

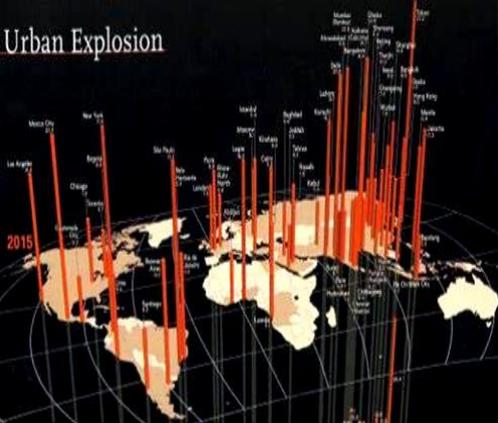
Urbanization and Challenges for Housing Provision



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Urbanization and Challenges for Housing Provision

[A] People's Housing in Indonesia today:

1. Unclear housing problems definition,
2. Ineffective policy and programmes, reflected by consistent growing of housing backlog (census in 2000 and 2010). Existence of housing policy networks that affect particular policy outcomes, such as mortgage finance and real estate permit procedures.
3. Ocean of project packages without delivery system, and absence of strategic state intervention such as housing land provision and management.
4. Duplication and fragmentation in housing related institutions,
5. Almost no significant intervention to the urbanization problems, resulted in forced eviction in several cities.



Urbanization and Challenges for Housing Provision

[B] Root of housing challenges in Indonesia is that the country has serious problems on:

1. Defining and measuring housing problems,
2. Formulating effective housing strategies and programs,
3. Establishing institutionalized housing delivery system,
4. Developing institutional arrangement and capacity,
5. Evaluating the progress and the weakness and opportunity.

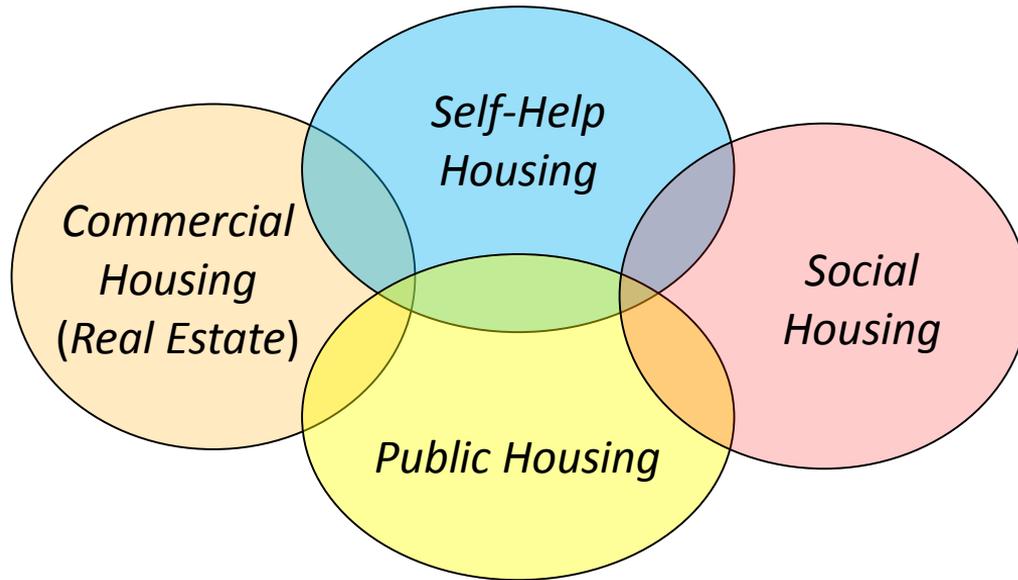
Basis for Action

Legal basis in Indonesia: Article 28H UUD 1945

Philosophy basis: Access to safe and healthy shelter is essential to a person's physical, psychological, social and economic well-being and should be a fundamental part of national and international action. The right to adequate housing as a basic human right is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Sociology basis: Rapidly growing populations in the country and for the currently deprived urban poor. It is estimated that at the present time (1990s), at least 1 billion people do not have access to safe and healthy shelter and that if appropriate action is not taken, this number will increase dramatically by the end of the century and beyond.

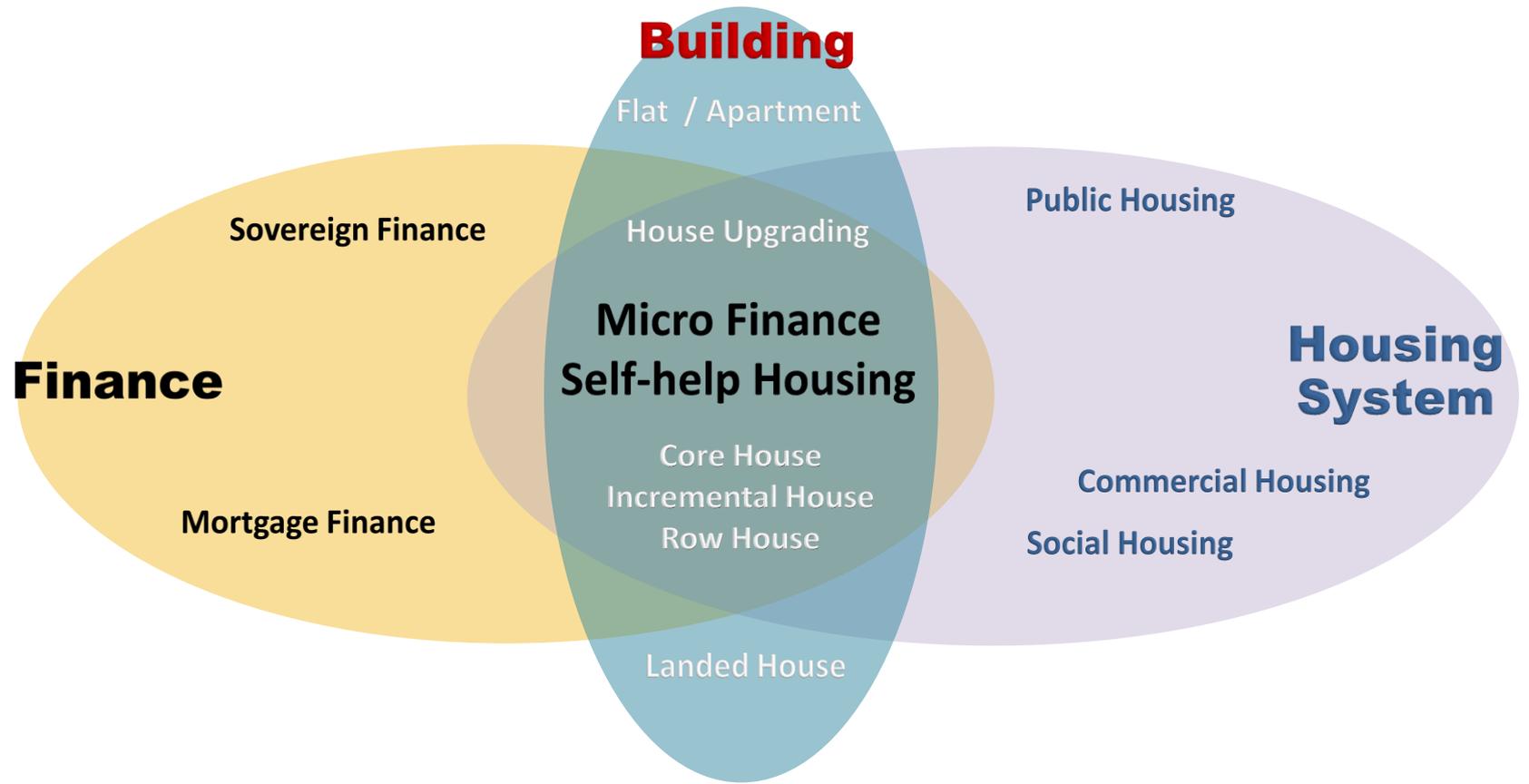
**Adopted in Law 1/2011
article 21**



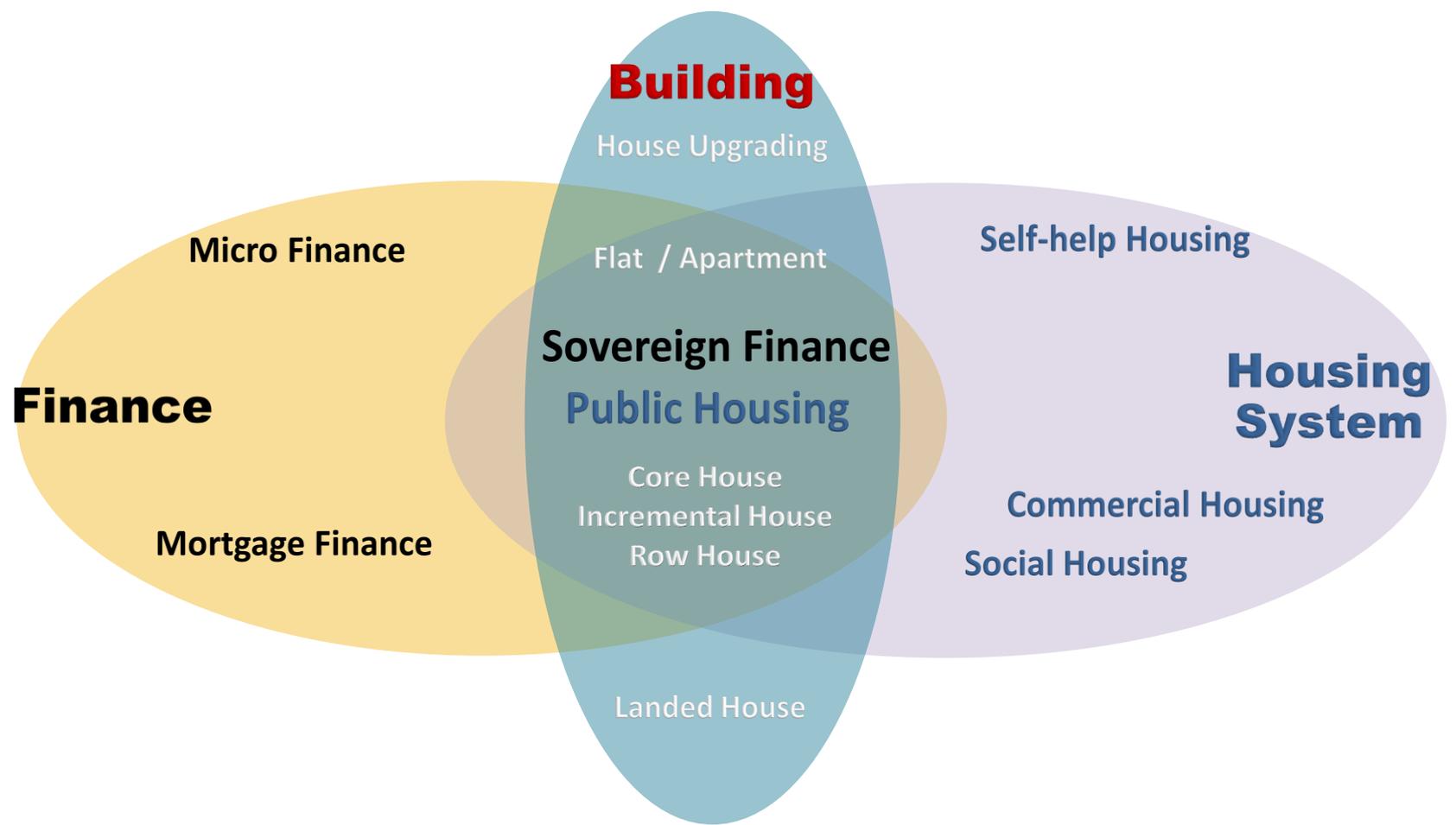
**Finance
Building
Housing System**

**Tenure
Management
Institution
Planning System
Community (inhabitant)**

Multi Housing Delivery System



Micro Finance for Self-help Housing



Sovereign Finance for Public Housing

Action Forward

1. Recognizing urban housing as national problems and interests
2. Strengthening Public and Society sectors
3. Strategic learning from other countries
4. Capacity building in housing and urban management
5. Institutional development: how to get institutions right, for example, the need of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Action Forward

The country has responsibility to:

1. Provide adequate housing for all people, especially the homeless and the poor
2. Formulate and/or strengthen national housing strategies, with targets based, as appropriate, on the principle of housing for all
3. Respect and protect the people by law against unfair eviction from their homes or land;
4. Develop and implement resettlement programmes that address the problems of displaced populations as the impact of urban renewal project.
5. Provide training activities for government officials, professionals, communities and non-governmental organizations and strengthening local capacity for the development of multi housing delivery system.