

# CASE STUDY: INDONESIA

## SURABAYA URBAN PILOT PROJECT

Urbanisation is a global megatrend that is changing the aid and development landscape. The world's population is already over half 'urban', with more than one billion people living in slums.

World Vision has established a Centre of Expertise for Urban Programming that is leading urban pilot projects in six countries. The pilots are testing innovative, locally driven urban poverty solutions such as securing urban land rights, influencing municipal policy implementation, and creating livelihood opportunities – with children and youth leading change in their communities.

The Surabaya Urban Pilot Project contributes towards the development of pro-child policies in Surabaya through the promotion of child voice and participation in the urban context.



**Project name:** Urban Surabaya Transformation and Research (U-STAR)

**First Phase Start Date:**  
July 2009

**First Phase End Date:**  
July 2012

**Direct project participants:** 1,200 children and youth

**Surabaya metro total population:** 5,622,259 (2010)

**Proportion of national urban population in slums:** 26.3% (2005 est.)

**Annual urban population growth rate:** 4% (2001 est.)

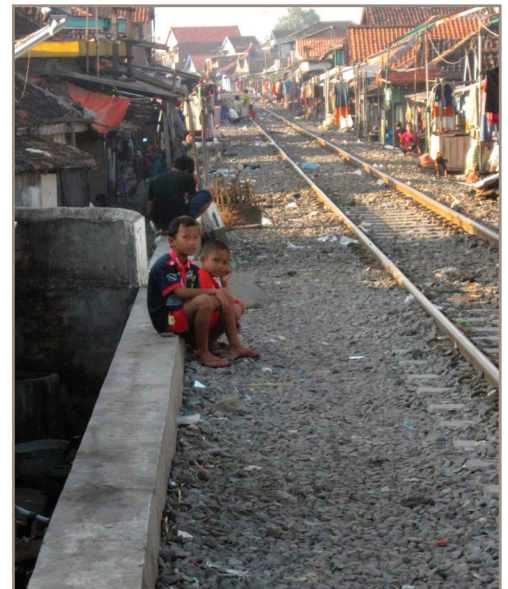
**Projected national urban population by 2030:** 192,805,100

## PROJECT CONTEXT

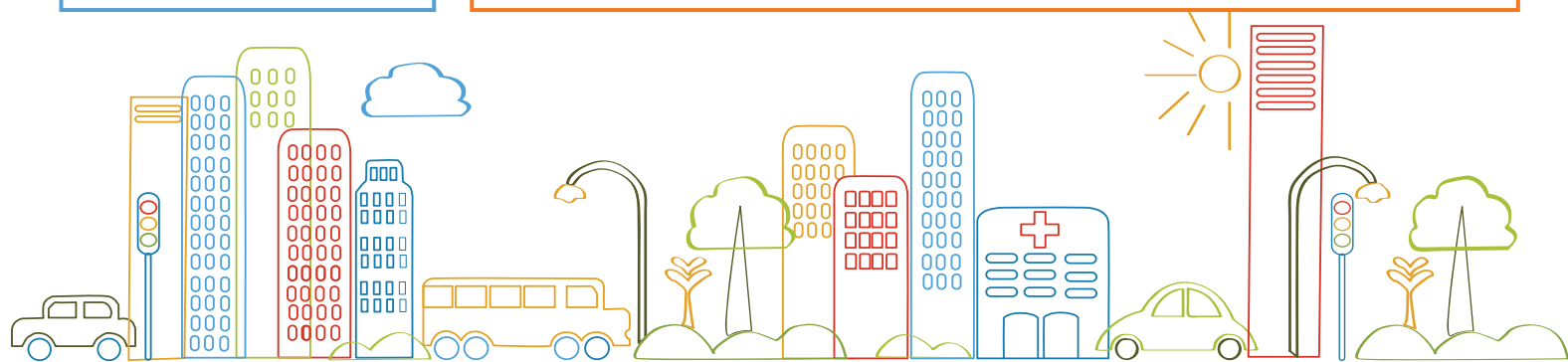
'The underlying issue is that our voices are not being heard. We need to have our voices heard'.

This was the clear message from the children of Pegirian Kampung (village) in Semampir sub-district, and the motivation for World Vision's urban pilot project in Indonesia's second largest city, Surabaya. Located close to Surabaya's main shipping port and the Madura Strait, Pegirian Kampung attracts many migrants seeking better economic opportunities.

In conjunction with the Head of Bapemas (Planning and Coordination Department at the municipal level) and World Vision, the project is tackling the issue of child protection and lack of voice and participation in decisions that affect their lives. The 'Child Friendly Village' concept has been selected by the children as the vehicle for opening up opportunities to engage with decision-makers and promote child rights.



<b>PROJECT GOAL</b>	To contribute towards the development of pro-child policies in Surabaya through the promotion of child voice and participation in the urban context.
<b>PROJECT OUTCOMES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effective pro-urban poor policies are developed for an urban Child Friendly City.</li> <li>2. Children become agents of change.</li> <li>3. Increased community mobilisation on promoting a Child Friendly City and Village.</li> <li>4. World Vision Indonesia approach to urban programming is relevant, adaptive and responsive.</li> </ol>



## PROJECT APPROACH

The project works at two levels to develop the foundation for pro-child policies:

- Village-level (Pegirian): 1 village in 1 Sub-district of Surabaya, covering the whole slum neighborhood, consisting of 11 sectors of 99 clusters. Approximately 4,702 households are considered poor.
- City-level (Surabaya Municipality): A city-wide network called Surabaya Kota Layak Anak has been formed, consisting of 9 NGOs and 10 government departments.

At the village level, World Vision is working with children's groups to support their ability to express their opinions and contribute to the development of Pegirian as active citizens.

Adults and community leaders are encouraged to support the meaningful participation of children through raising awareness about child rights, and assisting local authorities in the development of a Child Friendly Village framework for Pegirian. The children have identified seven indicators of the Child Friendly Village:

1. Environment is clean, healthy and free from tobacco
2. Environment is safe for the children. Children are free from being abused (verbally and physically), not forced to work and enter early marriage
3. Children are respected and allowed to be involved in decision-making
4. Parents support their children in their education
5. Parents pay more attention to children's needs
6. In the community there are people that have creative minds and are open towards innovation
7. The village level government supports the development of a Child Friendly Village and ensures that it happens

At the city level, World Vision is working with the Municipal coordinating body for Community Planning to implement the Child Friendly City framework and develop pro-child policies in Surabaya.



## KEY OUTCOMES

- The project has enabled children to have a voice in their own development, and children's groups have provided a space where education and life skills are developed. Similarly, the use of urban farming (agriculture and fish) has allowed communities to add more green space to their streetscapes, as well as provide a basis for improving livelihoods.
- The project has created opportunities for children to present their thoughts and ideas to local leaders whilst remaining sensitive to the subtle cultural and ethnic differences of Madurese and Javanese Muslim communities. For example, children were trained in using digital cameras to take pictures of their local neighbourhood, in order to relay expressions of place, identity, and hopes for the future.
- The project was successful in influencing the municipality to sign a declaration for Surabaya to become a child friendly city in November 2011. World Vision's involvement, which was part of a larger movement consisting of other organisations

and local city government in pursuit of local legislation – Tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan Anak (Child Protection Bill).

- World Vision has gained a voice in the Healthy City Forum to advocate on behalf of children and the urban poor. The prevailing challenge is reframing discussion amongst key actors to consider not only the more affluent and formalised parts of the city, but also the inclusion of kampung areas as part of their broader agenda.

## KEY LESSONS LEARNED

- Putting child participation into practice, the project has re-emphasized the importance of adults listening to children, by equipping children with skills in public speaking to confidently express themselves, which has led to adults being more attentive to their concerns and ideas.
- In order to scale up activities such as urban farming, the project is now formulating a study into the dynamics of land, tenure and rights and the impacts on sustainable and affordable urban agricultural. This will be achieved, in part, by a mapping exercise that collects information on these issues to represent spatial impact. Furthermore, by using this information, it allows community members to interpret the information collected and strategise interventions with the assistance of urban researchers, practitioners, community architects, and urban planners.
- The need to strengthen existing partnerships with universities (UPN, Ubaya and UAIR) to address specific issues related to urban agriculture, technology and farming practice is critical for developing a sustainable community based model that improves livelihoods.

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