKALIS	Dumai/Sinabai	-	-	-	-	2000	2.000		
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	5500	1500	2000	2000	2000	13.000		
			T O T A L	11.000	9.500	10000	10000	10000	50.500		

PROPINSI : JAMBI.

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
VIII	26.538	S A R K O	Pemenang	2000	-	-	-	-	2.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT Cleared 4
XXII/ XXI		S A R K O	Kubang ujo	-	2000	2000	2000	-	6.000		
VII		MUARA BUNGO	Kuamang Kuning	-	2000	2000	2000	-	6.000		
VIII/ XXII		S A R K O	Hitam Ulu	-	2000	2000	2000	-	6.000		
X		S A R K O	P a u h	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
VI		MUARA BUNGO	Tanah Garo	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	6000	10.000	10.000	4.000	32.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	6000	10.000	10.000	4.000	32.000		
XIV		TANJUNG JABUNG	Dendang I	750	-	-	-	-	750	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			Lambur/Pamusiran	500	-	-	-	-	500		
			Simpang Pandan	-	2000	-	-	-	2.000		PTPT 1971
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	1.250	2000	0	0	0	3.250		
			T O T A L	3.250	8000	10000	10.000	4000	35.250		

PROPINSI : BENGKULU.

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
				1	2	3	4	5			
III		BENGKULU UTARA	Ketahun	2000	2000	-	-	-	4.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
V		- " -	Air Lais	-	-	2000	-	-	2.000		
II		- " -	I p u h	-	-	-	2000	-	2.000		
I		- " -	Muko-Muko	-	-	-	2000	2000	4.000		
IX		BENGKULU SELATAN	T a i s	-	-	-	2000	2000	4.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	2000	2000	6000	4000	16.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	2000	2000	6000	4000	16.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0	16.000		
			T O T A L	2000	2000	2000	6000	4000	16.000		

PROPINSI : SUMATERA SELATAN

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
XVI		MUSI BANYUASIN	Sekayu	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT Cleared A^2/H
XVIII		MUSI BANYUASIN	Pangkalan Kersik	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.000		PTPT Cleared A^2
XIX		MUSI BANYUASIN	Betung	2000	2000	-	-	-	4.000		PTPT Cleared A^2
XXII		OKI	Pematang Panggang	2000	2000	2000	-	-	6.000		
XXIII		OKI	Kayu Agung	-	-	-	2000	2000	4.000		
1/IV		MUSI RAWAS	Lembah Liam	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
VI/V		LAHAT	Lahat/Tebing Tinggi	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	8.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	6000	10000	10000	10000	10000	46.000		
XI		OKU	Baturaja - Marta Pura	1000	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	1000	0	0	0	0	1.000		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	7000	10000	10000	10000	10000	47.000		
XX		MUSI BANYUASIN	Telang II	2500	-	-	-	-	2.500	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
XX		- " -	Air Saleh I	2100	-	-	-	-	2.100		
XX		- " -	Air Saleh II	2500	-	-	-	-	2.500		
XX		- " -	Air Sugihan	1400	8000	3800	3800	-	13.200		
XX		- " -	P. Rimau	-	-	6200	7800	-	14.000		
XX		- " -	Karang Agung	-	-	-	2500	1000	12.500		
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	8500	8000	10000	10300	10000	46.800		
			T O T A L	15500	18000	20000	20300	20000	93.800		

PROPINSI : KALIMANTAN BARAT

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
VII		SANGGAU	Pusat Damai	2000	-	-	-	-	2.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT Cleared A²/R/H
XVI		SANGGAU	Sanggau Kebunkul	-	2000	2000	2000	4000	10.000		PMT dengan finished
XVIII		SINTANG	Sintang	-	2000	2000	6000	6000	16.000		
I		SAMBAS	Sambas	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
XII		KETAPANG	Ketapang	-	-	-	4000	4000	8.000		
X		KETAPANG	Sukadana	-	-	-		4000	4.000		
XIII		KETAPANG	-	-	-	-	-	4000	4.000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	4000	6000	14000	24000	50.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	4000	6000	14000	24000	50.000		
										LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
				-	-	-	-	-			
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			T O T A L	2000	4000	6000	14000	24000	50.000		

PROPINSI : KALIMANTAN TENGAH

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
IX		KOTA WARINGIN TIMUR	Kumai	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
VI		KOTA WARINGIN BARAT	Anjalipan	-	-	4000	4000	4000	12000		
XIII			Kasongan	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000		
I		BARITO TIMUR	Buntok	-	-	-	4000	4000	8000		
XI		KOTA WARINGIN BARAT	Nanga Bulik	-	-	-	-	4000	4000		
V		KAHAYAN HULU	Jangkit	-	-	-	-	4000	4000		
XIX		BARITO UTARA	Muara Tewe (Muntuk)	-	-	-	-	4000	4000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK		2000	8000	12000	24000	46000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	-	2000	8000	12000	24000	46000		
XVIII		KAPUAS	Terusan Tengah	1000	600	-	-	-	1600	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			Pangkuh	-	3400	2400	1000	-	6800		
			Sebangun	-	-	1000	500	4000	5500		
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	1000	4000	3400	1500	4000	13900		
			TOTAL	1000	6000	11400	13500	28000	59900		

PROPINSI : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
				1	2	3	4	5			
V		KOTA BARU	Batu-Licin	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10.000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT Cleared H
VI		KOTA BARU	Sebamban	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10.000		PTPT Cleared A²/H
I		TABALONG	Harui/Tp. Layang	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6.000		
II		KOTA BARU	Pondok Baru	-	-	-	2000	2000	4.000		Tanah kosong Rencana Sawit
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	4000	4000	6000	8000	8000	30.000		
										KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK								
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	4000	4000	6000	8000	8000	30.000		
IX		BARITO KUALA	Tabung Anen	500	-	-	-	-	500	LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			Sakalagun I	750	-	-	-	-	750		
			Seluang	-	500	-	-	-	500		
			Sakalagun II	-	-	600	600	-	1200		
VI A		KOTA BARU	P. Laut	-	-	-	1600	-	1600		
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	1250	500	600	2200	-	4.550		
			T O T A L	5250	4500	6600	10200	8000	34.550		

PROPINSI : KALIMANTAN TIMUR

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
				1	2	3	4	5			
XIV	309.000	KUTAI	Tenggarong/Muarabadak	2000	2000	-	-	-	4000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT (Irrig. W/S
XX		KUTAI	Bontang	-	-	2000	2000	-	4000		
X		KUTAI	Sangkulirang	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000		
XI		KUTAI	Muarawahau	-	-	2000	2000	4000	8000		
VIII		BERAU	Tanjung Redep	-	-	-	2000	4000	6000		
XII		KUTAI	Muara Ancalang	-	-	-	-	4000	4000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	2000	6000	8000	14000	32.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	2000	6000	8000	14000	32.000		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			T O T A L	2000	2000	6000	8000	14000	32.000		

PROPINSI : SULAWESI UTARA

PP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE : 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
										KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
				-	-	-	-	-			
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	0	0	0	0	0			
V		GORONTALO	Bongo II/III	500	500	-	-	-	1000	KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	500	500	0	0	0			
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	500	500	0 -	0	-0	1000		
										LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
				-	-	-	-	-			
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			T O T A L	500	500	0 -	0 -	0	1000		

PROPINSI : SULAWESI TENGAH

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE : 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
VIII	92.000	POSO	✓ Sausu Tambarana	2000	-	-	-	-	2000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PIPT Cleared H
XII		POSO	Basi Bondo/Kere	-	2000	2000	-	-	4000		
XIII		LUWUK	✓ Bunta	-	-	-	2000	2000	4000		
XIV	100.000	LUWUK	Mamo	-	-	-	-	2000	2000		
IX	104.000	POSO	Kolonedale Sungka	-	-	-	2000	2000	4000		
V		DONGGALA	Taopa Lambunu	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000		
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	22000		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	22000		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			TOTAL	2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	22.000		

PROPINSI : SULAWESI SELATAN

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
				1	2	3	4	5			
										KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
				-	-	-	-	-			
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	0	0	0	0	0			
XIII		LUWU	Angkona	-	1000	400	-	-	1400	KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	-	1000	400	0	0	1400		
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	-	1000	400	0	0	1400		
										LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
				-	-	-	-	-			
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			T O T A L	0	1000	400	0	0	1400		

PROPINSI : SULAWESI TENGGARA

WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE: 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
II		KENDARI	Alangga/Tinanggea	2000	2000	-	-	-	4000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PTPT Cleared A²
IX		BUTON	Toali Poleang	=	-	2000	2000	-	4000		
III a		KENDARI	Wawotobi	-	1300	1600	1600	-	4500		
III b		KENDARI	Wawotobi	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000		PTPT dengan [illegible] ([illegible])
			Lehumbuhi		2000						
			SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	5300	5600	5600	2000	20500		
				-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
			SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
			TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	5300	5600	5600	2000	20500		
				-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
			TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
			T O T A L	2000	5300	5600	5600	2000	20500		

PROPINSI : MALUKU

)	WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE :					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
					1	2	3	4	5			
1	V/VI		MALUKU TENGAH	P. Buru	2000	2000	2000	2000	-	8000	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	
2	XIV/XVII		- " -	Dataran Kao	-	2000	2000	2000	-	6000		
3	XV/XVI		- " -	Dataran Weda	-	-	2000	2000	2000	6000		
				SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	4000	6000	6000	2000	20000		
					-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
				SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
				TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	4000	6000	6000	2000	20000		
					-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
				TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
				T O T A L	2000	4000	6000	6000	2000	20000		

PROPINSI : IRIAN JAYA

0	WPP	LAHAN POTENSIAL (HA)	KABUPATEN	LOKASI	PROGRAM PELITA III (KK) TAHUN KE :					TOTAL	JENIS	KETERANGAN
					1	2	3	4	5			
1	XVI		JAYAPURA	Nimbokrang/Skoli	600	2000	2000	2000	2000	8600	KELOMPOK BESAR LAHAN KERING (KBLK)	PJP1 1978/79 Commitment
2	IV		MANOKWARI	Prafi		2000	2000	2000		6000		
3	I		SORONG	Aimas	1000	2000	2000	2000	2000	9000		
4	XXIV		MERAUKE	Kurik	400			4000	4000	8400		
5	XXIII		MERAUKE	Kumpeh					4000	4000		
6	VII		PINIAI	Kalibumi (Nabire)				2000	2000	4000		
				SUB TOTAL KBLK	2000	6000	6000	12000	14000	40000		
					-	-	-	-	-		KELOMPOK KECIL LAHAN KERING (KKLK)	
				SUB TOTAL KKLK	0	0	0	0	0			
				TOTAL LAHAN KERING	2000	6000	6000	12000	14000	40000		
					-	-	-	-	-		LAHAN BASAH (LB)	
				TOTAL LAHAN BASAH	0	0	0	0	0			
				T O T A L	2000	6000	6000	12000	14000	4 0000		

RINGKASAN USULAN PROGRAM PENEMPATAN
TRANSMIGRAN SELAMA PELITA III.

	PROPINSI	JENIS	TAHUN PENEMPATAN 1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
1	ACEH	KBLK	-	2.000	4.000	4.000	6.000	16.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUMATERA UTARA	KBLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		KKLK	500	500	500	-	-	1.500
		LP	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUMATERA BARAT	KBLK	-	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	8.000
		KKLK	500	-	-	-	-	500
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	RIAU	KBLK	5.500	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	37.500
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	5.500	1.500	2.000	2.000	2.000	13.000
	JAMBI	KBLK	2.000	6.000	10.000	10.000	4.000	32.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	1.250	2.000	-	-	-	3.250
	BENGKULU	KBLK	2.000	2.000	2.000	6.000	4.000	16.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUMATERA SELATAN	KBLK	6.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	46.000
		KKLK	1.000	-	-	-	-	1.000
		LB	8.500	8.000	10.000	14.100	10.000	50.600
8	KALIMANTAN BARAT	KBLK	2.000	4.000	6.000	14.000	24.000	50.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	KBLK	-	2.000	8.000	12.000	24.000	46.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	1.000	4.000	3.400	1.500	4.000	13.900
10	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	KBLK	4.000	4.000	6.000	8.000	8.000	30.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	1.250	500	600	2.200	-	4.550
11.	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	KBLK	2.000	2.000	6.000	8.000	14.000	32.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	SULAWESI UTARA	KBLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		KKLK	500	500	-	-	-	1.000
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	SULAWESI TENGAH	KBLK	2.000	2.000	4.000	6.000	8.000	22.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	SULAWESI SELATAN	KBLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		KKLK	-	1.000	400	-	-	1.400
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	SULAWESI TENGGARA	KBLK	2.000	5.300	5.600	5.600	2.000	20.500
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	MALUKU	KBLK	2.000	4.000	6.000	6.000	2.000	20.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	IRIAN JAYA	KBLK	2.000	6.000	6.000	12.000	14.000	40.000
		KKLK	-	-	-	-	-	-
		LB	-	-	-	-	-	-
		SUB.TOTAL						
		(KBLK)	31.500	59.300	83.600	111.600	130.000	416.000
		(KKLK)	2.500	2.000	900	-	-	5.400
		(LB)	17.500	16.000	16.000	19.800	16.000	85.300
		TOTAL	51.500	77.300	100.500	131.400	146.000	506.700