

Liveability of Settlements by People in the *Kampung* of Surabaya

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Abstract

The Australian Government has earmark about \$ 20 million for 2011 to 2013 for cities to increase its livability. The livability of settlements becomes a serious issue in developed countries due to among others pressures of rapid population growth. The Cities Alliance working with ICLEI has identified critical urban problems. A successful city must offer investors security, infrastructure and efficiency, and put the needs of its citizens at the forefront of all its planning activities. Poorly managed urban settlements will be unable to keep pace with urban expansion, and un-serviced slums will proliferate, bringing with them poor health, poverty, social unrest and economic inefficiency.

A new understanding of livable settlement is needed, both on mix qualitative and quantitative indicators, to make appropriate changes in their own setting and in a dynamic rather a static instrument information on good policies/practices. Over time rather than just statistics a multi stakeholder approach should be encourage for data collection, analysis, dissemination and use. With two thirds of the world's population predicted to live in cities by 2050, keeping urban communities safe, secure and healthy is one of the most demanding challenges we face This paper aims to elaborate the potential and challenge of the *kampungs* toward a Surabaya Liveable City. This paper is conducted through data documentation from various resources.

Surabaya has for long aimed its urban development to anticipate the need of all its citizens to meet the challenge of the XXI century in not just in the livability standard, but more so to build the resilience capacity of its low income citizens living in the indigenous urban settlements of *kampungs*. Much has been done by city government in support to build a smart, humane and ecological city where two third of its citizens live in the *kampungs*. Livability should be seen from existing condition with clear view of the future dimension in urban development that can be reached by all citizens.

Keywords: livability, *kampung*, smart, humane, ecological

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1. Introduction

The Australian Government has earmarked about \$ 20 million for 2011 to 2013 for cities to increase its liveability through The Liveable City Program. The program objective is to improve the productivity, sustainability and liveability of the city by effective planning and design and efficient use of new and existing infrastructure. The Cities Alliance working with ICLEI has identified critical urban problems. A successful city must offer investors security, infrastructure and efficiency, and put the needs of its citizens at the forefront of all its planning activities. Poorly managed urban settlements will be unable to keep pace with urban expansion, and un-serviced slums will proliferate, bringing with them poor health, poverty, social unrest and economic inefficiency. All these objectives can only be ensured its sustainability if all the citizens enjoy the same opportunity to be what she or he wanted to be in a just and equitable way.

Urbanization processes experienced by developing countries during the last decades, have often been considered as the principal factors inhibiting a sustainable urban development and inevitably leading to an overall crisis in the cities. The liveability of settlements becomes a serious issue in developed as well as developing countries due to among others by pressures of rapid population growth that cause the urbanization. However, for the last decade, Surabaya through the development of urban *kampung*s managed to prove that liveability should be fused between the city and its *kampung*s.

2. Liveability as The Key Element of Sustainability

A new understanding of livable settlement is needed, both on mix qualitative and quantitative indicators, to make appropriate changes in their own setting and in a dynamic rather a static instrument information on good policies/practices. Over time rather than just statistics as multi stakeholders approach should be encourage for data collection, analysis, dissemination and use. The definition of liveability includes much issues such as participation, equity, resilience, inclusiveness, and accessibility. According to Ji (2006) liveability refers to the quality of life that is experienced by the people based on the ability to sustain the people. Concept and criteria of liveability should adapt to the contextual condition of each city or town.

Livability and sustainability has a contextual differences in time and place dimensions. Livability is a condition that will be reached at this time and in this space. While sustainability is an idealized conditions from now, until the foreseeable future and within the smallest space (settlement) on a broader dimension (Mansee, 2008). Thus, livability is a necessary condition to achieve sustainability (sustainability) ranging from the small scale (residential) to global scale.

2.1 Smart, Humane and Ecological; as Fundamental the Principal toward Liveable City in Surabaya

With two thirds of the world's population predicted to live in cities by 2050, keeping urban communities safe, secure and healthy is one of the most demanding challenges faced by all.

The other important issue is its ability to innovate at all time. The Philips Livable Cities think tank believes that livable cities are successful cities. They have identified three important and interlinked ingredients of a livable city: resilience, inclusiveness, and authenticity.

Livable city has also a dimension of geographic, social, economic and cultural-specific, so that each region will develop an appropriate concept. Smart, Humane and Ecological (SHE) concept now adopted in the city of Surabaya is an approach that seeks to integrate the many development dimensions of physical and human elements in a balanced manner. *SHE* concept is aimed to improve the quality of life of the people in a sustainable manner. The following are the elaboration of the principles of *SHE* city concept.

Smart entails as an effort to solve problems of live in a smart way and to realize an intelligent human being with inner capacity as a potential resource. Implementation of the principles of smart will not only be limited to education, but to include the performance of government and urban development programs in promoting the aspects of effectiveness and efficiency. *Humane* principle stresses the importance of the development for and of inner quality of all community members rather than stressing the physical development aspects only. Urban development provide justice and equitable opportunity for all people to develop themselves according to the potential. *Ecological* principle this is implemented in urban development geared to promote the improvement of the environmental quality. Environmentally sustainable urban development not only be implemented in the physical development aspects but also in the development of a sound environmental consciousness of the society.

SHE principles implementation requires an integrated and consistent so that quality of life improved. Understanding the application of SHE principles need to be reach by and for all stakeholders.

2.2 *Kampung* as the Agent of Change

Surabaya is the capital of East Java Province and the biggest metropolitan city in Indonesia, inhabited by approximately 3 million people. Surabaya was established as early as 1293 with the same name. Surabaya is the longest living metropolis which has many *kampungs*, and the inhabitant has strong feeling of high solidarity, with the spirit of heroism that never knew the idea of surrender. Initially around the estuary of the Brantas river, many small settlements exist. Over time these settlements agglomerated and consolidate to form a town and now to be come the City of Surabaya.

Kampung was the result of the transformation of the small village like settlements the remain in its unique quality and now become an integral part of town and city throughout Indonesia, still survives as the important development element of the city. The high-density with minimal infrastructure is the characteristics of the *kampung* that earlier gives the impression of a slum area. According to Silas (1983) *kampung* are not slum but initially lack urban services and consist mainly of low income housing. Since late sixties, the governments of Jakarta and Surabaya made innovative effort to improve the living environment in the *kampungs*. The objective of the program was to bring basic services and physical infrastructure to the very

front door of the houses in the *kampung*s and doing improvement work with community participation.

3. Framework and Methodology

This paper aims to elaborate the potential and challenge of the *kampung* toward a Surabaya Liveable City. The improvement and transformation phenomena of the *kampung* will be the focus of the description. The analysis will be conducted by a descriptive qualitative way. This paper is conducted through data documentation from various resources. The main data compiled from Surabaya City Development Board.

4. Toward Surabaya Liveable City: Potential and Challenges

Surabaya City is one city that is consistent in transforming slums into urban settlement. By 2006 the city of Surabaya has implemented KIP (developed later into Comprehensive KIP) despite no longer receiving funding support from the central government. The programs of central government (PNPM) is synergized with local programs in an effort to speed up the forming of community that can better look after their own need by and for themselves will ad-hoc assistance from local government. Humanity approach through innovation and creativity programs undertaken to create a sense of community belonging and ownership. Besides the physical and economic programs, human resource development is a key success factor of development in the *kampung*s that should not be ignored.

4.1 The Potential

The *kampung* of Surabaya is the place where most of the inhabitants live, nearly 70% of the inhabitants of the city live in *kampung*. So the initial *kampung* is an important element of the city and should be a prominent priority in development. Elaboration of the concept of SHE can be identified from the intelligence community to overcome any problems in their respective environments. *Kampung* inhabitants solve the water needs by processing waste into potable water used for watering plants, washing motor, etc. In addition to solving environmental problems, efforts are also able to reduce the cost of water consumption. Innovation communities in developing domestic sewage treatment plants with a variety of models indicate a potential opportunity in accordance creativity.



Figure 1: Different Kampung with Different Waste Water Treatment Model (Surabaya City Development Board, 2012)

In the economic field the municipality develop 'prominent kampung program' to accommodate the economic potential of the community. With the 'one village one product' approach every *kampung* develop home-based enterprise such as 'dynamo kampung', 'rice cake kampung', 'recycling kampung', etc. Many private sectors support this scheme by giving training courses, promoting the products, to assisting the marketing to overseas countries.



Figure 2: Activity and Product of The Prominent Kampung (Field Survey, 2011)

Surabaya is well known for the success of the *Kampung* Improvement Programme (KIP). KIP has been implemented since the colonial time and have been transformed into other programs based on community needs and urban achievement. The success of KIP should be seen integral to the development of the city. *Kampung* which is part of the city should be empowered to be able to sustain the rapid development progress. Community are the main object of development that determine success or failure in the long term development of the city. Sense of belonging is key to the successful development of the village in the city of Surabaya. Public awareness not only on the city government's development program, but also seeks to improve the liveability independently. Increasing the number of environment cader is a real concern for the sustainability of village communities and urban development. Environment cader are the main drivers of environmental activities in the *kampung*. Through the environment cader communities in Surabaya able to improve the liveability of the settlements.



Figure 3: Number of The Environment Cader in Surabaya (Surabaya City Development Board, 2012)

4.2 The Challenges

Creative and innovative development program was implemented in accordance to the needs and aspirations of the respective inhabitants without compromising to local cultural characteristics. Regions in Indonesia with unique geographic characteristics, socio-economic and culturally diverse cannot be automatically generalized to be the standard pattern of development. Flexibility in accommodating various needs within the development program is a necessity that is not well taken in consideration by the government. Programs initiated such as *KIP*, *P3KT*, *P2KP*, *PNPM*, (various capacity development programmes) etc. in Indonesia should not be seen as a development project for a short time frame only. Sustainability of the program is a challenge due to the limited financial support from the central to the local government. Local governments must consistent in maintain the continuity of programs in order to achieve the goal of improving people's welfare. *Kampung* development approach proved to have a large impact on the stability of the city life, so that people have the means to form human actualization intelligent and civilized.

To ensure the sustainability of the achievements in making a city liveable with *kampungs* as the major part for human habitation, it is extremely important to further developed the economic and social potential of the great number of people living in the *kampungs*. The challenges in meeting this objective is the support given to the *kampung* community to bring their economic and social potential into the main stream of the city level. City government of Surabaya use the SHE principle to assist the *kampung* community by providing better education and health facilities accessible by all and making the economic activities growth by making the needed resource easily reached and provide urban scale marketing facilities available at low cost to sell their product to all level city consumers.

5. Conclusion

The experience of Surabaya in developing the eco-city based on the objective of Smart-Humane-Ecological principles has made Surabaya a city that were able to create a society that is active an making the city development beyond the prevailing standards of town and cities in Indonesia and simultaneously encouraging the citizens to act as the winner and creating a civilized living condition. It is also important to note that the achievements of Surabaya were reached through the continuous effort by the local government, involving as much as many stakeholders from local people, business entities, local university staff and students as well as various NGOs. Also financial resources needed to do the work depend mainly from and by local resources complemented by other resources, including from national government. Thus the experience of Surabaya in this respect is not unique and can easily be adopted and implemented in other cities and towns.

Surabaya city has many challenges, and an opportunity to realize an ecological city in accordance with local conditions. Through the concept of SHE Surabaya seeks to realize the ideals of a liveable city. Through the support of all stakeholders, especially the community as the owner of the city, Surabaya is expected to not only be a liveable city but able to even become a sustainable city for next generations.

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