



Promoting Sustainable Human Settlements in Indonesia

Hadi Sucahyono, PhD

Head of Sub-Directorate of Policy and Strategy
Directorate General of Human Settlements
Ministry of Public Works, Republic Indonesia

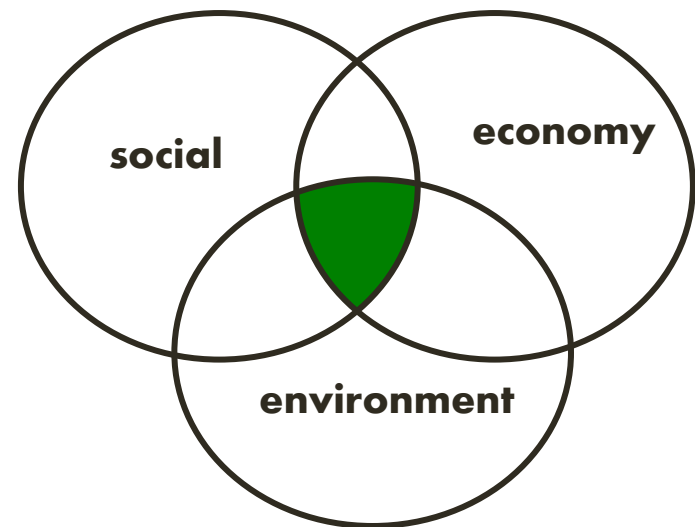


Outline

1. Introduction
2. Current Condition
3. Development Challenges
4. Policy Direction
5. Best Practices
6. Conclusion

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means encouraging economic growth while protecting the environment and improving our quality of life, and increasing community's social capital, **without affecting the ability of future generations to fulfill their needs by developing reliable infrastructure.**

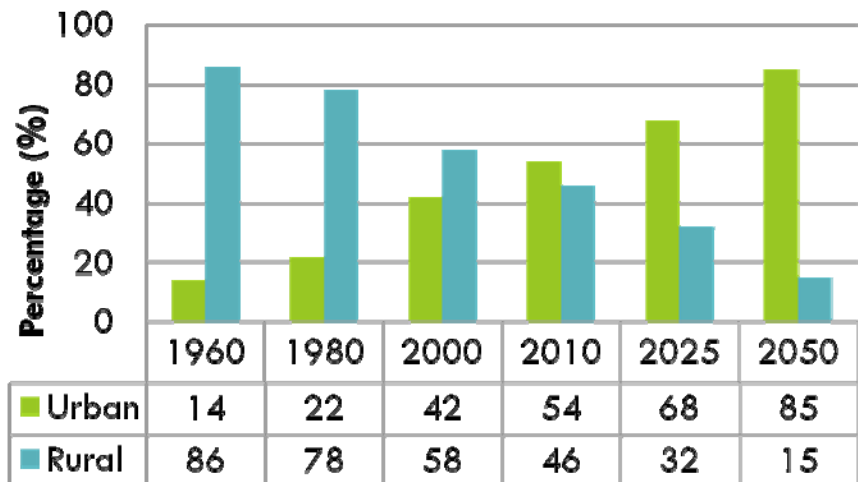


Population and Urbanization

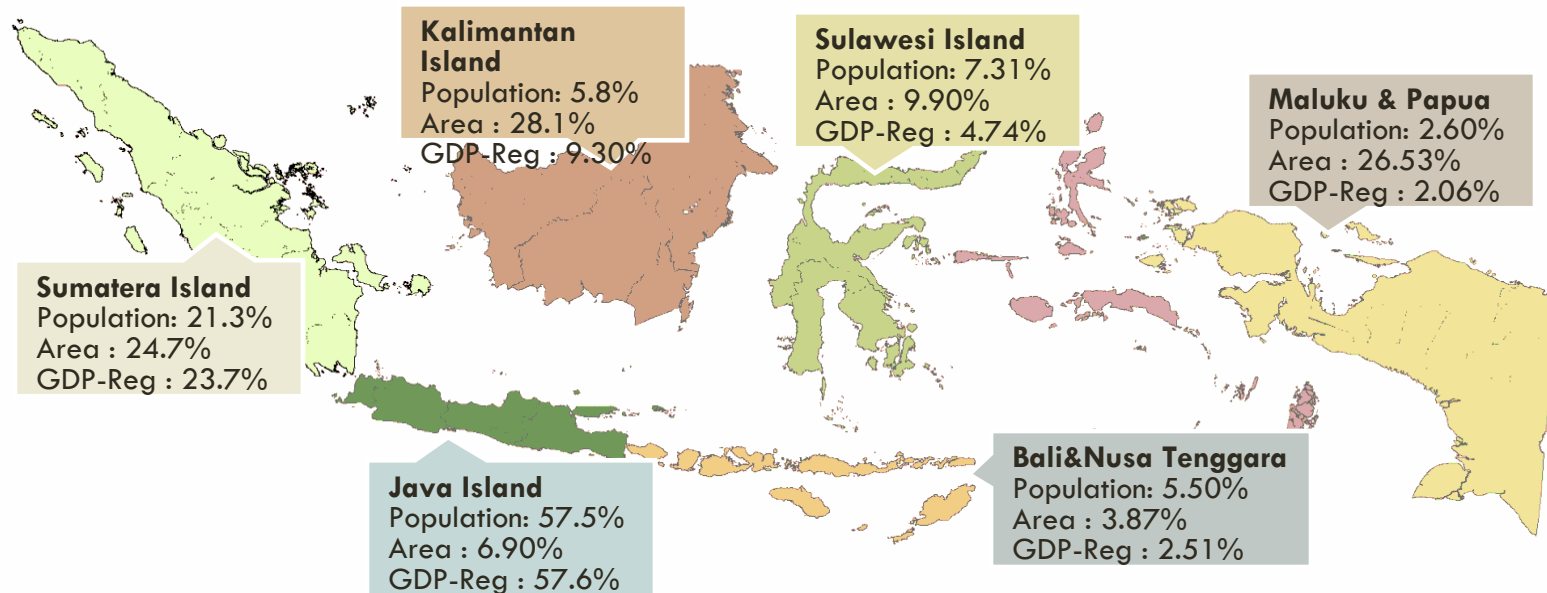


Annual
Population
Growth:
1,17%

- Current population in Indonesia is 247 million people (4th world largest) and tends to extent further, since 60% from the population is below 30 years old.
- Currently, half of Indonesian citizen live in cities, and the proportion of urbanization is likely to increase up to 85% of the population or more than 350 million people by 2050.



Population Disparity



Indonesian population and economic activities has been concentrated in Java. The island is inhabited by more than 140 million people in a space only 126.700 km². Service, trade, and industry mostly located in Java, creating economic disparity between Java and Non-Java.



Java



Outside Java

Water and Sanitation Coverage

Indicator	2009	2013	MDGs Target (2015)
Proportion of people with safe drinking water	47.71%	61.83%	68.87%
Proportion of people with decent sanitation	51.19%	58.60%	62.41%

Household access to sustainable safe drinking water and sanitation continue to rise despite sensible disparity among provinces. To accelerate progress to achieve MDGs target, provision of water and sanitation infrastructure has become a priority in the national medium-term development plan. Hence, funding for development continue to rise significantly from year to year.



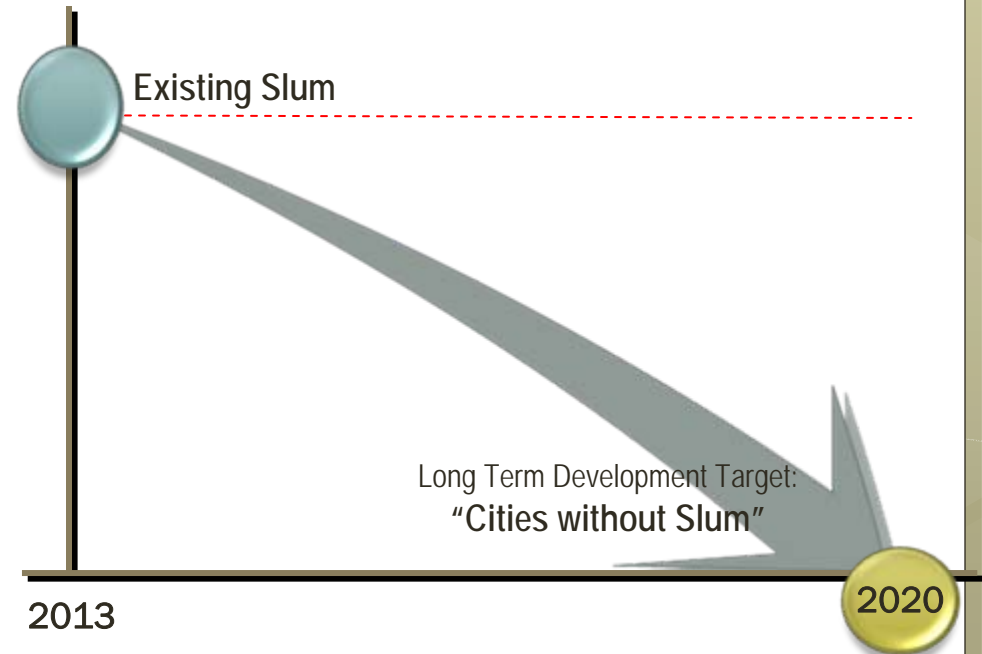
Slum Condition in Indonesia

Slum Alleviation Target:

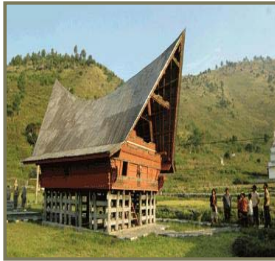
Based on Law No. 17 of 2007 regarding National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025, Gol intended to accomplish “City Without Slum” by 2020

Slum in Indonesia (2011)

Total Slum Household	7.065.981
Total Slum Population	27.378.677
Total Slum Area	57.800 Ha



Sustainable Settlements Policies



Law Number 17 of 2007 regarding National Long-Term Development Plan:

To meet housing needs along with provision of water and sanitation infrastructure for the whole society, and promote realization of cities without slums

Law Number 1 of 2011 regarding Housing & Settlement Area

Slum improvement can be conducted through restoration, renewal, and relocation.



Law Number 26 of 2007 regarding Spatial Planning

Proportion of green space in urban areas must be provided minimum 30 percent of the area of the city.

Sectoral Policies

Law Number 7 of 2004 regarding Water Resources Management

- Provision of water supply system and sanitation infrastructure must be integrated with conservation of water resources.



Law Number 18 of 2008 regarding Solid Waste Management

Local governments must close final waste processing site (TPA) operate with open dumping system. Final processing site should operate with controlled or sanitary landfill system

Law Number 28 of 2002 regarding Building Development

Every buildings have to consider safety aspect, convenience, and reliability



Integrated Infrastructure Approach

- To optimize integrated infrastructure development in 174 strategic cities/ regencies with the support of city spatial planning and building regulation.
- There are 326 regencies/cities already prepared Spatial Plan (RTRW). Cities spatial plans recommend priority areas for development.



Regional



Regency/City



Area/District



Neighborhood

Green Cities Initiatives



- Encourages local efforts in eight attributes: green planning & design, green open space, green waste, green transportation, green water, green energy, green building, and green community.
- Green Cities program has been implemented in 112 cities/regencies in Indonesia.



Green Water



Green Management



Green Construction



Green Planning & Design



Green Community

No	Concept	Program
1.	Green Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term development plan based on Spatial Plan, including plan for bulk water protection, water reuse and recycle. Plan for Water Supply System integrated with sanitation sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance on formulating RI-SPAM (Water Supply System Master Plan). Currently, 222 out of 492 regencies/cities have RI-SPAM
2.	Green Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCR tariff arrangement Asset Management Human resources capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for full cost recovery tariff Water Operator Partnership (WOP/twinning program) Drinking water security plan (RPAM) for local water enterprise
3.	Green Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase public awareness and participation in Water Supply System development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based water and sanitation development (Pamsimas) Water saving campaign
4.	Green Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and effective technology application for water treatment 	<p>Construction of environmental friendly water treatment plant, for examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Osmosis in Mandangin, East Java Ultra Filtration in Banjar, West Java

Community Based Water Supply Development (PAMSIMAS)

- PAMSIMAS is a water supply development program with community-based approach (demand responsive approach).
- The program has been implemented in more than 1,100 villages with more than 4.8 million people as beneficiaries.
- Scope of Activities:
 - ▣ Community Empowerment and Local Institutional Development;
 - ▣ Improving health and hygiene behavior;
 - ▣ Incentives for communities and local government.



Community Based Sanitation Development (SANIMAS)



Sanimas focused on community empowerment, with principles of:

- Applying demand responsive approach
- Role of government: *provider* → *facilitator*
- Provide information on technology, finance, environmental, social, cultural and institutional aspects.

Slums Improvements in Indonesia

- a. Kampung Improvement Program (KIP)
- b. Neighborhood Development (PLP-BK)
- c. Urban Slum Upgrading
- d. Low-Cost Rental Apartment
- e. Traditional Settlements Revitalization



KIP



Urban Slum Upgrading



Traditional Settlements



Low-Cost Rental Apartment



Neighborhood Development

A. Kampung Improvement Program (KIP)



- ❑ In 1969 Kampung Improvement Program was initiated in several major cities, such as Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya, with more than 5 million affected slum population.
- ❑ Instead of eviction or massive relocation, the Government implemented slum upgrading approach to improve quality of slum neighborhood through Tri-Bina principle, which includes physical, social, and economic development.
- ❑ The program received numerous awards, such as Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1980 and World Habitat Award in 1992.



B. Neighborhood Development (PLP-BK)



Upgrading of high density riverbanks settlements in Karang Waru-Yogyakarta

Karangwaru river was dirty and full of trash from surrounding settlements. With PLPBK program, Karangwaru residents rehabilitated riverside and built a communal sanitation system. Maintenance is managed by communities.

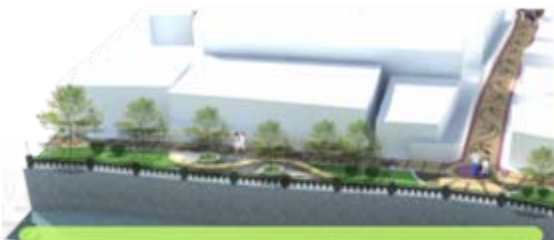
Before



After

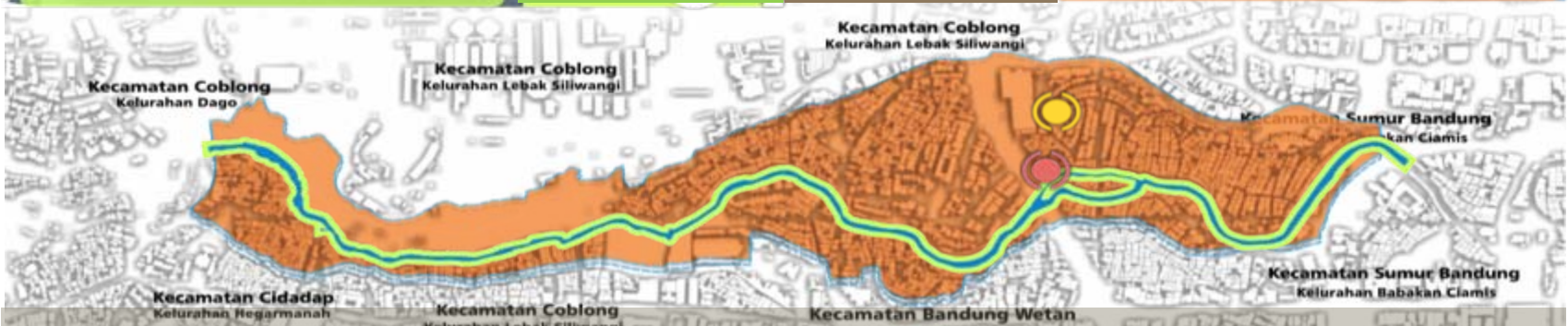


C. Urban Slum Upgrading



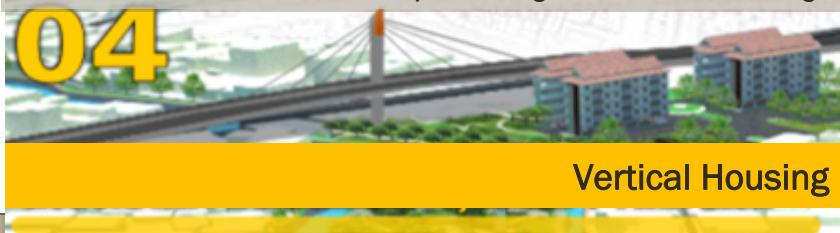
Riverside
Upgrading

Basic services
provision



Neighborhood development in Tamansari is an example of sustainable residential development along riverside of Cikapundung which can change image of Bandung City in broad perspective.

04



Vertical Housing

Public space



C. Urban Slum Upgrading



Internal Acces



01

Internal Acces



Public Space

02



Identity

03

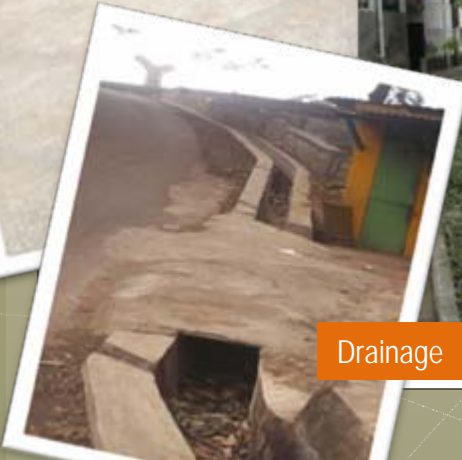


Field

04



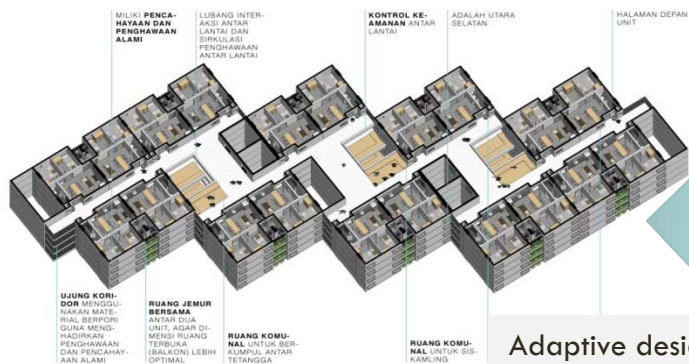
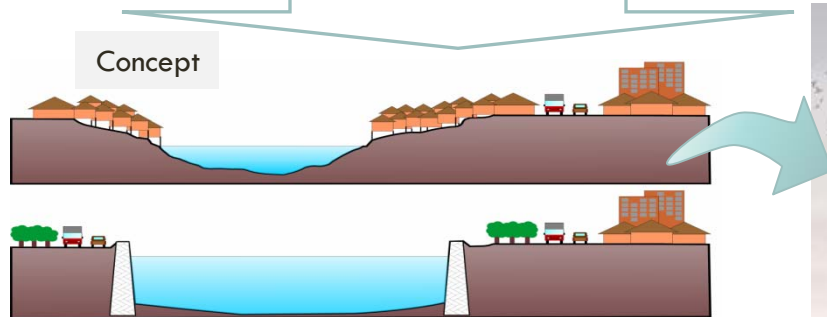
Drainage



D. Low-Cost Rental Apartment



It will be implemented in West Jatinegara, Jakarta, as part of the efforts to improve quality of residential in Ciliwung river bank and river restoration.



Adaptive design



E. Traditional Settlements Revitalization



- Lakessi area in South Sulawesi Province has one heritage site called Kampung Galung Aserae. By implementing Neighborhood Development, people of Lakessi can sustain the existence of ethnic group called Tolotang who have traditional houses with unique architecture.
- In this heritage area, Ministry of Public Work provides budget as much as USD 65.000 for developing Kampung Galung Aserae.



Conclusion

- Indonesia commits to promote sustainable human settlements by promoting green cities, green communities, green building, green waste, green water, green neighborhood, and green open space.
- Sustainable development needs supports from all stakeholders, including local governments with appropriate spatial plans to guide development in priority areas. Indonesia experiences show that community participations in slum upgradings are important to support sustainability of development.
- Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost. Therefore, cooperations and partnerships among developed and developing countries, should be enhanced towards Post-2015 Development era.





West Sumatra Traditional House 'Rumah Gadang'



Java Traditional House 'Rumah Joglo'



Papua Traditional House 'Rumah Honai'

THANK YOU



Ministry of Public Works
Jl. Pattimura No. 20
Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta
Telp. (+62-21) 72796158
Fax. (+62-21) 72796155
<http://pu.go.id/>