

Cities, Communities and Homes: Is the Urban Future Livable?

1. Paper / Proposal Title:

'Cisadane Riverside Tourism' as a strategy to empower 'Kampung Kejepit' community in Tangerang Region, Indonesia

2. Format:

Written paper (3,000 words) and Verbal presentation

3. Author(s) Name:

Dicky Santosa Tanumihardja

4. University or Company Affiliation:

Pelita Harapan University, Indonesia

5. Abstract (300 words):

In the Tangerang Region, the competitive property business has aggressively expanded covering a total of more than eighty-seven-square-kilometers. In some cases these businesses bought the land from low-income communities—known as *kampung* or translated as village—and converted them into a new and modern property developments. If the community who owns a piece of land do not let the real estate developer(s) acquire their land, the developer(s) will attempt to isolate the unpurchased land with high walls surrounding the *kampung* or minimize its access. This isolated area is called 'Kampung Kejepit' (literally translated as 'A Pinched Village'). It portrays the 'ugly truth' of property development and reveals the gap between the developed and undeveloped areas, as well as the contrasts between the rich and the poor.

The Government Planning Agency, collaborating with universities, community architects and NGOs initiated a program to formulate solutions to this situation. The proposal, entitled 'Cisadane Riverside Tourism', is the combination of an architectural/planning and business approach involving empowering the isolated community. The idea is to utilize the river and the *kampung(s)* as an alternative tourism destination that offers water

activities and community engagement.

The final aim of this proposal is to empower the '*Kampung Kejepit*' community. They will determine the tourism products, tourism facilities and relevant types of institution that best cater for their needs. It involves capacity building, community organizing and training. The tourism business will hopefully generate new income and profits will be allocated to improve the remaining infrastructures such as housing, clinics, workshops, etc, using social entrepreneurship principles. By having empowerment the *kampung(s)* will have a higher bargaining position with the real estate developer, thus making its existence beneficial for the development.

6. Author(s) Biography (200 words each):

Dicky Tanumihardja is a Lecturer in Architecture at Pelita Harapan University (UPH), Indonesia. He received his Bachelor's of Engineering (in Architecture) from Parahyangan University and Master's of Engineering (in Urban Design) from Institut Teknologi Bandung. Prior to joining UPH, he served as an urban designer at a prominent architecture consulting in Bandung, Indonesia. His main interest in community development has led him to conduct several community-based architecture projects for creating community facilities in Bandung, Lombok, and Wakatobi. These works have been published in '*Design For Humanity*' by Urbane Indonesia.

Together with other Indonesian community architects and students, Dicky has been involved with various community projects including *Mauk* village kindergarten and '*Kampung Kejepit*' development. He believes that the best architectural value lies in the design that empowers people.