

Establishing and Strengthening a Multi-Stakeholders Platform in Marunda: A Solution to Strengthen the Urban Poor Community in Informal Settlement of Marunda, North Jakarta City

By Yohan Rahmat Santosa and Robertus Maria KDS, KARINA KWI Yogyakarta

Some areas in Kelurahan Marunda are one of the informal settlements in North Jakarta City where families have been residing for decades. Living in those areas means you are faced with challenges such as a lack of clean water, housing insecurity, and lack of income which is currently compounded by an increasing of flooding (partly due to climate change) and pollution. People living in Marunda are on a daily basis confronted with several risks; however the people living here have strong capacities and capabilities to change things for the better. Cordaid in collaboration with Bina Swadaya Konsultan and Karina KWI Yogyakarta in Indonesia, through Marunda Urban Resilience in Action (MURIA) has been working on improving urban resiliency of the community in this area since the mid of 2015 until now.

By reading this article, the reader will learn that if the community is supported to work in collaboration with several different stakeholders (local authorities, private sectors, NGO's, academicians, and experts), integral solutions to complex problems can be developed and implemented. The most important is that there is a process manager who continuously keeps the long-term agenda and interest of the community in mind and at heart.

A. Background

The capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta, is inhabited by 11.2 million people (Source: Badan Pusat Statistik - BPS/Central Statistics Agency) in the day time and decrease to 10 million people during night time. It shows that Jakarta attracts urbanisation both temporarily and permanently because of the large range of works that the city offers from formal, semi-formal and informal works. 3.93% from the total population of Jakarta is categorized as poor population who are not able to make a decent living in Jakarta (data from BPS – March 2015). The standard used by BPS for poverty line is a person with USD 1.25 income per day; it means that a household with 4 family members who earns less than USD 5/day is categorized as poor family. Whereas the standard applied by World Bank is a person with less than USD 2 income per day. When the World Bank standard applied, it would increase the percentage of urban poor population in Jakarta. The urban poor population in Jakarta mostly live in shanties, vulnerable locations (near the railway track, close to polluting factories or large sewages) or disaster prone areas like in the river bank or coastal areas.

One of locations inhabited by urban poor population in Jakarta is Marunda. Marunda is located in the coastal area in North Jakarta. Marunda has been inhabited by native Jakarta community – Betawi ethnic since long before the Indonesian Independence. In the past most of the community members worked on the agriculture and fisheries sectors. During the Dutch colonialism, Tanjung Priok Harbour was constructed in Marunda by the Dutch government and it was managed by *Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij* (KPM) until post Indonesian independence. In 1952 the Indonesia government took over the management of Tanjung Priok Harbour and continuously from that time the area has been changing into

an industrial area indicated by the development of factories, medium to large scale industries and service providers. In the year of 1966 the government determined Marunda as a national bonded zone and has been continuing the industrial development as already stipulated in Marunda spatial plan for 2010 – 2030.

The Marunda community share that the availability of factories and industries has minimized the size of the community land used for farming activities and reduce the number of fish in the shallow sea area. The continuous infrastructure development has also triggered frequent small to large scale flood hazard and water pollution. As the output of the appraisal (explained below), the community recognize that in the recent year the tidal waves also trigger flash flood and the sea water intrusion may inundate the community settlement for few days. The community do not have capacity to minimize the flood risks and try to continue life as usual under unpleasant condition.

The other Marunda development effect occurred is that it offers various informal job options and has attracted urbanization. People do not just come to Marunda for working in the daytime but they also build their own settlement in *kampung* and live with the native Marunda people. Few years ago, the government built 26 blocks of flat in a 25.96 hectare area to accommodate relocated people from the riverside of Ciliwung in Kampung Melayu East Jakarta who were often affected by severe floods. Only few months ago, the government also relocated people who formerly lived at Kalijodo area, North Jakarta, to the Marunda flats. All people living in flat are migrants, whereas, the community settlement (*Kampung Marunda*) is occupied by both migrants and natives. In the current time Marunda that has size of 8 KM square is inhabited by 27,116 people/7822 HH (based on the village data in March 2015). They are spread in 10 sub-villages (RW); 2,580 people of the population live in flats.

As Marunda areas also experienced the problem from the waste and related to the development of Marunda regarding the DKI Jakarta Provincial government planning in 2009, the provincial government planned to build 148 hectares of Marunda areas as the final waste management site, liquid waste management, clean water management and green open spaces. The plan was based on the DKI Jakarta Governor's Regulation No 77/2009 on the Marunda land use allocation for the integrated waste management and its facilities including the water reservoir, asphalt mixing plant and green open spaces. Referring to this regulation, the implementation of this governor regulation should have been completed before 2012 but so far there is no implementation in the ground and the waste is still became a major problem in Marunda (see the problem formulation).

Looking at the condition of Marunda community, Cordaid through Karina KWI (Indonesia Caritas), Bina Swadaya Konsultan (BSK), Yayasan Bina Tani Sejahtera (YBTS) initiated the implementation of an urban resilience program in Marunda. This program started in August 2015 to January 2016 – by establishing a multi-stakeholders platform called Marunda Urban

Resilience in Action (MURIA), with Cordaid own funding. In the late of September 2015, Ford Foundation joined the platform and supported the platform to deliver a risk proof urban farming programs. Further, Humanitarian Open Street Map Team Indonesia was also interested in supporting this initiative by providing technical assistances for the community especially the youth and women group to make the participatory mapping in Marunda. This participatory mapping is very important to make Marunda urban poor visible for various stakeholders to secure the participation for future planning in Marunda which never happened in the past. The MURIA project aimed to develop and to execute the multi-stakeholders approach model on urban resilience with specific objective to design evidence based strategies to overcome critical barriers to resilience in Marunda while it also provides some direct benefits to the communities especially the urban poor which will keep themselves engaged in the future activities of the platform. As a multi-stakeholders platform to work towards the community resiliency in Marunda, this platform provides sufficient space to discuss and prioritize the problems, issues and solutions in Marunda which further provide potential rooms for collaborations among stakeholders working in Marunda to enable the Public Private Partnership model such as the ones achieved by the risk proof urban farming activities in September 2015 – March 2016 which was the collaboration of NGO (Karina KWI, Bina Swadaya, YBTS), Private Sectors (EWINDO, SPIRE Consulting), Donors (Ford Foundation and Cordaid), Local Governments and community of Marunda.

The urban resiliency strengthening program in Marunda is in line with the 2030 global agenda of achieving sustainable development which has been adopted in the United Nations Summit document 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Of the 17 SDGs, one goal specifically aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal No 11). Ten targets should be achieved by 2030 from this goal including; a) the access provision to basic services and affordable housing, b) enhancement of inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management, c) strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage, d) reducing number of deaths and number of people affected by economic losses caused by disasters with focus on the protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations, d) reduce the bad environmental impact of cities including waste management, e) provision of universal access to inclusive and accessible, green and public space, f) support positive economic, social and environmental links in the strengthened national and regional development planning, g) increasing the number of cities adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

B. Analytical Tools and Instruments

To investigate more on the Marunda situation and information from the ground, a Participatory Urban Neighbourhood Appraisal (PUNA) is being used by Karina KWI and Bina Swadaya Konsultan to verify the information obtained during the field assessment. The information obtained in the PUNA was later analysed through the lens of Cordaid's Resiliency Framework. This framework provides clear analysis on the relations of various elements which was required to build a resilient community and provides integrated and cross sectorial solutions to address the most at risk elements in Marunda.



Figure 1. Cordaid's Resiliency Framework

C. Problems in Marunda

By using the lens of Resiliency Framework developed by Cordaid and the tool from Participatory Urban Neighbourhood Appraisal (PUNA), the assessment conducted in the ground in Marunda, there were some problems were formulated as follow:

1. Top down Development Planning in the past: Marunda area which was mostly used for agriculture and fisheries in the past was turned into industrial centre as sea port support infrastructure and in 1966 the government determined Marunda as a national bonded zone (KBN) and the industrial development in Marunda is planned to be continued as reflected in Marunda spatial plan for 2010 – 2030. The invisibility of Marunda community in the development plan of Marunda was potentially caused by the lack of community engagement in the past as it seems that the government did not provide a room for Marunda community to participate in the development planning making.

2. Environmental Degradation: the direction of development in the last 20 years in Marunda and greater Jakarta areas lead Marunda to experience the environment degradation as more spaces were made and prepared for the industrial infrastructures rather than the conservation ones, the surface and ground water was heavily polluted by the waste of the factories and households lives in the upstream areas, this situation leads to the absence of sustainable livelihood practices in Marunda therefore the community vulnerability towards some hazards also increased
3. Climate Change: Climate change is not a main problem in Marunda, however, the degraded environments which did not provide sufficient support for the community and their sustainable livelihoods make Marunda become prone towards some hazards triggered by climate change recently such more frequent rain which caused frequent river flooding in the downstream areas and also worsened the coastal inundation which happened almost every month in some areas in Marunda. The ecosystem did not give significant barriers for the hazards to potentially hit Marunda. The urban poor living in the waterways and their livelihood assets become the most at risk elements in Marunda which further caused the poverty

The problems above can be illustrated as follow:

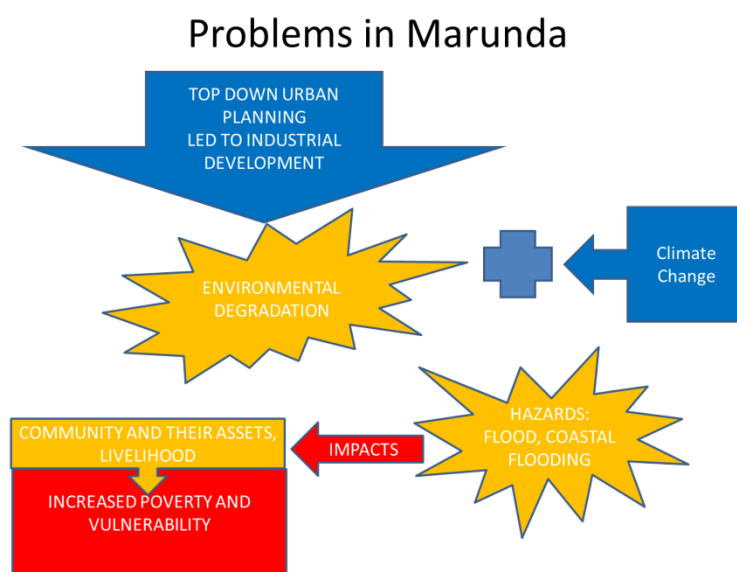


Figure 2. Problems Mapping in Marunda

D. Theory of Change for Marunda

Based on the formulated problems, the below Theory of Change is provided to formulate a logic of possible intervention for the Urban Resiliency Strengthening in Marunda.

Theory of Change for Marunda

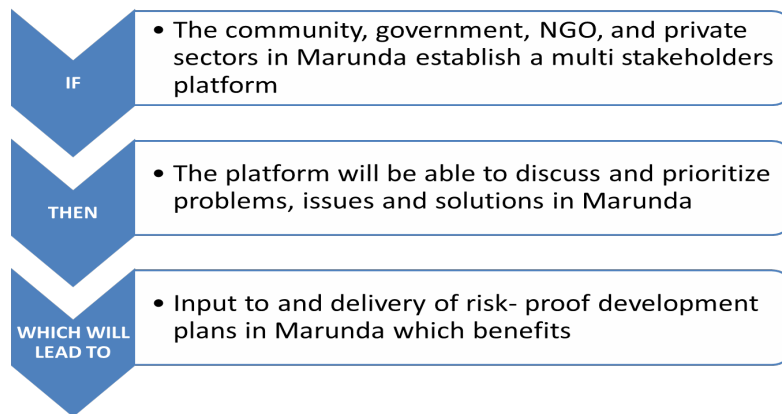


Figure 3. Theory of Change for Marunda Problems

E. Applying the Theory of Change of Marunda to create the Logic of the Intervention

1. Platform Establishment:

A multi-stakeholders platform named MURIA (Marunda Urban Resilience in Action) was established to accommodate communication among the stakeholders working in Marunda. Some coordination and discussion were conducted with some stakeholders such as Provincial BPBD of Jakarta (Provincial Disaster Management Agency), Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Forum of Jakarta Province, and Disaster Management Office at North Jakarta City (KPBK), and Humanitarian Open Street Map Team Indonesia team later in August 2015 and they agreed to establish this multi-stakeholder platform and played their roles within the platform. Karina KWI Yogyakarta and Bina Swadaya Konsultan initiated establishment of the forum and also facilitated the operation of the forum, while government and DRR-CCA Forum in Jakarta Province and North Jakarta city supported the communication and synchronization of the government programs while Humanitarian Open Street Map Team Indonesia facilitated the platform to deliver participatory mapping of Marunda using the Open Street Map (OSM). Community and village government were deeply engaged in the process of the MURIA Platform building to secure more participation from the ground.



Figure 4. MURIA Platform Meeting Facilitated by North Jakarta City Government

2. *Further Works and Communication within the Platform and Further Stakeholders Engagement in risk-analysis and planning to make sure it meets their capacities and needs:*

Further in September 2015, Karina KWI Yogyakarta also engaged Ford Foundation which has interest to deliver livelihood strengthening in Marunda through urban farming. In order to deliver this risk proof urban farming, Yayasan Bina Tani Sejahtera and EWINDO joined the platform to provide technical assistances related to the vegetable Good Agricultural Practices of urban farming and Bina Swadaya Konsultan and Karina KWI Yogyakarta ensured that the technical assistances given were already risk-proof towards potential hazards risks in Marunda as identified during the PUNA. PUNA in Marunda has been delivered twice to formulate and verify problems in Marunda and also decided the possible solutions for the identified problems. Later in November and December 2015, SPIRE Consulting also delivered a field research in Marunda to provide further information related potential business development opportunities in Marunda and possible access to finance for the community business groups both for the urban farming and waste management. While BSK and Karina KWI Yogyakarta in their efforts to operate the platform, continued to arrange some coordination meetings with the city municipality, with other government units and other potential stakeholders from private sectors also. Recently on March 2016 and April 2016, MURIA platform supported the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Resources to deliver a sanitation program implementation in Marunda and Care International Indonesia (CII) also joined the MURIA Platform to start the delivery of their Personal Advancement and Career Enhancement (PACE) program which will provide urban community soft skills enhancement through stress relief, financial literacy training, and leadership training for women group in Marunda. During the process of the MURIA establishment and operation KARINA KWI Yogyakarta and Bina Swadaya Konsultan ensured that no one left behind especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups of people.



Figure 5. PUNA Meeting with the Community of Marunda



Figure 6. Participatory Mapping of Marunda

3. *View first solution and projects developed by all engaged stakeholders to keep people engaged:*

The PUNA conducted by MURIA platform has successfully offered some possible solutions to be taken, some of them already became the basis of project planning in the ground to provide quick wins for the community and to secure people engagement through some planned and delivered activities. For example, for the solution for the poverty reduction and environmental degradation, the risk-proof urban farming and waste management were conducted, in which community can get direct benefits on the expense reduction for the vegetable consumptions while also providing integrated solution when doing the composting from the waste for the fertilizer provision in urban farming.



Figure 7. Urban Farming in Marunda Results



Figure 8. Urban Farming Exhibition to engage more Stakeholders to Participate

4. *MURIA works on livelihood, sanitation, waste management, rainwater harvesting, disaster preparedness and link them*

As explained above, some of the community-driven solutions addressed to Marunda are more integrated rather than sectorial solution as the problems in Marunda is very complex. For example, the work on the livelihood strengthening through urban farming needs to consider also the potential risks of hazards which may occur in Marunda such as the pest attack, coastal and river flooding, and strong wind etc., while the waste management is delivered in more integrative way to feed some solution in urban farming especially for the cost reduction of the fertilizers needs for urban farming. The series of capacity building of the community related to the stress relief and the financial literacy delivered by CII supported the potential business development in Marunda and enhanced the livelihood capacity of the Marunda community. Rain water harvesting was also conducted to secure the watering in urban farming as it was identified that the ground water and surface water in Marunda was heavily polluted by the waste from the industrial centres. Further, all of the activities above were mapped participatory using the OSM to support the flood

contingency planning making and also early warning early action from the flood hazards to minimize the potential loss of the community and government. This integrated solutions delivered by various stakeholders was the ideal model of Public Private Partnership approach towards the city resiliency strengthening which can be accommodated continuously only by using this multi-stakeholders platform.



Figure 9. Rain Water Harvesting for Urban Farming



Figure 10. Waste Management for Composting



Figure 11. Youths were facilitated to make the participatory mapping of Marunda

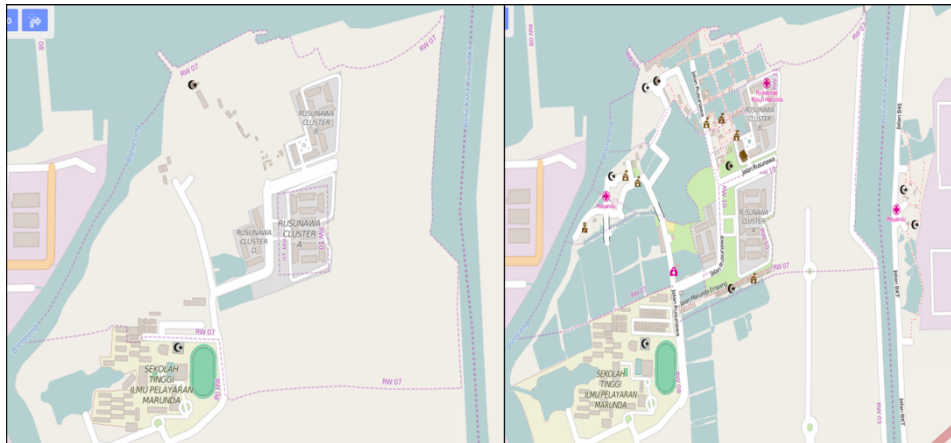


Figure 12. Marunda Map "before and after" MURIA