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Adaptation Model of Compact City in Indonesia: 
Perspective on Urban Kampungs’ Policies

Muhammad Sani Roychansyah

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Abstract

The importance of sustainability considerations in the urban development encourages the emergence of several alternative strategies related to the ideas or efforts that lead to the improvement of the quality of life for present and future. One strategy that currently popular is a compact city strategy. It is considered, this strategy is not only adopted by many developed countries, but similar efforts have also been started in developing countries, including Indonesia. However, there are many adoptions of this strategy used in various places without taking into account either the relevant characteristics of the city or directly applied as a generic policy. Kampung as an integral part of the urban form in Indonesia had a strategic position in the manifestation of the compact city concept in general. Kampung Oriented Development (or shortened as KOD) is introduced as the most rational model in achieving the desired results, considering the kampung as the core of physical, social, cultural, and urban economy entities in most of Indonesia. This paper aims at providing further description on the relationship of KOD concept and the existing policies on the kampung level, in building an adaptive model of compact city implementation. Firstly, framework of the study is conducted and focused to the policy related kampung as an implementation object to find the relevancy toward the concept of compact city (C-KIP, P2KP, NUSSP, RPP, Kampung Reconstruction (Bedah Kampung), and PLP2K-BK). Secondly, in evaluative, some policy substances are associated with the existing attributes of a compact city, namely: population densification, concentration of activities, intensification of public transportation, the size and optimal access to the city, the public welfare goals, and a process toward a compactness. Thirdly, some resulted adaptation and application models are further elaborated proportionally as a proposition of the application of compact city policy in Indonesia.

Keywords: Compact City, Kampung Oriented Development, Policy Review, Adaptation Model, Application

1. Introduction

It cannot be avoided, at present, sustainability issues penetrated in all areas of human life. It is also occurred in the scope of urban development, the level of effort has far evolved on how to formulate and implement a “triangle development that includes the environmental-social-economical aspects” (see e.g., Roseland, 2005). Demands that the development of a town began in the last two decades have to be inspirational to the future needs and existence met with several keywords such as: efficiency, intensification, conservation, revitalization, etc., in an effort to align sustainable urban redevelopment movement.

As the response, although the operational concept is very diverse in the world, the compact city strategy is believed as the main alternative of the ideas of implementing sustainable development in a city. As a result, the idea is adopted by many cities in the world, mainly in developed countries (Jenks, et al., 1996; De Roo and Miller, 2000; Williams, et al., 2000; Burges and Jenks, 2001). The tendency of this idea adoption, besides bringing a positive effect on sustainable development discourse, but many are also applied as it is without considering the existing problems of the city and the uniqueness of a city.

The main problem occurred in the application of the idea of a compact city at present is the assumption that this idea can be applied instantly without considering a case by case of the problems faced by a city, besides the limited adjustment of this idea or concept toward the characteristics of the city itself. Cities in developing countries had begun to adopt these ideas without seeing the applicability to the characteristics, conditions, and the potential of the city (Burges and
Jenks, 2001).

If the compact city is perceived as a urban policy or strategy that is in line with sustainable development implementation, these efforts should be as a synergy between its several attributes in the urban area. They are such as the optimal density of city population, concentration of urban activities, intensification of public transportation, optimal size and access, as well as the implementation of socio-economic welfare city community toward a good urban quality of life (Roychansyah et al., 2005). Indeed, the settlements in the urban center become potential locations to be carried out as primary target. In this case, the kampung's role as an integral part of urban space structure is very important to be appointed as an adaptation model of the implementation of this compact city strategy. Related to these issues, this paper aims at providing an illustration of the efforts to make kampungs as the adaptation model of compact city concept in Indonesia viewed from the programs or policies in which kampungs have been used as the implementation objects. How far the existing policies are related to compactness and can be applied to support of the implementation of this concept.

2. Kampung: an Urban Settlement Model

Kampung is a term of space and area in the city that is very familiar and strongly related with Indonesian culture. Sullivan (1992) etymologically distinguished the term “desa” for rural settlements and “kampung” to the settlements in urban areas. In the kampung, people still could find a community social system in Indonesia’s custom. Kampung, initially described the part of the urban space structure used as a residential area (settlement). In its development, the physical, social economy, and culture entities in the kampungs became more multi-dimensional. Kampungs are originated from historical ties of an urban space and organically grown in accordance to the internal capacity and its external supports.

In its development process, the kampung is more regarded as a term with negative connotation, dense, dominated by low-income communities, and had many environmental problems (slums). This is triggered when the government began to develop many new settlements areas outside or that completely different from the existing traditional kampung typologies. Based on history, the changing of this kampung image is deliberately done purposefully as had done during colonial occupation (the Netherlands) or a mistake at viewing the kampung primary issues that have been done systematically since the Independence Day. Atman (1975) indicated that in Dutch period the kampung is regarded as an area of indigenous settlements, different from settlements that they built in cities they occupied.

Many studies on kampung specifically had been carried out, and many of them emphasized that the studies on Kampung are very large, complex, as well as interesting studies (e.g. Guinness, 1986; Setiawan, 2003; Steinberg, 1998, Turner, 1985). More assertive, Nas (1987) explicitly argued that the city could not be analyzed without discussing the kampung as an integral part of the city’s own existence. Setiawan (2003) stressed that although it's quite obvious that the village became an integral part of Indonesian society, the government still ignored the socio-political aspects of village development, especially in fulfilling the housing needs (housing market). Thus, automatically, the society social considerations are neglected although very important in making the policy of housing and settlement sectors. As a result, what has been conducted substantially through various policies did not solve the problem of city settlements itself.

Which should be considered and it has become evident, as stated by Mc Gee (1996), kampungs in Indonesia had an important role in the process of urban development. As informal settlements (to distinguish it from formal settlements which are intentionally built by the government or the private sectors with the condition that completely different from kampungs), kampungs could provide more than 80% affordable homes and served in a simple way for most households in Indonesia. Setiawan (2003) also stated that the kampung representing a dynamic process in which groups of people (who are generally the poor) provide homes for them, controlling their environment, as well as together enhance their lives. Apart from the formal legal, development system, development regulations, or the saturation of the environment condition, the kampungs looked and proven capable in independently providing living space for city residents. Even so, the government still considered that the evidence in the field is not feasible to take kampungs as a permanent solution to the settlement development in Indonesia. Just as the conditions in which the kampung is always getting a negative side of the urban-rural dualism, legal-illegal, formal, informal, modern-traditional. Setiawan (2003) assumed the public opinion, that the kampung is still considered a rural settlement in the city area built in illegal and informal way, where people lived traditionally. But the fact is the opposite; the kampung is the main entity of urban structure that capable in synchronizing the above dichotomies.

3. Compact City Strategy and KOD Initiative (Kampung Oriented Development)

Since this sustainability consideration became more important, there are appeared several alternative strategies, one of which currently popular is a compact city strategy. It is identified that this strategy began widely adopted by developed countries (De Roo and Miller, 2000; Jenks, et al., 1996; Williams, et al., 2000). Meanwhile, developing countries still faced an early stage in solving the basic problems of social and economic (Burges and Jenks, 2001). The motivation of the compact city strategy itself is based on the need
to find a sustainable urban form. But unfortunately there are many adoptions of this strategy used in various places without taking into account the relevant characteristics of the city or directly applied as a centralized policies (top-down) (Jenks, et al., 1996).

Figure 1. The attributes of a compact city and the balanced role of all in achieving the sustainable development

Roychansyah et al. (2004, 2005) in outline suggested that there will be 6 (six) important factors as the compact city's attributes. These attributes are, respectively: the population densification, the activities concentration, public transportation intensification, the city optimal size and access, the target of community welfare, and a process toward a compact state. These attributes should be mutually supportive, so they created a condition that is in line with sustainable development implementation (economical, social, environmental). They finally achieve a synergy among the higher city's population density in an ideal size of a city, concentrating all city activities, intensification of public transportation, implementing socio-economic welfare of the city communities to increase the level and quality of life of the city.

Although still a debate, especially on the issue of how to implement this strategy properly in developing countries, but the discourse to socialize this strategy is to be tested. Cities in developing countries had identified have a large capital in the application of this strategy, especially in the aspect of quite high of population density, the mix condition of residential and non residential activities as commonly seen in the kampungs, and the city size of which is still dominated by medium-size (Roychansyah, 2008). Some differences of the condition of compact city attributes occurred in the developed countries and developing countries can be compared in Table 1. Kampung itself as the representation of the condition of urban settlements in developing countries that have traditional characteristics, such as organic, high density, the lack of open space availability in it, it is very potential as entry point in an effort in implementing some sustainability concepts. Burgess and Jenks (2001) assessed the condition of high density settlement and the mixed use condition in existing settlements in urban areas in developing countries could be a potential and challenges in aligning the standards and the achievement of sustainable development.

The concept of Kampung Oriented Development (KOD) is selected as an innovation development of compact integrated settlements in urban areas, using the kampungs as the implementation setting. These images employed some form of systematic sustainable city form that developed from good city form according to Lynch (Frey, 1999) and the integration principle for a compact city form prepared by the clear urban spatial structure, based on their capacity (Urban Task Force, 2002). Each kampung has the same approach based on local-related factors, and establish a wider network on urban scale (Figure 2). Principally, this concept is based on the facts in which the kampung cannot be separated from the structure of the city itself, so that the kampung oriented

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compact City Attributes</th>
<th>Developed Countries</th>
<th>Developing Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Densification</td>
<td>Moderate density population, the city centre as the target population densification, combined with vertical living culture.</td>
<td>Higher population density; this high density has had a tendency to pass environmental capacity (slums, degradation), dominated by horizontal living culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Concentration</td>
<td>The mixed land use is well designed, by natural and traditional activities are segregated.</td>
<td>The mixed land use is due to pressure or natural conditions; the existence of the informal sector is quite dominant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transport Intensification</td>
<td>Many strategies are and have been combined in various city scales to encourage intensification of public transportation.</td>
<td>The effective strategy is limited to big cities, where they have a big budget to make it happen. It is not yet a well integrated strategy (partial).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimal City Size and Access</td>
<td>Some cities have faced the problem of size and scale of the city (too big) in the implementation of compact city strategy. They need area division into the more optimal areas.</td>
<td>Dominated by medium scale cities, in which the compact city development could more easily implement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Target of Community Welfare</td>
<td>A socio-economic inequality still occurred, and requires empirical evidence for the success of the compact city concept in bridging this gap.</td>
<td>The socio-economic gap is bigger than the socio-cultural gaps inside the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Process (Toward) Compact City</td>
<td>In the development stage, many cities applied compact city policy as a policy target (many new and innovative strategies emerged).</td>
<td>It is still at the level of discussion or debate, and needed to formulate the most appropriate form for the compact city concept in developing countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
development (KOD) can be viewed as integrative and permanent solution, rather than partial and temporary solution.

KOD (Kampung Oriented Development) is very possibly to be divided based on some scenarios: administrative units; kampung physical units (based on the analysis of spatial units); or based on activities. In principle, the difference of KOD application is a new development should be through a public participation activities (community development) and gradual process. An additional factor besides the trilogy of sustainable development as proposed by Wheeler (1996) that is socio-economic-environmental, here the cultural aspect is added, hence the 4 circles on each unit of the kampung as mentioned in Figure 2 emerged. All of these 4 circles depict the importance of sustainability that should be delivered in each unit of kampung. Comprehensively, all kampungs will systematically have a strong basis of network and connect among others to broad the concept into whole of city. These cultural aspects should be complemented in the consideration of kampung image changing for local residents or intensive socialization for newcomers who are expected to be apart of kampung residents. For instance, vertical living culture must be conducted through an intensive socialization or pilot models in which people can measure the effects directly.

Figure 2. The structure of Kampung Oriented Development (KOD) that integrating the social, economic, environmental, and local culture aspects


To see how far the kampung or settlement in the urban center has become part of the government programs and policies, this paper used the review method on related programs and policies. Considerations used in this policy review is, first it must be the national policy (issued by the central government or related department). Second, the programs or policies have been already applied. Third, programs or policies should include kampung or urban settlements specifically as the target object. Comprehensively, there are 6 (six) programs in these three categories, 4 (four) programs included in the authority of the Department of Public Works (DPU), that is the KIP/C-KIP (Kampung Improvement Program), P2KP (Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Perkotaan/Program on Urban Poverty Alleviation), NUSSP (Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter-Sector Project), and RPP (Rencana Pembangunan Permukiman/Settlement Development Plan or also called CSP, Community Settlement Plan). Two other programs are included in the authority of the Ministry of Housing (Menpera), that is Bedah Kampung or Kampung Reconstruction and PLP2K-BK (Penanganan Lingkungan Perumahan dan Permukiman Kumuh Berbasis Kawasan or Program on Environmental Housing and Slum Settlement Based on Region). The programs formatted in foreign language (KIP and NUSSP), usually got assistances from foreign parties. Using this method, it is expected that this paper is able to measure the KOD feasibility in evaluating the previous programs, as well as KOD capacity as a future model of integrated urban development.

The first and can not be denied, KIP or the Kampung Improvement Program is the government's development program that comprehensively emphasized on kampung as the main object of the development. This program was initiated since Repelita I (1969-1974) of World Bank assistance. Although it is entitled as an improvement program, but some essences conducted is not as wide as the intended. In addition, the program is not carried out based on critical analysis of the real problems arising as a complexity of urban problems, but is more oriented to the project with international aid funds. According Suselo and Taylor (1995), the scope of KIP activities is the smallest level of infrastructure and environmental facilities improvement. Setiawan (2003) added that another weakness of this KIP is the lack of continuity of the program; it really depended on the central government budget, as well as community participation is not institutionalized. In the process, KIP that has stopped since the early 1990s is prolonged by the Government of Surabaya and several other local governments using C-KIP name (Comprehensive Kampung Improvement Program). The concept is still dominated by old KIP concept, but it is more emphasized on the community role in identifying their kampung issues and empowered local government budgets (Dhakal, 2002).

The next policy that has been implemented as a national program by the Department of Public Works is P2KP or City Poverty Alleviation Program (Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan Kota) which
launched since the late 90's, along with the economic crisis that hit Indonesia. This P2KP is a program that substantially attempted to alleviate poverty through the concept of empowering communities and other local development actors, particularly in urban areas. In its development since 2007, this program became a direct derivative of the National Program of Independent Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri or Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri) which placed community as the main subject of poverty alleviation efforts ranging from planning and implementation phases, to the evaluation phase. From the program is expected to build "the independence movement for poverty alleviation and sustainable development", which is based on eminent values and universal principles, in particular through three important components of empowerment scheme (tridaya or three-power) that is also a direct derivative of trilogy sustainability development, namely social, economical, and environmental (PNPM Mandiri Perkotaan, 2009). Since the nature of the program is so broad based on flexibility conditions of local community and detailed guidance on each stage of implementation has very strict monitoring activities, made the budget being poured on this program giving many benefits to the improvement of social conditions in short term.

The third PU (Public Works) policy is NUSSP or Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project or projek penanganan lingkungan permukiman kumuh yang berbasis pada masyarakat miskin. This program is supported by loan funds from ADB (Asian Development Bank) since 2004 (NUSSP, 2006). From the evaluation of NUSSP implementation, the area improvements are still sporadic, and are not really able to reduce the number of urban slum areas as being targeted. In one indicator of NUSSP achievement, there is an interesting point on the forming of RP4D or Plan of Housing and Settlement Development of in the Regional, which is more as a strategic management in general compared to NUSSP itself that should be a derivation from RP4D. However, in practice, the RP4D forming that should stimulate the determination of the area location that will be handled has just been arranged at the end of the project. Thus, there often happened a discrepancy of NUSSP activities with local government planning in the development of housing and settlements contained in RP4D.

The fourth policy from Public Works (PU) is the RPP or Rencana Pembangunan Perkumpulan, or sometimes called CSP (Community Settlement Plan). Based on NMC-CSRRP (2007), this RPP is developed as a development plan in the village or urban district level (kelurahan) for 5 years period formed based on the community aspirations, needs, and goals to improve environmental settlement condition and to support community preparedness for disaster. This RPP concept is started by using reconstruction momentum (recovery) of the most affected areas, for example in areas where suffered from Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake in 2006. Some of the implementation procedures are similar to P2KP that are the empowerment and community participation targets, with more emphasis on the theme of disaster mitigation. However, compared to P2KP which more flexible in the early activities implementation and more emphasis on socio-economic aspects, RPP is more concrete in resulting a reference plan that is then used in the implementation of more physical settlement development. Aspects of integration and convenience for the local government to adjust the RPP in their regions with the spatial plan or any other specific development strategies at a higher level made this RPP get positive responses. In the process, as happened in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province, the area or region, especially in rural areas, which did not get this RPP assistance is then encouraged to have RPP through RPP Replication Program with the support from local budget (APBD).

The Fifth policy or the first policy of the Ministry of Housing (Menpera) is a reconstruction policy in kampung or Program Bedah Kampung (PBK). This policy is launched in 2007 and focused to build habitable houses in urban areas through the rehabilitation and renovation activities. In terms of concept, this program that is not based on clear policy is more like the Kampung Improvement Program (KIP) by the DPU (Department of Public Works). The priority areas are urban slum areas. Based on Menpera (2009a), some funding schemes might commonly involve private parties as part of CSR (corporate social responsibility). Although explicitly the term of kampung is used, however this program did not imply as a well-planned government program that has attempted comprehensively and integratively to address the problems of kampungs.

The last, sixth policy or second policy from Menpera is Program on Environmental Housing and Slum Settlement Based on Region or shortened as PLP2K-BK. Menpera (2009b) asserted that PLP2K-BK that will be starting to launch in the beginning of 2010 will include: the development of housing and settlements areas that are integrated with spatial planning and city systems, the use tridaya (three-power) approach (human, environment and economic), the completion of general public facilities/infrastructure so it is fulfilled the proper settlement, and integrating the sector approach and other actors. Next, PLP2K-BK is also targeting the output of PLP2K-BK plan, action plan (action plan), and DED (detailed engineering design) that can be immediately implemented. The process is in stages, starting from the establishment of a joint team of PLP2K-BK to the effort of community empowerment at each activity level. From the description above, PLP2K-BK program is likely to resemble RPP and or P2KP.
managed by the DPU with the focus on the theme of the slums reduction programs.

Besides the 6 (six) programs discussed briefly above, there are some programs or policies that claimed more strategic and comprehensive in handling the development (settlement) of the city. Some other programs such as SPK (Urban Development Strategy) by the Department of Public Works (Cipta Karya, 2009) and PPKK (Kampung Quality Improvement Program) by Menpera (Menpera, 2009c). These programs are still processed continually to be implemented in the near future. It is interesting that although the government still tends not to work among departments, but each of them began to realize the importance to develop a program that can directly associated with the handling of the city or area in a wider scope (city wide). Thus, the role of the kampungs as the main part of the city spatial structure will automatically be integrated directly.

5. The Relationships of Adaptation Model

In this section, 6 policies or programs that have tried to be reviewed in the previous section will be analyzed in more detail associated more specifically to KOD attribute or *Kampung Oriented Development* that directly use the attributes of a compact city described in section three above. The sixth attributes, as listed in Table 2, respectively are population densification, activity concentration, public transport intensification, optimal city size and access, the target of community welfare, and a process toward a more compact condition. The capacity of each program or policy being analyzed to support the achievement of each attribute based on the deep interpretation of related information and data obtained from the programs.

In general, for population densification attribute, there is no explicit data convincingly support the achievement of additional residents in the kampung or settlement in the urban center through the existing programs or policies. However, NUSSP and PLP2K-BK is still possible for an effort associated with the additional of population density through the vertical houses (*rumah susun*) development scheme. Same as densification, the attribute of community activities concentration in accessible distance or in the same particular space, all of the policies did not explicitly have the convincing information in an effort toward the objectives of mixed-use activities. P2KP, RPP, and PLP2K-BK are designed to be able to be linked in anticipation of the activities development in the same area, due to the program/policy had a strengthening scheme of local socio-economic in the targeted areas.

The attribute of the public transportation intensification is not associated with any existing programs/policies, since this is due to systems approach is not used on the launched policy. This means that problems in the settlements development which are generally held by the policies above, are approached only from one sub-system of housing or settlement development. This can be exemplified by other programs, such as Kasiba/Lisiba developed by the Ministry of Public Housing. Kasiba Program or area ready to build, for example, this program required such a vast area to build a minimum requirement for 3000 house units (Menpera, 2006). In fact, lack of home (backlog) or the majority of people who need homes reside in certain areas, which already had access or a specific pattern to workplaces. With the assumption that people are willing to move or be moved, the residents' problem that became increasingly far from the workplace will also be a new problem. This condition is only related to the aspect of location choice which then affects the mobility of residents, not yet associated with other important aspects.

Conversely, the next two other attributes, namely the optimal city size and access and the target of community welfare attributes will have a connection with all the existing programs/policies. This means that each existing program or a policy could contribute significantly to achieve the optimal access and increase better welfare through poverty alleviation activities or any other community empowerment, if conducted consistently for the improvement of quality of life in the city (kampungs). Some aspects that need to be harmonized with the efforts to remain focused on fulfilling the optimal city size and access, for example is the area management and control (limitation) for the implementation of the program. Directly through the area concentration in the program or policy, the welfare increasing would be more focused. This can only be done, if the programs are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOD Attributes (Compact City)</th>
<th>(C)-KIP</th>
<th>P2KP</th>
<th>NUSSP</th>
<th>RPP</th>
<th>PBK</th>
<th>PLP2K-BK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Densification</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X/O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X/O</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities Concentration</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X/O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X/O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transportation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensification</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>The City Optimal Size and</td>
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<td>Access</td>
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<td>Welfare</td>
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<td>The Process (Toward)</td>
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<td>Compact City</td>
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Explanation: O = related  X = not related  X/O = can be related
conducted comprehensively on all relevant aspects.

The last is the attribute which related to the implementation process toward the more compact condition. Directly, all programs did not present consistent performances in supporting the implementation of the more compact city. Although in the implementation, through some adjustments and innovations, these programs could be directly applied as supporting programs of the compactness improvement process in the central city (kampungs). That is why to some extent, the last row of the Table 2 where the process towards compact city, all programs may be observed to have an initial capacity in delivering better compactness by some requirements of adjustments, and written possible to be related with that process. Obviously, some attributes that are difficult to be integrated with the existing programs had also be accommodated. For example, how the PLP2K-BK policy needed to be integrated to bind together every space in a city supported by a better public transportation or mobility system which possibly some parts of the city can be easily accessible, cheap and energy saving (the decrease of private vehicles number). It is very possible that the priority of integration handling with the other systems is firstly still based on the principle of slums area reduction. Inevitably, this is related to the Government’s main targets which gradually and significantly target before year 2020, there are no slum areas/cities in Indonesia as also being the target of MDGs or Millennium Development Goals (Bappenas, 2008).

![Diagram](image)

Figure 3. The description of adaptation effort from the existing policy in Kampung at present for every compact city attribute toward an ideal model expected in the KOD

To synchronize with the KOD application goals above, the currently existing programs and policies are needed to be synchronize with the needed attribute condition. From Table 2, it is clear which programs or policies feasible to be continued and be adjusted to the existing purposes. Some programs that will be emerged, such as SPK (Urban Development Strategy) by Department of Public Works and PPKK (Kampung Quality Improvement Program) by Menpera, from the spatial approach, it is clearer in giving the positive contributions through the perspective of wide-city based approach. However, some sub-systems that are not integrated yet, such as transportation problem, activity concentration, and density regulation toward the optimization of a specific condition needed to be elaborated promptly. Figure 3 above showed which attributes that need a balanced concern in heading a KOD adaptation model using the currently existing programs or policies.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper has revealed the important role of kampungs in Indonesia as inseparable entity from its urban spatial structure. The demand of sustainability development, especially in the fulfilling of urban development model emerged compact city strategy as one of strategy that are popular and believed as the respond representation on the model of city sustainability in the future. More or less, the 6 (six) compact city attributes that has been formulated reflected how the condition of an urban center became very vital in this strategy implementation. In here, kampung or settlement in the urban center has had a more strategic role as the permanent and integral solution for the city development in the future. KOD or Kampung Oriented Development is presented as a representative model in giving the important role to kampung as the point of departure for the beginning of application of sustainability concept.

By analyzing how far the development in the urban center settlement or urban kampungs has accommodated some principles in line with the city sustainability development, this paper reviewed some programs or policies that used kampungs or settlement in the urban (center) areas as the target, with the attributes as follows, respectively: population densification, activity concentration, public transport intensification, optimal city size and access, the target of social welfare, and a process toward a more compact condition. From the 6 (six) programs or policies presented, all of them are still far from ideal, which should be performed by each attribute. Even the attribute that possibly related still needed to condition some other related aspects comprehensively and systematically. Moreover, an adaptation effort is badly needed for the program/policy that will be implemented as an initial means to achieve the goals of KOD (Kampung Oriented Development).

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