Post-disaster Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Indonesia

Lana Winayanti

State Ministry of Housing, GOI

Presented at the 20th EAROPH World Congress
Miri, Sarawak, August 15th, 2006
Aceh and Nias

Earthquake and Tsunami
Approaches in housing delivery

- **Conventional approach:** housing delivered by contractors
  - Standardized housing
  - Requires secure land and clear ownership of land
  - Drawbacks: tends to ignore the landless and renters

- **Community based approach**
  - Community prepare action plan
  - Advantage: housing delivery and land problems can be worked out with community
  - Facilitators and community development play key role in process
Building houses, not homes……
Housing as a process for building social and economic capacity
Temporary settlement in Ajun, Aceh (February 2006)
Planting vegetation, flexibility in accommodating change, and the opportunity for work place have made the settlement more livable.
Changes after one year

February 2005  February 2006

Intimate cluster

fenced garden
kitchen
roofed terrace
Community discussion group
Community based land management in Simeulu (UN Habitat)
Building communities, not houses

- Requires facilitators
- Commitment of donors to support community-based approach
- Financial support
- Political will of government to encourage participation in planning process and rebuilding village
Yogyakarta and Central Java

27 May 2006
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOGYA-KARTA</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Damage (houses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Severely injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantul</td>
<td>4,044</td>
<td>8,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleman</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yogya</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kln. Progo</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gn. Kidul</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>4,536</td>
<td>17,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL JAVA</td>
<td>VICTIMS</td>
<td>DAMAGE (housing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Klaten</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>18,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Magelang</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Boyolali</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Sukoharjo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Wonogiri</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kab. Purworejo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T O T A L</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>18,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL YOGYAKARTA &amp; CENTRAL JAVA</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>36,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Institutional Framework for Disaster Mitigation and Management

Emergency Phase involves Bakornas

National level

Provincial

City/ Regent level

Sub-district/ Kecamatan
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase (since July 2006)

- National level: Inter department Coordinating Team for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction ➔ Master Plan

- Provincial level: Local Government (headed by Provincial Secretary), supported by Citizens’ Forum (Mitra Bencana in Yogyakarta and Solo Peduli Gempa in Central Java) ➔ Action Plan
Policies for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

- Community-based approach assisted by facilitators
- Safer buildings (earthquake resistance)
- Housing as a process for building social and economic capital
Problems in Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

- Most people lack knowledge and skills in building earthquake resistance houses.
- In normal situation, most people (in particular the lower income) lack access to resources and support for self-help housing.
- Currently many resources available but limited information shared and not all stakeholders aware of resources.
Forums, NGOs and international agencies

- Mitra Manajemen Bencana (Yogyakarta)
- Jogja Jateng Archquick Response – JAR (universities association)
- Aksi Cepat Tanggal (private companies and bank)
- Shelter Group Meeting (int’l donors/NGOs)
- Masyarakat Peduli Gempa
- Solo Peduli Gempa
- Habitat for Humanity
- UN Habitat
- Professional associations, etc
Basic Concept

Resource Owners
Universities, Research institutions, local government, suppliers, contractors, associations, NGOs, donors, etc

HRC

Resource Users:
Local government, CBO, NGO, CSO
Basic Principles of HRC

- INFORMATION – providing information to potential users that require resources to build houses.
- ACCESS – opening up access to resources needed by the low-income communities
- REFFERAL – providing access to services that require a particular expertise
Basic Principles of HRC

- QUALITY ASSURANCE – providing comparison of products and services, accommodating complaints and suggestions, and consumer opinion on the quality of products and services related to housing.

- SYNCHRONIZING – integrating the utilization of resources to achieve efficiency through facilitating forums for coordination.
Services of HRC

- Data base of resources
- E-publications on website
- Newsletters
- Facilitating meetings
- Advisory services: building design
- Information on building permits, guidelines, micro-credit
- etc
Requirements

- Committed staff
- Expertise in information management
- Financial and technical support
- Political will/support of local government and civil society
Other issues

- Facilitators ➔ assuming one facilitator assists 20 households, about 8,000 facilitators are required (recruitment, training, on-site support)

- Coordination at District Level ➔ many sub-districts have set-up Coordinating Post but not fully supported
Many challenges ahead, but we can work together to overcome them!

= Thank you =
State Ministry of Housing
Jalan Raden Patah 1, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
Tel/fax 62-21-7264461
Email l_winayanti@yahoo.com.au