

INDONESIA

ACCA in INDONESIA :

PROJECT CITIES (total 7)

- Surabaya
- Makassar
- Jakarta
- Tasikmalaya District
- Yogyakarta
- Mount Merapi area (2 projects)

SMALL PROJECTS

Small projects approved : 28
 In number of cities : 6
 Total budget approved : \$97,000

BIG PROJECTS

Big projects approved : 3
 In number of cities : 3
 Total budget approved : \$100,000

SPECIAL PROJECTS

2 disaster-rehabilitation projects in the volcano-hit Mount Merapi area, budget approved \$37,000

SAVINGS (only in 6 ACCA cities)

Savings groups : 128
 Savings members : 1,607
 Total savings : \$9,666

CITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

CDFs active in: 1 city (Yogyakarta)
 Total capital in CDF : \$7,600

- from ACCA \$3,100 (41%)
- from coms. \$4,500 (59%)
- from gov. \$0 (0%)
- from others \$0 (0%)

IMPLEMENTING GROUPS

The ACCA projects are being implemented by two groups: Arkom Jogja Community Architects (Yogyakarta and one of the Merapi projects) and Uplink-UPC (all the other cities).



▲ The UPC's project in the Mount Merapi volcano area is being supported by a respected local artist named Tanto, who is using myths and classical performance techniques to help a network of devastated villages revive the cultural practices which tie them to the land and to the mountain they have always lived beside.



YOGYAKARTA :

This beautiful 135-meter paved walkway was built with only a \$500 ACCA small project grant, by community members in the Ledok Gajah Wong Kampung, one of the city's vulnerable river-side settlements. It took them just a few weekends to finish it, with everyone chipping in and topping off the ACCA grant with another \$420 in materials. The whole process was organized by the new women's savings group and supported by the Arkom-Jogja group of young architects.

ACCA in five cities plus one volcano :

Using ACCA to show a people-driven and on-site redevelopment model where eviction and relocation to top-down, contractor-built projects still the rule . . .

In Jakarta, small ACCA projects to pave lanes and build community centers and communal toilets have helped vulnerable communities to organize themselves, solve immediate problems and expand their networks, while building their relationships with the local government and strengthening their negotiations to stay. In Yogyakarta, a group of young architects is helping slum communities (especially those vulnerable settlements along the city's rivers and canals) to map their settlements and implement small projects to pave lanes, lay drains and build low-cost bamboo community centers.

In Surabaya, the Stren Kali network of riverside squatter communities has used small and big ACCA projects 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 have 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.

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 in recent months 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 is now 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 will rebuild their community on a small part of the land and give the rest back to the land owner to develop. The ACCA funds will be used to provide housing loans, and the municipality will provide the infrastructure, with the community providing all the labor.

In a country stricken with all kinds of natural disasters, two ACCA projects are being implemented in areas that were severely affected by the November 2010 eruption of the Mount Merapi volcano in central Java. Both of these projects draw directly on the experience of helping 25 villages in the Udeep Beusaree Network to rebuild their totally destroyed villages after the 2004 tsunami in Banda Aceh. Both these Merapi projects are supporting communities in extremely difficult circumstances, who have decided to return and rebuild their devastated villages and reestablish their farms 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 some transparent attempts to grab their land for "community forests," in the name of safety.



▲ In this riverside kampung in Surabaya, the people have built this landscaped walkway.



▲ Planning the new land-sharing housing project for 40 families at Kampung Pisang, in Makassar.



▲ Arkom's project in Mount Merapi started with the construction of temporary houses and latrines.