

ABSTRACT

There are many factors contributing to land problem in Indonesia, one of them is natural disaster. Palu, Centar Sulawesi, has been a victim of earthquake and it was a phenomenal event for causing multidimensional damage and uncertainty of land ownership. It is necessary to renew the land arrangement especially for the land owner so they able to claim their rights, and for the government to provide legal certainty as basis for policy-making agenda. The research questioned the restructuring of land ownership in a post-disaster priod, restructuring of City of Palu, and troubles of National Land Agency during restructuring the post-disaster land.

The method of approach was juridical normative that focused on secondary data in the form of legislations as primary legal sources, and secondary legal sources such as articles.

The research concluded that regulation for restructuring land ownership on post-earthquake Palu should be conducted by amendment of city plan. The process was taken through systematic land registration based on Technical Guidance issued by the Chief of National Land Agency, and it also followed the Government Regulation No. 24/1997 on the Land Registration. Some efforts had been made by the National Land Agency in restructuring the post-disaster land, but they found problems such as some existing land don't have marker area, while other loss their proof of ownership, and some land owner also loss their live during the event. The goal is to save all physical and juridical data of land into one database, disseminating and consensus among the people involved in the disastrous event regarding missing marker area, and land registration is opened by the National Land Agency.

Keywords: land registration, restructuring, land ownership, disaster