

PARTICIPATORY HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POST- DISASTER RECOVERY IN ACEH AND YOGYAKARTA

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1. BACKGROUND

Housing reconstruction is one of the major tasks and the priority areas in post-disaster recovery. In the contradiction to the conventional approach, participatory approach has entered the spotlight to improve the situation in housing reconstruction. However, the participatory approach is not fully applied in all cases of post-disaster housing reconstruction. On going community based housing reconstruction in Indonesia produced many valuable lessons for project. This thesis will take two case studies from recent large scale disasters, Aceh after the Indian Ocean Tsunami and Yogyakarta after the Central Java Earthquake, to understand and analyze the participatory housing reconstruction scheme and people's participation process from both management and participation point of view. This research will demonstrate the effectiveness of participatory housing reconstruction and illustrate its possibilities and issues, and the important components for successful implementation.

2. PARTICIPATORY HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION IN ACEH AND YOGYAKARTA

Reviewing five post-disaster housing reconstruction cases and the existing literature illustrated five key issues for mass-scale participatory housing reconstruction in post-disaster recovery; time/speed, quality (technical/safety), socio-cultural concern, management and cost. These are important factors for successful implementation of housing reconstruction project. Based on the result of the questionnaire surveys and interviews conducted in the field, organizational structure, timeline, role of facilitator, people's participation and satisfaction in the reconstruction process were compared between Aceh and Yogyakarta cases. As a result, people having high responsibility and participating in more processes showed higher satisfaction. And housing facilitator played a key role to support community of the social, technical and management component.

3. CONCLUSION

To conclude the participatory approach was effective in mass-scale housing reconstruction in postdisaster recovery. In order to realize the effective housing reconstruction and balancing five key factors requires well-coordinated organizational structure and processes. The participatory housing reconstruction in Aceh and Yogyakarta was possible because the organizational structure was established to coordinate and support different players of government, aid organization, and community, and the facilitator played an important role to link and coordinate different players. The Fig 1 shows the relationship.

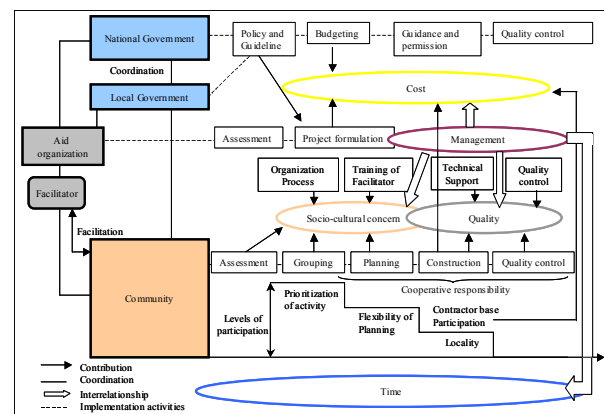


Fig 1 Diagram of Different Actors and Contribution to Key Factors

The case study showed the different balance of these components, therefore, the relationship and balance of these components could be different accordance with the local situation, socio-cultural background and available funds and capacity. The case study revealed that this participatory housing reconstruction project was possible because there was an existing participatory approach for many years in Indonesia. This experience helped to form the structure and implement it in the post disaster situation. Therefore, it is important to have pre-planned mechanisms and also flexibility in developing projects to act on the situation in post disaster recovery.