Communities at riverbanks

Of the total 82,190 villages/kelurahan in Indonesia 63,256 villages / kelurahans are located alongside rivers, and 21,065 villages/kelurahan (26% of total) have settlements on riverbanks (BPS 2015). Of these, 4,805 kelurahans have slums at riverbanks.

Some details:
- **Surabaya** – 2,099 families on riverbanks [survey on seasonal migrants, July 2002]
- **Jakarta** – 34,000 people on riverbanks [PU]
- **Yogyakarta** – 90% of slums are on riverbanks (Arkom)
- **Banjarmasin** – 23% of houses declared “kumuh” are on riverside areas.
- **Palu** – 55% of kelurahan (urban wards) with slums are on rivers / coast
  -- 26% of slum RTs (neighborhood units) are on a riverbank / coast.
Kampungs occupying riverbanks or above water: a tradition for generations.

Pontianak, sungai Kapuas & Landak
(Kampung Beting, sedang didampingi DJCK)
Decline of Environmental quality with density increase
Government not always uniform: Conflicting paradigms

**A** “buang air” paradigm  
- How to drain.  
- The riverbank should be clear  
- Clear the Edge  
- Concrete dams  

→ evict, relocate

**B** “lestarikan air” paradigm  
- How to retain water.  
- Not only riverbanks: catchment areas, floodplains  
- Redevelop the whole area  
- Biodiversity  

→ rearrange, land consolidation

BBWS / river authority, most local governments  

a few local gov’ts like Banjarmasin, Min. of ATR, environmentalists

* Yogyakarta, Malang, Balikpapan, Palembang compromising.
This community set back their houses to 5 m from the riverbank and were awarded a certificate by the mayor.

Kampung Kunir, Pinangsia 2010
Evicted in 2015

Temporary shelters along “10m building line”

Quickly occupied by trucks
Upgrading of high density riverbanks settlements in Karang Waru-Yogyakarta

Karangwaru river was dirty and full of trash from surrounding settlements. With PLPBK program, Karangwaru residents rehabilitated riverside and built a communal sanitation system. Maintenance is managed by communities.
Kali Winongo riverbank
Kel. Ngampilan, YOGYAKARTA, DIY
Only an issue of setback?

Kampung Pulo, after eviction 2016
(1) EVICTION, RELOCATION
... focus on strip / sempadan

Houses / part of houses inside the riverbank strip / sempadan sungai

Initial situation
(2) LAND CONSOLIDATION

... considering neighborhood

Kondisi awal

Participants of land readjustment / land consolidation

Some residents not participating

LC: participatory redesign of parcels for efficiency, more open space, infrastructure
Communities can invite private firm in Land Consolidation scheme

*Manggis shophouses, Samarinda (1985)*

A fire destroyed substandard housing - partially shops. An NGO helped the community to set up a cooperative. Land was readjusted to allow for better infrastructure. A private firm rebuilt the complex, compensated with 5 years Build-Operate-Transfer agreement.
Platform for collaboration through the urban slums upgrading program
Multi-interpretation of Regulation on riverbank setback / sempadan sungai:

especially PERMEN-PUPR 28/2015 (= PP38/2011, includes annex on sempadan study).

• Par. 4: “Tanggul . . . merupakan bangunan penahan banjir yang terbuat dari timbunan tanah” (heaped earth?)

• Par. 5 (criteria sempadan): in urban areas, less than 3m if no tanggul (embankment) → 10 m sempadan . . . etc.

• Par. 13-14: The sempadan should be decreed by the Head of the Region – sesuai lingkup wewenangannya, berdasar kajian penetapan sempadan sungai.

• Par. 14: Kepala daerah (sesuai wewenangnya) membentuk Tim Kajian sempadan sungai. Lampiran 1 menetapkan tatacara kajian: lingkup kajian, dokumen yang dihasilkan.

  * Catatan: baru sedikit daerah yang membentuk Tim Kajian. Belum jelas apakah Tim ini dapat mengubah sempadan di lapangan, dari PP dan PermenPU

• Par. 15 & 26: bila terdapat bangunan, dapat ditetapkan status quo, untuk secara bertahap “mengembalikan” fungsi sungai.
Concrete embankment removed at a VERY high cost to return back to natural conditions. Involving people: maintenance of the river quality through educational activities.