

Comprehensive Kampung Improvement Programme to Support Better Settlement and Poverty Reduction

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Abstract

The rapid rate of urbanization in the cities presents massive problems to the big cities since they attempt to provide decent houses for the people. Surabaya, one of the big cities in Indonesia, has to cope with pressure on space and resources as its struggle to provide housing and services for the population. As dictated by the Agenda 21 and the Millennium Development Goals, the population of the countries should have adequate shelter and poverty reduction of 50% by the year 2015 (Habitat Agenda 21, 1996 and Millennium Development Goals, 2015). To overcome the problems of inadequate and poor houses in the cities, the Kampung Improvement Programmes (KIP) were implemented during 1978 to 1998. For poverty reduction, the comprehensive KIP programmes, as improvement of the KIP programmes, have been implemented since 1998. This study was to explore the success and unsuccessful of the C-KIP in Surabaya City, how far were the improvements to create better physical conditions in the kampungs and how far were the poverty reductions can be achieved. The method used was explorative survey in the kampungs which received the C-KIP programmes. The study includes the management of the programmes by the kampung inhabitants, the physical improvement of the kampungs and the poverty reduction in the part of the kampung dwellers. The result of the study showed that the physical conditions of the kampungs were improved and the people income was increased during the execution of the programmes. However, as the programmes ended, some kampung inhabitants could not keep the improvement of their income.

Keywords: Comprehensive Kampung Improvement Programme (C-KIP), poverty reduction, physical improvement

1. Background

Comprehensive Kampung Improvement Programme (C-KIP) has been implemented since 2000 in most kampungs in Indonesian cities. The programme includes housing, infrastructure and economy improvement, in the attempt of poverty reduction (Septanti, 2008). In Surabaya, C-KIP has been implemented in more than 40 kampungs and has greatly benefit the society in many aspects.

How far the C-KIP benefit in housing and infrastructure improvement, and increase the economy of the society needs to be studied. In 8 years of its implementation, C-KIP has not been comprehensively evaluated by comparing the results of the programme in recipient kampung, in physical and social aspects. The research will answer the problem of how much C-KIP benefits kampung society in terms of housing condition and infrastructure improvement. As one of the programs related to poverty reduction, it is also important to study how successful the C-KIP in increasing the economic capability of the kampung community. The third research problem is how do the community participate in the success or failure of the programme.

The research of C-KIP roles in poverty reduction was done in Surabaya because it has considered as one of the most successful applicator of Kampung Improvement Programme (Building and Social Housing Foundation, 1993)

2. Previous research

Several previous studies show some success of the C-KIP. As explained by Das (2007) there are kampungs which worked really well in the implementation of the C-KIP but there is also a less successful implementation. This is mostly because the programme managers at each of the different kampungs. With experienced managers, the C-KIP can proceed smoothly and well.

Research of Septanti (2004) showed that the home improvement programs and infrastructure in the kampung in general can be run according to the target, but in improving the community's economy, its sustainability still remains to be investigated.

The improvement of physical environment, such as basic infrastructure repairs, has gone well and many have enjoyed the results of KIP. The role of community in the KIP program is also big enough so that the program can be well implemented. But KIP program has not yet include activities to improve the community economy. KIP program was started in 1976 (Silas, 1993) and in 1998 with the injection of economic improvement programme, the Comprehensive KIP (C-KIP) was implemented.

Research of Happy Santosa and Purwanita (1999) shows the role of women in a fishing village community in preserving the village and home improvement. Research has shown that women are more involved in home improvement, because most of the time the fishermen are at sea. Supervision of the home improvement then handed over to the wife and artisans. Research of Setiawan (2008) shows that the Peneleh, an old kampung in Surabaya, is in good condition, but needs a better

treatment and in some cases the physical condition should be improved. Faqih (2006) revealed in his dissertation that residents from Madura Island in the kampung in North Surabaya, can be integrated with local communities, while in daily life still preserving the culture and social life of the people of Madura. Kampung residents in downtown Surabaya can earn additional revenue from the shopping centres and hotels, and can stay in the kampung which is strategically located close to their workplaces (Setijanti, 2006). Research collaboration between Silas and Septanti (2000) with the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne showed that the kampung communities can supplement their income by household businesses (home-based enterprises) and are quite successful in supporting the sustainability of the family life.

In general, the research that has been carried out by the members of the research team that has been mentioned above are done by means of explorative surveys to elaborate the reality happening on the research area.

3. Research method

3.1 Research plan

The research plan is as follows:

1. To investigate how far the benefits of the C- KIP in homes and infrastructure improvements in the kampung, by conducted a survey to ten locations that had undertaken the C-KIP, the relevant governmental institutions with the program and to the consultants implementing the program.
2. To investigate in what extent the C-KIP has been successful in improving the economy of the kampung inhabitants, by conducting a survey of the research area such as those in number 1 above to make observations and interviews to the people who receive the program.
3. To investigate the participation of kampung communities in the implementation of the C-KIP, by conducted a survey to the kampung chief in the location of research and the governing body that has established by the programs in the kampung.

This research is exploratory research, where data collection and survey at the site were intended to explore the unknown condition in the research area. The components studied in the research in order to answer the research questions are:

- a. Physical condition of homes and infrastructure in the kampung before and after the C-KIP programme to examine how much improvement has been achieved.
- b. Interview residents who receive the program, to get an explanation of the benefits of home improvement and kampung basic infrastructure.
- c. Interview families who received initial funding to improve the family economy, to get an explanation of the improvement of family income.

- d. Interview C-KIP programme managers of the kampungs, to find out the effectiveness of the funds lent to the public, to find answers to any activities that have been conducted in supporting the program.
- e. Interview the kampung elder who served in the C-KIP implementation to see how far the role of kampung's head in the implementation of the program.

3.2 Research instrument

Survey of houses and infrastructure improvements carried out by viewing and recording conditions to compare kampung condition before and after implementation of the program. Recording and drawings were made during the field survey. Interviews were also conducted to determine public opinion about the benefits of physical repair homes and infrastructure, based on a structural questionnaire. A survey on economy improvements was carried out by interviewing people who received grants to improve their efforts in increasing the family income. A structured questionnaire was used in this process. Instruments used in surveys to determine the role of kampung communities in the implementation of the C-KIP are interviews with community, the C-KIP managers and kampung elders of the location surveyed.

Selected sample of the kampung in the research are five success kampungs and five less successful kampungs in their implementation of C-KIP. This was aimed to compare between the two conditions to found answers about the causes of the success and failure of the program.

Evaluation related to home and infrastructure improvement based on the minimum standards for habitable housing and infrastructure standards for the settlement. Evaluation of the success of programs related to poverty reduction is done by comparing incomes before and after implementation of the program, and the evaluation of increased revenues based on minimum standards of income for low economic groups. In the analysis of community participation, measures of success are determined of how many people involved, activity of C-KIP management agencies and sustainability of the community role/ involvement.

4. Implementation of Comprehensive KIP

As mentioned before, research was done in ten locations in Surabaya. The area was distributed in North (Pegirikan, Gading), South (Banyu Urip, Kupang Krajan, Jambangan), West (Tandes Lor, Tandes Kidul) and East (Kenjeran, Sukolilo, Keputih) of Surabaya. The program consist of three main programmes: home improvement, basic infrastructure improvement, and economy improvement. Other factors that relate to the success of the program are community participation.

4.1 Home and infrastructure improvement

Home improvement program was done by renovating some parts of houses (eg. 41 houses in Pagesangan), renovation of the bathroom and toilets (eg. in Gading and Kupang Krajan), and connection to clean water for household (such as in Kampung Sukolilo) to improve the quality of life.

Basic infrastructure improvement was done in many ways, such as: improvement of the access road and bridges, pavement of the road, improvement of sewerage system, provision of trash can, fence for public parks, repainting of the schools, public toilets, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).

Table 1: A summary of the home and infrastructure improvement of C-KIP(Survey, October 2009)

<i>Sub District</i>	<i>Implemented Programs</i>
<i>Banyu Urip</i>	<i>improvement of the access road and bridges, instalment of street lighting, improvement of sewerage system, provision of trash can, fence for public parks, repainting of the schools, public toilets, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Kupang Krajan</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Pegirikan</i>	<i>improvement of sewerage system, pavement of the road , provision of trash bin and cart, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Gading</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Pagesangan</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, provision of trash bin and cart, public toilets and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Tandes Lor</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, fence for public parks.</i>
<i>Tandes Kidul</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, provision of trash bin and cart, and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Kenjeran</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, provision of trash bin and cart, and built river embankment along the fishermen settlement.</i>
<i>Sukolilo</i>	<i>improvement of the access road and bridges, improvement of sewerage system, pavement of the road , provision of trash bin and cart, public toilets and planting productive trees and bushes (fruits and herbs).</i>
<i>Keputih</i>	<i>improvement of the access road, improvement of sewerage system, and garbage/waste treatment</i>

4.2 Economy improvement

Economy improvement was done through the lending of money for small and medium scaled bussiness with revolving fund. The community must first formed groups consisting of 5 to 10 members (KSW-Kelompok Swadaya Warga; Self-help Community group), in order to be able to get the loan from the Cooperative. Other programs done in order to increase the capacity of the family are through short courses or training. By increasing the skills, it is hoped that family can earn more money.

Loans of capital were available to KSWs in all of the research location, while the training was not implemented, because the community felt the impact of training program is more likely long term, while most of the community prefer short term impact.

*Table 2: Numbers of the initial society group (KSW) receiving the loan
(Final Report, C-KIP 2003)*

<i>Sub District</i>	<i>Number of KSW</i>
<i>Banyu Urip</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Kupang Krajan</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Pegirikan</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Gading</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Pagesangan</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Tandes Lor</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Tandes Kidul</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Kenjeran</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Sukolilo</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Keputih</i>	<i>14</i>

4.3 Role of community (community participation)

Society is a much needed resources in the implementation of any programs in kampung improvement in order to reduce poverty. It can determine the success or failure of the program. The role of community in the implementation of C-KIP can be described as follows:

1. Group of community representatives who oversee the implementation of development activities in the kampung. Consists of the chairmen RW (Rukun Warga – Community Board) and RT(Rukun Tetangga – Neighbourhood Board) if needed.
2. RW chairmen are then chose a proper and appropriate people to manage and implement kampung development and incorporated in the "kampung development agency"
3. Task groups and task forces formed to perform certain tasks, related to social aspects, economic, and cultural environment. This group is ad-hoc, as needed, and disbanded after the task is complete (Community Assistance Team - Department of Architecture ITS, 2002)

Every kampung that received the C-KIP has established Yayasan Kampung (Kampung Foundation) and Koperasi Serba Usaha (Diversified Business Cooperative) such as described in table 3. C-KIP based on Tribina Principles (three-aspects) including human, environmental and business, targeted to the low-income communities. Community participation achieved through the established institutions of society, namely:

1. Kampung Foundation (YK-Yayasan Kampung)
2. Diversified Business Cooperative (KSU-Koperasi Serba Usaha)
3. Coordinating Board - Team-Governmental Organization (BK-KSM)
4. Group-Governmental Organization (CBO)

(Community Assistance Team - Department of Architecture ITS, 2002)

Table 3: List of Kampung Foundation and Cooperative established in C-KIP(Survey, October 2009)

<i>Sub District</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung (YK)/Kampung Foundation</i>	<i>Diversified Business Cooperative</i>
<i>Banyu Urip</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Tirta Kencana</i>	<i>Sumber Urip</i>
<i>Kupang Krajan</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Praja Makmur Sentosa</i>	<i>Bina Usaha Mandiri</i>
<i>Pegirikan</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Pegirian Jaya</i>	<i>Bina Usaha Sejahtera Pegirian</i>
<i>Gading</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Gading Sejahtera</i>	<i>Gading Makmur</i>
<i>Pagesangan</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Gesang Makmur</i>	<i>Sumber Gesang</i>
<i>Tandes Lor</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Kebangkitan Tandes Lor</i>	<i>Maju Lancar Jaya</i>
<i>Tandes Kidul</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Gotong Royong</i>	<i>Makmur Sejahtera</i>
<i>Kenjeran</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Pantai Harapan Jaya</i>	<i>Muara Artta</i>
<i>Sukolilo</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Bina Warga Bahari</i>	<i>Sakinah Sehati</i>
<i>Keputih</i>	<i>Yayasan Kampung Keputih</i>	<i>Mitra Keputih</i>

So the success of C-KIP in kampung improvement relies heavily on the work of the kampung community itself and the established institutional effectiveness. The success of C- KIP can be measured by the success criteria as follows:

1. Community Self Mapping (CSM)

- Have manual and understand the implementation
- CSM are implemented, there are results and the implementation effort
- Residents can take advantage of the CSM
- There is a desire to develop the CSM

2. Community Institution

- Residents understand the importance and wanted community institutions as Yayasan Kampung (YK)
- Community institution established and perform its function
- Citizens are able to make decisions about problems in the neighbourhood
- Residents resources increased
- Established citizens action group

3. Revolving – Growth System

- There is a source of funds management institutions
 - Reserved source of funds
 - There are groups of citizens who regularly use the financial resources
 - People use the fund instalments orderly and feel the benefits
 - Funds and resources belonging continue to grow
4. Community Group Business
- Formed and more diverse group of business people
 - Ability to develop business outside the kampung
 - There are many varieties of new businesses
 - Established expertise in business skill
 - There is a network of community groups of business
5. Increased Quality of Life
- Better physical condition
 - Presents a sense of security - comfortable
 - More conducive working conditions
 - Equality rights - the opportunity to work
 - Opportunities and the ability to work better
- (Community Assistance Team ITS Architecture Department, 2002: II.12)

5. Assessment of Comprehensive KIP

5.1 Assessment parameters

Statistical analysis was done through descriptive method - scoring / weighting, intended to assess the results of the proposed questionnaire. Scoring method is used according to the options provided. This assessment is performed on each question that is posed in the questionnaire. Scoring criteria on the assessment variables in the 3 aspects of C-KIP performance includes aspects of infrastructure, economy and community participation. Assessment carried out between range of 1 to 3, adapted to the context of each variable. Here is a rating from 1 to 3; 1 = Weak, 2 = Quite Strong, 3 = Strong

In the aspect of home improvement, the assessment was done by using a range of 1-3. Assessment based on the condition of infrastructure; 1= Maintained, 2 = Bad
3= Poor. Infrastructure is assessed as an improved infrastructure in each kampung who had C-KIP. As for the improved infrastructure, among others; Road, Bridge, Channel Water, Solid Waste (garbage cart repairs, repair bins), street lighting, repair toilet, Reforestation.

For economic assessment at the kampung, three ranges of assessment are; 1=Developed (There are revolving funds, used either locally (residents) as well as from outside), 2 = There and Stay (There, the funds remain undeveloped),3= Not Evolved (No funds are rolled out).

For the assessment of the role of kampung communities, the assessment carried out on the operationalisation of YK, KSU and KSW. Assessment was also conducted on a range of 3 assessment, namely; 1=Developed (There are activities, and are still operational), 2 = There and Stay

(Legally still exist, but no activities), 3= No Growth (No activities). Developed, if the institutional as well as KSU and KSW still played a role in the sustainability of the program, There and stay, if the institution exists but without activities. And No growth, if there is no institutional home exists and operates.

5.2 Home and infrastructure improvement assessment

From the surveys it was found that most of the basic infrastructure related to roads and bridge are still in good condition (85 % of the access road still in good condition), while the public infrastructure such as public toilets and garbage bin/cart are in bad condition or not maintained properly. The complete result is shown in Figure 1.

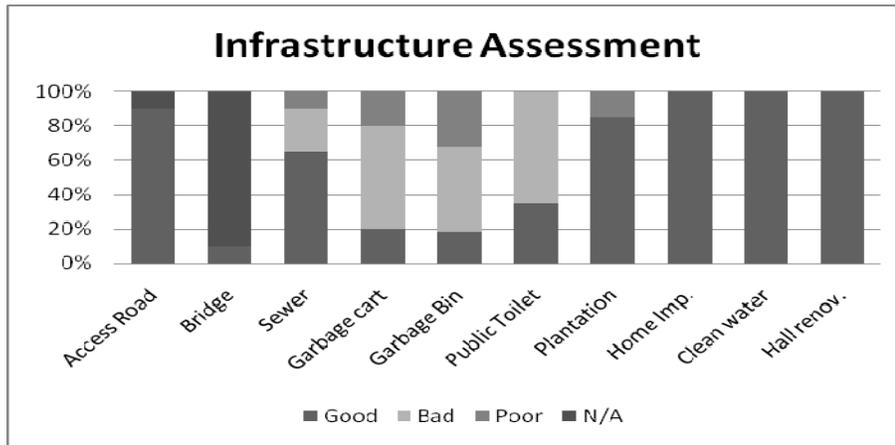


Figure 1: Infrastructure Assessment (data analysis,2009)

5.3 Economy improvement assessment

The assessment of economy improvement was done by looking at the improvement of the business done by the community groups. Business that had developed since the implementation of C-KIP reached 57% (figure 2). 35 % of the business are still there but could not be developed because of many factors, such as the limitation of human resource. Small business developed are among other food sellers, consumer goods stall, handyman workshops, smoked fish stall.

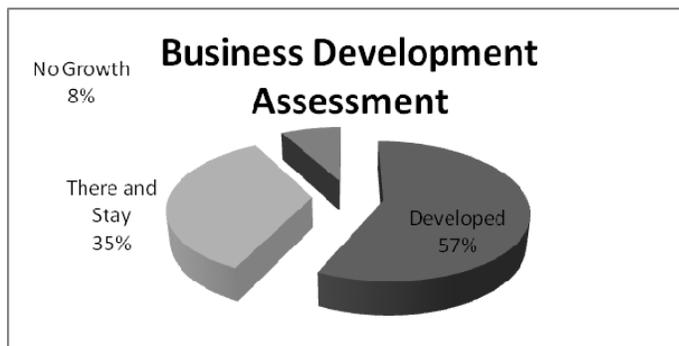


Figure2: Business Development Assessment (data analysis,2009)

5.4 Community participation assessment

For the assessment of the role of kampung communities, the assessment carried out on the operationalisation of YK, KSU and KSW. Since the community was involved in the process of implementation from first stage (forming the institution, making plans of the improvement, etc) until the execution of the programs, then the success or failure of the programs greatly influenced by the community participation itself. In general, the role of kampung Foundation (YK) was usually ends at the same time with the end of the programs (one year). But this condition was not applied to the cooperative, because they still have revolving funds to lend to the community.

Table 4: Activities of Kampung Foundation and Cooperative established in C-KIP (Survey, October 2009)

Sub District	Yayasan Kampung (YK)/Kampung Foundation	Koperasi Serba Usaha (KSU) / Diversified Business Cooperative
Banyu Urip	There and Stay	No Activity
Kupang Krajan	There and Stay	Developed
Pegirikan	There and Stay	There and Stay
Gading	No Activity	No Activity
Pagesangan	There and Stay	There and Stay
Tandes Lor	No Activity	There and Stay
Tandes Kidul	There and Stay	There and Stay
Kenjeran	No Activity	No Activity
Sukolilo	No Activity	No Activity
Keputih	No Activity	No Activity

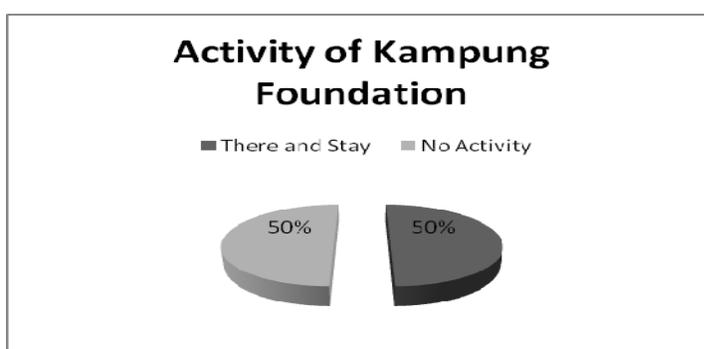


Figure3: Activity of Kampung Foundation (data analysis,2009)

From the table 4, it can be concluded that most of kampung foundation activities end within one year. This condition would have been avoided if the community had the legal power to manage the kampung foundation for community purposes other than C-KIP. Good coordination between

kampung foundation and other established institution within the kampung also important so that each institution can work properly.

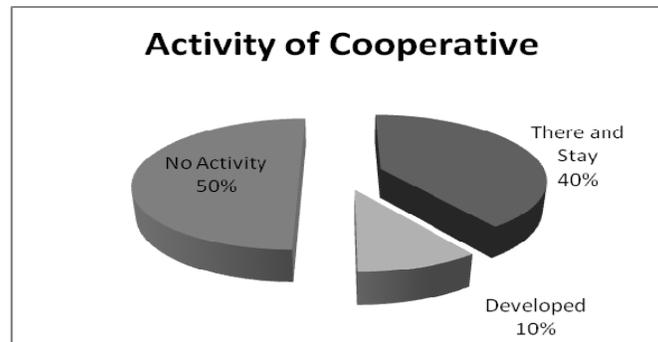


Figure 4: Activity of Cooperative (data analysis,2009)

6. Conclusion

Since 8 years of its implementation (2000-2008), C-KIP has shown some successful efforts in combating poverty. Result of the research shows that in physical aspects, the community benefit Comprehensive KIP through the quality improvement of the environment, housing condition and settlement's infrastructure, that are still in good condition. In economical aspect, Comprehensive KIP has successfully developed 57 % (fifty seven percent) of small and middle scale business or industry managed by the community. Kampung Foundation (YK) and Diversified Business Cooperative (KSU) are highly influenced by the role of community/participation in managing programs and revolving fund, so that the program can be simultaneously applied in the Kampung.

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