

INDONESIA

ACCA IN 11 CITIES PLUS ONE VOLCANO PLUS TWO RIVERS



ACCA in INDONESIA:

PROJECT CITIES (total 13)

- Surabaya
- Makassar
- Jakarta
- Tasikmalaya District
- Yogyakarta
- Mount Merapi area (2 projects)
- Kendari
- Bantaeng
- Sidrap
- Bandung
- Solo
- Sleman Regency

SMALL PROJECTS

Small projects approved : 49
 In number of cities : 11
 Total budget approved : \$152,000

BIG HOUSING PROJECTS

Big projects approved : 9
 In number of cities : 8
 Total budget approved : \$325,000

SAVINGS (only in 13 ACCA cities)

Savings groups : 176
 Savings members : 2,853
 Total savings : \$77,218

CITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

CDFs active in : 4 cities
 Total capital in CDF: \$380,800

- from ACCA \$120,000 (32%)
- from coms. \$23,000 (6%)
- from gov. \$201,800 (53%)
- from others \$36,000 (9%)

IMPLEMENTING GROUPS

The ACCA projects are being implemented by 3 groups: Arkom Jogja Community Architects (Yogyakarta, Bantaeng, Sidrap, Merapi, Solo and Sleman), Urban Community Architects (Bandung), and Uplink Network with UPC (all the other cities).

JAKARTA: The UPC worked with Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota (JRMK), a small network of vulnerable and flood-prone poor communities, to survey and map living conditions and infrastructure problems in eight kampungs in the northern part of the city, along the Java Sea, where the Urban Poor Consortium NGO ((UPC) had been carrying out a variety of programs in anti-eviction advocacy, infrastructure improvements, savings, children's education and alternative health. With the \$15,000 from ACCA, they implemented three small projects, and used them to build their relationships with the local government and strengthen their negotiations to stay. The projects included a paved road in Kebon Bayem (50 households on railway land), a community center in Marlina (300 households on private land), and temporary housing for 30 families evicted from the Budi Darma under-the-expressway community.

SURABAYA: In Surabaya, the Stren Kali network of riverside squatter communities used small and big ACCA project funds to build embankments, pave lanes, install street lights and move river-fronting houses back from the riverbanks to create space for beautiful new landscaped riverside walkways, as part of their long campaign to win the right to stay and upgrade their settlements *in-situ*. They also used a special grant from ACCA to organize a high-profile architectural competition to boost the national community architects process, to showcase a variety of settlement upgrading options, and to lobby with the government for on-site upgrading and secure land tenure, which is still only provisionally assured.

MAKASSAR: The ACCA process in Makassar began with a "political contract" to support the needs and initiatives of the urban poor, signed by the new mayor and the urban poor network, which mobilized 65,000 votes to get him elected. Despite this breakthrough, the ACCA process has been slow getting started, but several community centers have been built, using ACCA small project funds as loans to the community, to be repaid into revolving loan funds which stay in the community. And a big project eventually got underway at Kampung Pisang, where 40 poor households were threatened with eviction from the 3.7 hectares of private land they had been squatting on. After mediation by the mayor, a land-sharing agreement was reached in which the people were to rebuild their community on a small part of the land and give the rest back to the land owner to develop. The ACCA funds were used to provide housing loans, and the municipality was to provide the infrastructure, with the community providing all the labor. But the news from Makassar is that the land-owner changed his mind before anything was signed and went back on the agreement, and the mayor, who has moved on to national politics, no longer supports the process.



▲ This little community center, in the Marlina squatter community, was built with a \$2,225 grant from ACCA, which the community topped up with \$115.



▲ In this riverside kampung in Surabaya, the people have built this landscaped walkway along the edge of the river, to comply with the city's regulations.



▲ One option for the land-sharing housing project for 40 families at Kampung Pisang, in Makassar, where the land negotiations were assisted by the mayor.

Two ACCA projects help volcano-hit villages in Mount Merapi fight to return and rebuild:



▲ Arkom's project in Mount Merapi started with the construction of temporary houses and latrines, then focussed on restoring water supply, and then on repairing roads like this one in the Kalitangah Lor Village.

The UPC's project in the Mount Merapi was managed by a local artist named Tanto, who used myths and classical performance techniques to help a network of devastated villages to revive the cultural practices which tie them to the land and to the mountain they have always lived beside.



In a country stricken with all kinds of natural disasters, two ACCA projects were implemented in adjacent areas that were severely affected by the November 2010 eruption of the Mount Merapi volcano, in central Java. Both of these projects drew directly on the experience of helping 25 villages in Banda Aceh to rebuild their destroyed villages after the 2004 tsunami. Both Merapi projects supported communities in extremely difficult circumstances, who had decided to return and rebuild their devastated villages in their own way, despite the presence of aid agencies offering their version of what people need, and despite government bans on rebuilding in certain areas and attempts to grab their land for "community forests," in the name of safety.



Some big breakthroughs for riverside kampungs in 3 cities

Citywide mapping, networking, planning and negotiating by riverside kampungs pay off in Yogyakarta, Solo and Jakarta

Indonesia is one of Asia's many watery countries, and rivers and canals figure prominently in many of its cities. Many of these waterways are lined with informal settlements, which are blamed for polluting the water, causing floods, illegally occupying public land and generally given the short end of the stick. But there's good news from several cities where networks of riverside kampungs are using ACCA support to survey, map, save, plan and develop on-site upgrading projects, in collaboration with their local governments, to show that riverside communities are not a problem but a valuable urban asset, and can become decent, legal and beautiful communities.

Since 2010, the Arkom group of community architects has used ACCA support to initiate a very lively community development process in Yogyakarta - an ancient city which is considered to be the cultural heartland of Javanese culture and arts. They started by surveying and mapping 13 informal settlements ("kampungs") in the center of the city, in different land situations: riverside squatters, communities on "Sultan's land", communities renting private land and squatter settlements on railway land. From the beginning, the explicit goal was to use the survey and mapping process to link these vulnerable communities (many facing eviction) into a community network, to build a stronger cooperation between the communities and the city government and to promote a more community-driven model for solving problems of poverty and insecure tenure in the city.

During the course of this initial survey, five riverside kampungs showed a lively interest in joining the process, and Arkom helped them to organize themselves, start women's savings groups and do detailed settlement mapping to identify common problems. The maps that the community people developed became the basis for identifying and planning the first round of small ACCA projects, based on each kampung's priority needs: paving walkways, improving riverside embankments and building bamboo community centers.

Gradually, the process spread to communities in other areas of Yogyakarta and the network grew. Later, Arkom and the community network used a \$40,000 ACCA big project grant to set up a city-level revolving loan fund for housing, which gave its first round of loans to families in two of the riverside squatter settlements (Ledok Gajah Wong and Sungai Wilongo), to improve their houses. They used the infrastructure upgrading projects and housing improvements to show the municipal government an alternative strategy for improving these riverside settlements and to negotiate for the right to stay on the government land they already occupied, in cooperation with the local government's plans to solve the problems of riverside kampungs in the whole of Yogyakarta.

From these beginnings in Yogyakarta city, the process of organizing and improving riverside kampungs has spread upstream and downstream, extending from Yogyakarta city into the adjacent Sleman and Bantul Regencies, and later into the nearby city of Solo. Another ACCA-supported project in Jakarta is helping two groups (UPC and Ciliwung Merdeka) to develop a similar people-driven upgrading process among the 34,000 poor families who live in the sprawling slums along the Ciliwung River. Arkom's director, Yuli Kusworo, says that having networks of riverside kampungs in several adjacent administrative areas like this makes policy advocacy on the community-driven approach and the river and settlement issues more powerful at all levels.



BIG PROJECT: 46 poor families in Pepe Keprabon show the city of Solo an on-site, community-designed upgrading solution to the problem of riverside squatter settlements



Pic 26. Front view of West side Flat



Pepe Keprabon is a small riverside kampung of 46 families in Solo, which was identified through the citywide mapping process to be the city's first-of-many on-site riverside kampung upgrading projects, under an MOU with the Municipality and with full support from the mayor. As part of the project, the people will dismantle their own houses and carefully preserve re-usable doors, windows and timbers, and then construct new apartments, in a 3-story building on the same site (which they designed themselves, with help from Arkom) that will be partly financed by loans from the Solo city-fund (set up with the big project funds from ACCA and managed by the women's savings groups) and partly subsidized by the city government. The city has agreed to give the land to the community on a long-term-collective lease (25 years) and will also provide paved roads, a river embankment, water supply, electricity and sanitation.