

Housing Rights in Jakarta: Collective Action and Policy Advocacy, Indonesia

This is a community-centred housing rights project where residents at risk of eviction or who were evicted advocated for significant legal and political changes that protected their residency status and allowed them to stay in their neighbourhoods (kampung) with improved living situations.



Submitting organisation: Rujak Center for Urban Studies, Urban Poor Consortium

Type of organisation: NGO

Key elements of the project:

- **Community Design and Participation**
This project is not just about protecting basic rights but encourages residents to create the homes and living environment they want to live in. Cooperatives are key to ensuring their ongoing involvement.
- **Collective Mobilisation**
The success of this project hinges on the mobilisation of many different stakeholders behind a housing rights movement that protects the urban poor.
- **Regulatory Change**
As a direct result of advocacy, the Jakarta municipal government has restored the residency status of evicted kampung residents and changed zoning regulations to provide greater protections against forced evictions.

What inspires us ...

In 2015 the Jakarta Municipal Government conducted mass evictions that were largely backed by the city's residents. This project succeeded in not only inspiring the urban poor to push back, but it also engaged other urban stakeholders to join a housing rights movement that successfully involved an aspiring political leader and upon his election, led to the passage of multiple municipal regulations protecting communities against forced evictions.



Introduction

This is a community-centred housing rights project where residents at risk of eviction or who had been evicted, advocated for significant legal and political changes that protected their residency status and allowed them to stay in their neighbourhoods (kampungs) with improved living conditions. Between 2015 and 2016, Jakarta's provincial government conducted 305 forced evictions (more than 10,000 families) to improve flood infrastructure, road construction, and protect green spaces and heritage sites. In response, residents worked with grassroots organisations to design alternative solutions, collectively mobilise and advocate for key legal and policy changes. This systems-level change triggered protections for other kampungs in the city facing similar risks.

Organisation Implementing the Project

This project was submitted by three organisations:

- Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota (JRMK/Jakarta Urban Poor Network) is a grassroots organization representing the urban poor. It is made of 25 kampungs, including Koperasi Aquarium Bangkit Mandiri (Kampung Aquarium Cooperative) and Komunitas Anak Kali Ciliwung (KAKC). Komunitas Anak Kali Ciliwung (KAKC) – Ciliwung River Children Community – is an association of kampung riverbank settlers formed in 2014 to collectively protect their housing rights. Koperasi Aquarium Bangkit mandiri, referred to as Kampung Aquarium in this project summary, is an association of forced eviction victims.
- Rujak Center for Urban Studies (RCUS), is a think-act tank that focusing on urban and regional issues. In this project, RCUS serves as community planning and design, research and advocacy organisation and provides technical assistance, capacity strengthening and support to JRMK.
- Urban Poor Consortium (UPC) is an organising, networking and advocacy organisation which provides social support to JRMK.

JRMK has four additional organisations that provide legal and technical support – Jakarta Legal Aid (LBH Jakarta), AKUR, UI and ASF – who were consulted in this project.

Context

Between 2015-2016, there were more than 25,000 victims of forced eviction in Jakarta. These largely took place in informal settlements known as kampungs. Prior to 2015, organisations working with the urban poor secured commitments from political leaders to not evict kampung communities, but they frequently backtracked on these decisions. In Jakarta, urban poor communities occupy prime lands that are often desired for development, putting their interests at odds with the ambitions of politicians and commercial investors. To garner support from the middle classes, it became a dominant political narrative that the urban poor were an obstacle to a modern, hygienic, orderly and aesthetic Jakarta.



For example, the eviction of the residents of Kampung Aquarium in Kota Tua was authorised by the Jakarta Municipal Government (hereafter referred to as the Government) on the premise that it wanted to revitalise the Kota Tua heritage area and that the kampung occupied the land illegally. Multiple public orders and regulations relating to public order, spatial planning, master planning and riverbank management were used by the Government to justify the eviction.¹ As a result, 400 families were evicted.

Similarly, the Government threatened the riverside kampungs of Tongkol, Lodan and Kerapu with river normalisation orders, intending to evict them on the premise of flood management, public order and spatial planning. 256 people were at risk of being evicted before this project was developed.

Project Description

This project has three fundamental pillars:

- **Community organising:** Residents at risk of forced eviction or who had already been forcibly evicted, collaborated with key urban poor organisations to attain their residency rights, design and advocate for improvements to their living conditions, and hold municipal authorities to account for fundamental housing rights.
- **Political advocacy:** This project pursued political routes to acquire long-term protections for residents at risk of eviction, including endorsement of an aspiring candidate for governor; proposing a master plan for kampung improvements; negotiating political contract agreements; and achieving regulatory change. This advocacy work was supported through demonstrations, exhibitions, discussions and campaigns in mass media.
- **Network development:** Professionals, practitioners and the public were engaged to support community organising and strengthen their capacity to advocate and work with the Government. This engagement involved architects, academics, artists, journalists, environmental activists and lawyers among others.

This project involves two eviction cases that took place in four kampungs across Jakarta. One of the cases, which took place in the three riverside kampungs of Tongkol, Lodan and Kerapu, enabled 256 people at risk of eviction to stay in their neighbourhoods through designing housing solutions in

¹ The orders used to justify the eviction: Jakarta Bylaw on Public Order (Perda No 8/2007), Bylaw on Jakarta Detailed Spatial Planning (Perda No 1/2014), Governor Decree of Old Town Area Master Plan (Pergub DKI Jakarta No 36/2014), and Governor Instruction on the Riverbank Management (Governor Instruction No 68/2014). https://escholarship.org/content/qt55w9b9gg/qt55w9b9gg_noSplash_7260f40be824fba8ae6a1f5914cef302.pdf



negotiation with the municipal authority. In the second case, 400 families who had been forcibly evicted from their homes in Kampung Aquarium returned to the neighbourhood to live in newly constructed housing. However, the regulatory change achieved through this project has broadened the scope of its anti-eviction work to many other kampungs across the city.

In response to the threat of eviction, the communities came together and worked with UPC and RCUS to design housing solutions, protect their right to live in their kampungs, advocate for wider regulatory change to protect their rights, and maintain ongoing community participation through the formation of cooperatives.

Komunitas Anak Kali Ciliwung (KAKC)

The Government argued the riverbank evictions in kampungs Tongkol, Lodan and Kerapu were necessary due to river normalisation plans to reduce flooding in the city. The community therefore came together to determine how they could renovate their homes to protect and maintain the habitat. They formed the association KAKC and held a series of community meetings where they decided to cut their homes back five metres to fulfil the Government's wish to build an inspection road alongside the river. Beyond the housing renovations, the community also positioned themselves as the guardians of the riverbank, instead of the perceived source of the problem. They asked for help from scholars and academics to teach them how to manage waste independently, cultivate vegetables and ensure sanitation. Not only were they allowed to stay in the kampungs, but their advocacy work triggered multiple regulatory changes.

Kampung Aquarium

The eviction of the Kampung Aquarium (previously inhabited by more than 400 families) forced residents to scatter to several locations but many decided to stay and reoccupy the land in worse living conditions. Those who stayed submitted a class-action lawsuit at the Central Jakarta District Court regarding inappropriate eviction procedures. One year after the eviction, together with 20 other kampungs, street vendors, and pedicab driver communities organised within JRMK, Kampung Aquarium took the opportunity to promote their right to the city through a 'political contract' with one of the gubernatorial candidates. Several demands in the political contract, included revisions to spatial planning for kampungs, land legalisation, and support for the informal economy. The election of the new candidate brought swift regulatory change and the restoration of residency rights to Kampung Aquarium and led to the community's ongoing design and management of new housing construction on the land from which they had been evicted. Two out of five of the new housing blocks have been completed with residents moved in (104 units), while the remaining three blocks (137 units) are still under construction.

Between December 2015 and May 2023, this project has:



- Directly maintained or restored residency rights for 1,180 kampung residents at risk of being or already forcibly evicted.
- Achieved Government funding and buy-in to install flood prevention measures protecting three kampung communities, as well as to construct new, improved housing for communities evicted in Kampung Aquarium.
- Leveraged the JRMK network to lobby the Government and pass multiple Governor decrees that protect kampung residents, including zoning decrees that demarcate kampungs as settlements; community participation programmes; residency restoration; and settlement upgrading. These decrees have impacted up to 217 kampungs in Indonesia.
- Developed community-based mechanisms for financing housing improvements and harnessed cooperative models to ensure genuine community participation and management of renovation, construction and river maintenance process.
- Engaged a diverse group of civil society, academic and built environment institutions to provide expertise and training to kampung residents so they could empower themselves to deliver adequate housing solutions and designs in negotiations with the Government.
- Reframed propaganda narratives around the urban poor as obstacles to urban development through raising public awareness about their capacity and contributions to the development of their kampungs, as well as to the protection of heritage and environmental sites.

Aims and Objectives

The project aims to:

- Provide kampung residents with the tools to understand, advocate and protect their fundamental housing rights.
- Change narratives around the urban poor in Jakarta through wider stakeholder engagement and mobilisation.
- Advocate for key regulatory changes with the Government to ensure long-term protection of kampung residents against forced evictions and housing injustice.

The purpose of the project is to mobilise the kampung urban poor so they can empower themselves to access basic housing rights and improve their own housing and living situations.

The core beneficiaries are the urban poor (kampung residents), many of whom were at severe risk of eviction or had already experienced it, and now have more secure residency rights and improved living conditions. This project has triggered far broader regulatory change that has benefited kampungs



across the city and raised awareness around ways communities can protect their housing rights. The project has changed perceptions around the urban poor through their collective responsibility to design housing and habitat solutions for their kampungs, thereby repositioning them as protectors of their neighbourhood's environment and heritage. It also tackles perceptions that the urban poor cannot contribute to the betterment of their city. Finally, it will be significantly challenging for the Government to backtrack on the urban poor's housing rights given their mobilisation and now extensive experience in advocacy and governance.

This project hopes to secure building permit applications and rezoning changes for 5,000 kampung households.

Key Features

Political strategising: The stakeholders in this project, along with other kampung residents, arranged a 'political contract' with a gubernatorial candidate, who they agreed to support in the 2017 election on the condition that, upon election, he would make swift policy changes to retract evictions of the urban poor and protect their residency rights. Without this contract, the number of regulatory changes achieved through this project would not have been possible. It marked the starting point of years of political engagement by kampung residents.

Collective mobilisation: Kampung residents, UPC and RCUS engaged with many different communities to strengthen their campaigns and advocacy work, including those in housing, human rights, legal rights, journalism, environmentalism and arts and cultural heritage.

Skill support: Civil society and academic institutions, including Architecture Sans Frontieres-ID (ASF-ID) and the University of Indonesia, provided diverse technical and non-technical skills to assist and strengthen the urban poor communities' work, including in architecture, waste management, building maintenance, legal and public outreach, urbanism, and environmentalism. Ahead of the kampung residents' consultations with the Government, UPC and RCUS worked closely with kampung residents on cooperative management and key strategies to prepare them to engage with government officials in a bureaucratic setting.

Community participation: Various activities, meetings and workshops were held so kampung residents could design the living environment they wanted live in. Beyond that, cooperatives were formed as legal entities to partner with the Government and in the case of Kampung Akuarium, with the developers to ensure that kampung residents were involved in the housing design, construction and maintenance. The Government also, as a result of



this project's advocacy, had created the Community Action Plan (CAP) programme specifically designed to involve community members in neighbourhood improvements and design processes.

Adaptation: The Community Action Plan (CAP) was a significant advocacy success early on, but it became apparent in 2018 that the Government was unable to implement it adequately. In response, UPC and RCUS took the learning and preparation work from these meetings to establish cooperatives, so they had legal entities working in partnership with the Government and private actors. This adaptation strengthened the community's footing and participation in the housing development for Kampung Akuarium and it has been replicated by many other kampungs.

Innovation

This project took inspiration and lessons from campaigns against forced evictions in Thailand, Japan and Taiwan. It was inspired by successful participatory design projects from organisations such as the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR) and Thailand's Community Organisation Development Institution (CODI). It is the first programme of this kind in Indonesia, especially the first one to achieve such considerable success. Unique and innovative to this project is the ability of the consortium to agree a political contract with a potential gubernatorial candidate, mobilise behind him and then upon his success, achieve significant regulatory change. This is unprecedented among housing rights organisations in the region, even ACHR and CODI.

RCUS and UPC have been working on behalf of the urban poor against forced evictions since the 1990s but shifted their approach with the 2015-2016 evictions and with JRMK subsequently managed to mobilise a large proportion of Jakarta society and achieve significant regulatory changes. It is remarkable that they have managed to change the course of urban evictions in the city, considering the pro-eviction precedent set by previous governors since the late 20th century.

Another innovative approach of this project is the adaptation element in response to a challenging political system. When CAP began to stall due to ongoing bureaucracy and government inefficiency, JRMK, UPC and RCUS pivoted to find other legal forms of representation for kampung residents – the cooperatives – securing independence, greater security of tenure and a more sustainable financial model.

Funding

Funding for this project primarily comes from the Government, international foundations, residents and universities.



RCUS receives funding from international foundations, such as the Ford Foundation (2017-2019: 4,166,078,000 IDR (\$280,000 USD)), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2016-2019: 1,590,705,292 IDR (\$106,910 USD)), SELAVIP (2020-2022: 89,273,100 IDR (\$6000 USD)) to fund RCUS's advocacy for housing rights, including its technical assistance work to kampungs such as Kampung Akuarium (listed below).²

The costs of the Kampung Akuarium project are:

- a) Kampung Akuarium Cooperative and its residents: 1,322,631,975 IDR (\$88,900 USD) to co-fund design workshops, cover maintenance of the building, and pay for temporary shelter costs while during construction of the new building.
- b) RCUS community organising, technical expertise and architectural services: 3,570,660,000 IDR (\$240,000 USD). This funding was allotted from the funding received from the international foundations listed above.
- c) Developer's obligation to provide low-cost flats for the Government (infrastructure levy): 148,236,922,320 IDR (\$10,000,000 USD).³
- d) Capacity strengthening for the community: 163,606,661 IDR (\$10,994 USD), received from Kyoto University, Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation.

Because building management is carried out independently by the community cooperative, the operation of the Kampung Akuarium buildings does not receive financial support from the Government. Unit occupants are not charged a rental fee, but the cooperative requires each unit owner to pay operational fees and a sinking fund contribution of 240,000 IDR (\$16 USD) per month.⁴ This is cheaper than the rental fee for public housing in Jakarta, which is 750,000 IDR (\$41 USD) per month minimum. Funds are collected from contributions of the residents who currently occupy the two blocks (103 units). To prevent speculation, the cooperative supervises occupancy activities and has established rules to prevent the buying/selling of the units as well as any rent activity outside the cooperative mechanism.

² Other activities covered by this funding, include a regional workshop the right to adequate housing and working mission to UNSR of Housing Rights with Leilani Farha, Agrarian Research on 16 kampungs which served as the foundation for the inception of the Agrarian Reform Task Force in the provincial Government (2018) and series of public exhibitions about kampung (2018-2019) and three publications on kampungs (2018-2020).

³ Authorities can set on new development in order to raise funds to help fund the infrastructure, facilities and services - such as schools or transport improvements - needed to support new homes and businesses.

⁴ A sinking fund is a fund formed by periodically setting aside money for the gradual repayment of a debt or replacement of a wasting asset.



The estimated construction costs for Kampung Akuarium are currently fully under the authority and calculation of the Government's Housing Agency. The Kampung Akuarium cooperative spends around 25,000,000,000 IDR (\$1.650 USD) per month on the operation (water, electricity, etc.) and maintenance of the building.

The total costs for the KAKC Riverbank Kampung project are:

- a) Citizens collectively raise funds for housing renovations (2015-today); septic tanks; road construction; small gardens in the front of each house; waste management; river cleaning; cultural events: 2,032,380,000 IDR (\$137,168 USD)
- b) The Government through CAP and the Collaborative Implementation Program (CIP) from 2019-2021, granted an allowance for road, drainage, vertical gardens, septic tanks, street lighting, bridge, gate and river sheet piles: 50,000,000,000 IDR (\$3,374,471 USD)
- c) [Selavip](#) (2015-2017)– the Latin American, African and Asian Social Housing Service – built five 'sample' houses, canopies, and septic tanks: 210,000,000 IDR (\$14,170 USD)
- d) University of Indonesia (2018): 100,000,000 IDR (\$6,746 USD)

In the initial community collections, households made contributions for the equipment and tools with exemption for those unable to afford a contribution. However, the provision of funding for home improvements became more stable following the formation of the cooperative and the collection of membership fees. Home improvements are paid for with homeowner contributions and loans from KAKC. For a total renovation, residents rebuild their entire house at an average cost of 35,000,000,000 IDR (\$2,336,372 USD) per house. For those who only need partial renovation, the cost will average around 10,000,000,000 (\$667,535 USD)– 15,000,000,000 IDR (\$1,001,268 USD). The cooperative uses a community revolving fund to which loans are repaid and then reused so other kampung residents can fund their home improvements.

To prevent speculation, the kampung is currently working with legal and land experts to pursue collective ownership through the cooperatives. This, however, is being formulated in coordination with the Government's Agrarian Reform Task Force and is still in development.

Impact

Financial

- Facilitated community contributions and formalised a community revolving fund so that 152 homes could be renovated in the riverbank kampungs. Renovation here means the homes were moved five metres back from the river's edge and septic tanks were installed.



- 256 people were able to remain in the riverbank kampungs and in their homes, which also act as their place of business where they sell produce and goods.
- The Government promised to compensate for the eviction, however the amount would be too low for kampung residents to purchase long-term, putting them at risk of homelessness or living in poor housing conditions.
- In Kampung Aquarium, 924 people were housed in 241 newly constructed homes and pay 60% less – \$16 USD/month – than what they would pay in rental fees for public housing (\$41 USD/month).
- The successful advocacy of the Government to introduce CAP and CIP led to the direct funnelling of government funds to kampung improvements and building construction.

Social

- All kampung residents were heavily involved in the design process for their kampungs through a series of discussions and design workshops.
- 256 people committed and cooperated with each other to renovate their homes and rearrange their kampungs in alignment with the Government's riverbank normalisation process.
- Formed Ciliwung River Children Community (KAKC), an association of community members from the riverbank kampungs to develop an alternative plan to negotiate with the Government.
- KAKC sought help from the University of Indonesia and several other institutions to teach them how to manage waste independently, cultivate vegetables and ensure sanitation. This technical expertise allowed kampung members to position themselves as guardians of the river, while also living in a healthier environment.
- Kampung Aquarium residents networked with many institutions, including KAKC, and with Jakarta Legal Aid Institute, UPC, Urban Poor Network, and the RCUS all of which provided them with skills development and technical support. This network development provided important, tangible support and social solidarity from the project's initiation in 2016.
- Kampung Aquarium residents formed a cooperative in 2019 to ensure communal ownership, negotiated with the Government to become the right holder and manager of their buildings. They upskilled the cooperative with a team of technicians who could supervise construction quality and use of building materials, as well as manage pump engines, sewage treatment plants, conduct electrical maintenance and so on.
- Kampung Aquarium's cooperative also has a gardening team to manage the communal garden and a work team to manage a variety of cooperative income-generating businesses (laundry, drinking water refill, homestay, catering) etc.



- Kampung Akuarium’s cooperative negotiated with the real estate developer obligated to build low-income flats to actively consult with the community throughout the construction process. They incorporated their design into the new building and any changes made to the site must obtain approval from the residents’ team and RCUS.
- Kampung residents informed the building design so that it had good air circulation and lighting; accommodated residents’ social and economic activities; and adhered to building regulations.
- Through its cooperative, Kampung Akuarium signed an agreement with the Government outlining a lease-grant mechanism that will donate the building to the cooperative in five or 10 years.
- Kampung residents organised within the JRMK along with urban poor organisations approached and supported the 2017 gubernatorial candidate. His success led to the immediate introduction of several regulatory and policy changes that were fundamental to protecting kampung residents’ housing rights:
 - 2018: Governor’s Decree 878/2018 – Kampung and Community Upgrading Task Force, which a) restored residence status and built shelters for evicted villages and b) implemented a kampung upgrading programme, including redevelopment for evicted kampungs.
 - 2018: Governor’s Decree 878 became the basis for Community Action Planning (CAP) and Collaborative Implementation Programme (CIP). It initially ran in 21 priority kampungs but scaled up to reach 217 kampungs across Jakarta.
 - 2018: Governor Regulation 90/2018 – Integrated Settlement Upgrading – to encourage the implementation of the CAP programme for 400 neighbourhoods and slum areas.
 - On spatial planning, Governor Regulation 31/2022 accommodated changes in zone according to the designation for existing kampung and settlements. Both the riverbank kampungs and Kampung Akuarium were reallocated as settlement zones, which granted them legal right to exist as kampungs.
- At least 217 of 400 kampungs identified as slum areas have done the CAP programme, including 25 villages that are members of JRMK.
- There was also on-site infrastructure upgrading in 142 kampungs; construction of four multi-storey kampungs in four locations, and revisions of the city’s detail plans to accommodate kampungs as a designated category for 27 kampungs. They also succeeded in pushing for the issuance of building permissions certificates for 9,706 houses in 32 kampungs to protect their existence.

Environmental

- In the Kampung riverbank settlements, the community enhanced their resilience against flooding and landslides through the following recommendations:
 - building a stronger and higher river embankment;

- planting trees along the riverbanks;
- river dredging.
- Kampung riverbank residents decrease pollution of the river through improved waste management, primarily by preventing residents from throwing trash into the river; conducting monthly cleaning of the river; and installing septic tanks.
- Kampung Aquarium is designed very differently from government-owned public housing, with the design principles having been closely discussed with the residents in early workshops. Every room must have good passive air circulation and sunlight without artificial ventilation, such as fans and air conditioning.
- The Kampung Aquarium development adheres to existing building regulations, which means it has a 50:50 ratio of built-up land to green area ; it has a pond on-site; an adequate drainage system connected to city canals and an organic waste collection and processing system, which is managed by residents.

Learning, evaluation, and recognition

Learning

- An initial challenge was building up the confidence of kampung community members that they could be successful. They have been threatened, evicted and in general been defeated by a system and government that targets the urban poor and undermines their confidence. At the beginning the voices of the community were divided into two: those who accepted the relocation or those who believed the kampung could be rebuilt.

To address this, project stakeholders showed them successful examples. This was in addition to building networks among them, making some concrete and measurable work plans together, achieving small successes, and gradually but consistently building self-confidence.

- The other challenge was about public perspective, as the Jakarta public do not think of the kampung communities as capable or empowered to change their housing situation. However, there is misunderstanding that an ‘adequate house’ is only one that conforms to government standards. It is difficult for kampung residents to meet such standards through independent activity, leading to top-down housing provision.

Some of the lessons learned from this project are:

- Policy advocacy becomes stronger when concept proposals are accompanied by concrete initiatives from communities, such as riverside communities that start improving their environment independently.
- Political channels need to be utilised to realise an inclusive policy-making process.

Evaluation

The project has yet to undertake a programme-wide evaluation but has integrated certain criteria into the project process to help with monitoring and evaluation, using both qualitative and quantitative indicators. These are some:

- The status of residents' eviction and their current living conditions (infrastructure and access), collected through mapping, interviews and observations. Mapping is also used to determine air quality and availability of productive land.
- Community participation is gauged through their involvement in activities and the cooperative as well as through corresponding benefits, such as greater economic autonomy.
- Environmental improvement is measured at the riverbank settlements through water levels and cleanliness.
- Wider social awareness gauged through media coverage and campaign mobilisation on a specific issue.

Recognition

This project has been described extensively in the international and local media (in 58 known articles). To name a few:

- [Jakarta's urban poor have found a new way to fight City Hall – and win](#)
- [Jakarta's eco future? River community goes green to fight eviction threat](#)
- [The Story of Kampung Akuarium](#)
- [Kampung Tongkol Residents Propose Guard Heritage River](#)
- [Prototype Sustainable Housing Jakarta Ciliwung River](#)
- [Rebuilding Evicted Kampung in Jakarta](#)
- [Saving Indonesia's Capital, A Simple but Genius Plan for Jakarta](#)
- [Pemprov Jakarta akan 'kembali tertibkan' Area Pasar Ikan](#)
- [Social and Housing Justice Should Not Be A Gamble on Global Market's Table](#)
- [Critical Spatial Practice and Urban Poor Politics: \(Re\) Imagining Housing in A Flood Prone Jakarta](#)
- [Geliat Kehidupan Warga Kampung Akuarium](#)

This project has been written about in 35 known publications, journals and books. To name a few:

- [Policy Entrepreneurs and Policy Innovation: The Case of Kampung Akuarium In Jakarta](#)
- Undoing ruination in Jakarta: the gendered remaking of life on a wasted landscape (no link available)
- [Participation within the Insurgent Planning Practices: A Case of Kampung Susun Akuarium, Jakarta](#)



Below are a select number of visitors out of approximately 25 who have visited the project:

- 2017: UN Special Rapporteur Leilani Farha
- 2020: Faculty of Social Science, University of Applied Sciences Landshut, Germany
- 2022: CEO Onduline, Patrick Destang
- 2022: Universitas Gadjah Mada, Faculty of Architecture
- 2022: National Planning Agency, Indonesia
- 2022: Mayor of Berlin, Germany (Among G-20 delegates)
- 2022: Jess Scully, Deputy Lord Mayor of Sydney, and Alfonso Vegara, President of Fundacion Metropoli (among G-20 delegates)
- 2022: National Planning Agency, Housing and Regional Planning Agencies from 20 regencies and cities from Indonesia
- 2023: Kyoto University, DAIKIN Company

Transfer and future plans

Locally, this project's approaches have been scaled up to several other kampungs in Jakarta, and there is strong interest in scaling it up regionally and nationally. JRMK is a member of Jejaring Rakyat Miskin Indonesia / Indonesia Urban Poor Network (JERAMI), which consists of poor community members in several Indonesian cities: Surabaya, Makassar, Yogyakarta, Kendari, Pal, Bandar Lampung and Sidoarjo. JRMK plans to leverage these achievements to scale within the country but acknowledges that these processes are slow and very much dependent on local governments' will.

RCUS and UPC are very much committed to co-production of knowledge and shared learning as indicated through their work with Bronze World Habitat Award winner Arkom Institute. Together they created the Perumahan Gotong Royong coalition which promotes collective housing, using experiences of various cities at the national and international level. Through this activity, the coalition involved several ministries with varied success. However, as a result, the National Planning Agency now requires community involvement in the 'DAK Integrasi' programme which is a slum settlement alleviation programme with a special allocation fund.

The current intention is to work with the National Development Planning Agency to make this case study an important precedent for other regional level governments. Thus far, RCUS has managed to get the National Development Planning Agency to 'Participatory Planning Classes' with city and district governments to develop their skills before running the 'DAK Integrasi' programme. It's been attended by 120 local government representatives from more than 50 districts and cities across Indonesia since 2022.



In the immediate future, KAKC, UPC and Rujak are focused on the following:

- Completing the construction of all five blocks of Kampung Akuarium (two have been completed thus far).
- Pursuing long-term permanent management by the cooperative over Kampung Akuarium and the donation of the buildings to the cooperative.
- Settling the legal status of the riverbank lands through:
 - Agrarian reform to reduce and control the inequality of land tenure so that each citizen has the right to land.
 - Advocating for the Badan Pertahanan Nasional (National Land Agency/BPN) to issue legal status of the riverbank lands on behalf of the community.

World Habitat Reflections

This is a hopeful instance where the marginalised urban poor have mobilised to achieve considerable legal and regulatory success in Jakarta, despite its longstanding history of mass evictions. The project has managed to build the confidence of at-risk communities and equip them with the tools, knowledge and solidarity network they need to demand the housing rights they are entitled to. They recognise that their project has come up against continual obstacles and in response they have adapted to ensure they adhere to the fundamental principles of keeping the community at the centre of this work. There is still more that needs to be done in the long-term, specifically regarding land rights, but they are aware of this and have pursued different legal routes to provide greater protections until these are fully acquired.