

# Spatial and Land Thematic Map in the Relocation Project of Indonesia's National Capital City

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**Key words:** Spatial planning; IKN; Thematic Map; P4T; surveyors; local community; visible boundary; SiPetik.

## SUMMARY

Indonesian government plans to move its capital city as President Joko Widodo announced the East Kalimantan Province as the New National Capital City of Indonesia on August 25th, 2019 and the enactment of Law Number 3/2022 concerning the New National Capital City known as IKN (Ibu Kota Nusantara). The major concern of the mega constructions project is to design IKN as the world's sustainable city, secure, modern and a symbol of national identity. In order to ensure the country's efforts to achieve sustainable development, especially SDGs 11 and 13, spatial planning policies play an essential role in the planning stage of relocating the capital city.

The formulation of spatial planning policies in IKN requires a set of underlying data and information, one of which the primary data are generated from systematic and complete spatial and land thematic data and information based on land parcels, collected by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) through one of its national strategic programs known as 'Spatial dan Land Thematic Map Project'.

The Spatial and Land Thematic Map Project was initiated in 2020 and has been carried out in Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara District on an area of 256.142 Hectares (Ha) called IKN National Strategic Area (KSN). The purpose of the project was to identify and invent all land parcels and the interests attached on the parcels related to tenurial, ownership, land use and land utilization (known as P4T) using mobile application-SiPetik. While the expected goals to be achieved were to prevent violation of community rights in constructing infrastructures of the new capital city, and to provide base maps including all identified and portrayed parcels used for spatial and land policy making.

The method implemented during the project was through field surveys conducted by in-house

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surveyors from ATR/BPN and accompanied by local communities. During the field surveys, the existence and active role of local communities were very crucial in order to obtain valid and reliable data and information. Further, 'No parcels left behind' is the principle adopted when conducting field surveys. Surveyors collected parcel data, parcel by parcel, door to door, based on appointment from the local communities. Using print out of the working maps with aerial or satellite imagery as backgrounds, local communities identified and delineated their parcels on working maps. Then together with the surveyors, the local communities went to the field to do a ground check using a mobile phone or android tablet installed with SiPetik. The P4T data capturing activity also emphasized that field survey activity, identification and delineation, were based on visible boundaries on the working maps/field without any boundary delimitation and measurement.

The purpose of this paper is to present the extent to which the project generated multiple data and information of P4T as well as identification of land conflicts depicted on thematic maps in digital format. These maps were used as a base of spatial zoning for spatial planning policy, formulating strategies for land acquisition and land-related disputes and conflicts handling mechanisms, especially to support the Government plan to relocate the New Capital City of Indonesia.