



AT A GLANCE

Families served to date¹

13,295

Families served this year²

5,635

¹New houses and rehabilitations

²New houses, rehabilitations and repairs
in the year to June 30, 2010

— Updated January 2011 —

INDONESIA is the world's largest archipelago with more than 17,000 islands of which 6,000 are inhabited. Although rich in natural resources, the world's fourth most populous country grapples with poverty and a housing shortfall.

Over the past two decades, the country has experienced rapid urbanization and strong economic growth. However, the fruits of that growth are distributed unevenly. World Bank data estimates that 29 per cent of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 a day in 2009.

The overall poverty rate belies the large number of “near poor”, people who live just above the poverty line and are vulnerable to even minor adverse changes in their fortunes. Increasingly, poverty is concentrated among rural households which also have less adequate access to water and sanitation facilities.

The drift to towns and cities is continuing apace. Half of the country's population are urban dwellers with this expected to grow to 68 per cent by 2025, according to United Nations' data. The majority of the population lives on the island of Java which only occupies 7 percent of the country's total land area.

In 2008, the Ministry of Housing estimated that the country needed 8.1 million housing units, mainly in urban areas. The commercial market is projected to supply less than one-fifth of current and future demand. The shortfall will have to be met by government, community-based organizations, and local and international non-governmental organizations. To eliminate the backlog by 2020, up to one new million houses are needed annually.

Given the scale of the challenge, any serious effort to address housing requires major changes in policies, and organizational structure governing the delivery of shelter.

Located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, a region of seismic and volcanic activity, Indonesia is affected by frequent natural disasters.

In October 2010, a 7.7-magnitude earthquake triggered a tsunami which struck the Mentawai islands, off the coast of Sumatra. At the same time, the 3,000-m. high Mount Merapi in central Java started the first of a series of eruptions that have caused more than 400 deaths and displaced tens of thousands of people. Two major earthquakes struck West Sumatra and West Java in September 2009. The most devastating disaster occurred in December 2004 when the Indian Ocean tsunami swept away countless lives and property in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam at the northern end of Sumatra island.

Over the years Habitat for Humanity Indonesia has responded to many of these disasters even while operating regular programs. Habitat began operating in Indonesia in 1997 and currently works in 13 provinces. Its largest program was rebuilding after the tsunami: as of December 2009, more than 5,900 families in Aceh had benefited from Habitat interventions.

HFH Indonesia's post-tsunami reconstruction program paved the way for the establishment of a permanent presence in the area: a resource center in Medan, the capital city of North Sumatra. HFH Indonesia aims to serve 4,000 families annually in programs spanning Medan, West Sumatra, Riau Islands and Aceh. The resource center broadens the reach of Habitat's programs by providing construction services, programs and partnerships in housing microfinance, disaster mitigation, water and sanitation, and broader community impact.

Habitat uses “Building in Stages” and “Save & Build” concepts. The former enables homeowners to start with building a basic “core” house which can be extended later depending on the families' means and resources. The core home normally measures 21 sq. m. The “Save & Build” housing microfinance model enables home partners to have their own house more quickly as they benefit from the combined financial strength of the savings group. It also establishes a savings culture in a community. The average monthly repayment under either concept is approximately US\$20.



COUNTRY FACTS

POPULATION: 242,968,342 (July 2010 est.)

CAPITAL: Jakarta

LAND AREA: 1,904,569 sq. km.

ETHNIC GROUPS: Javanese 40.6%, Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3.3%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Betawi 2.4%, Bugis 2.4%, Banten 2%, Banjar 1.7%, other or unspecified 29.9% (2000 census)

LANGUAGES: Bahasa Indonesia, English, Dutch, local dialects including widely spoken Javanese

RELIGIONS: Islam 86.1%, Protestantism 5.7%, Roman Catholicism 3%, Hinduism 1.8%, other or unspecified 3.4% (2000 census)

LITERACY: 90.4% (2004 est.)

URBANIZATION: 52% (2008)

POPULATION LIVING ON US\$1.25 A DAY: 29% (2009)

ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE: 80% (2009)

ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES: 52% (2009)

Sources: CIA World Factbook, World Bank

Habitat houses use cement slab foundation and are made from concrete blocks and plywood with wood frames and clay tiles for roofs. It takes between 14 and 21 days to build a house.

HFH Indonesia joins hands with like-minded partners such as international and local non-government organizations, micro-finance institutions, cooperatives and faith-based organizations. Corporations, foundations, UN organizations and the local government also lend support.

In 2010, HFH Indonesia hosted builds for 2,800 local volunteers and another 3,500 international volunteers. Due to its proximity to Singapore, HFH Indonesia's affiliate on Batam island hosts a constant stream of volunteers from the republic who take part in builds over a weekend. 🏠



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HFH INDONESIA Highlights

- ▶ HFH Indonesia is assisting more than 420 Indonesian families living near Prambanan Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Central Java, with new or upgraded homes. The US\$600,000 three-year project will also teach villagers to provide tourists with accommodation, traditional foods and laundry services.
- ▶ HFH Indonesia is planning to serve 1,000 families in areas affected by the October 2010 eruption of Mount Merapi in Central Java, and another 400 families in Mentawai, West Sumatera who were hit by a tsunami in the same month.
- ▶ HFH Indonesia partnered with Munich, Germany-headquartered Allianz to provide credit life insurance to low-income families who will become even more vulnerable in the event of the death of the bread-winner or spouse. The insurance coverage will be provided to families through HFH Indonesia's network of 56 housing finance institution and banking partners.
- ▶ In October 2010, HFH Indonesia held a World Habitat Day Build about 50 km. from the capital Jakarta. Volunteer teams from corporations such as developer Sentul City Real Estate helped to build 10 new houses.
- ▶ In August 2010, HFH Indonesia completed 200 core houses in the first phase of a project in West Sumatra for families affected by a 7.6-magnitude earthquake on 30th September 2009. Among supporters were CIMB Bank, Finnish communications corporation Nokia, and Singapore-headquartered bank DBS. Separately, Habitat finished building 98 core houses in West Java province for families affected by a 7.3-magnitude earthquake the same month.
- ▶ In mid-April 2010, HFH Indonesia's inaugural charity golf tournament in Jakarta which raised enough money to build 20 houses.
- ▶ In January 2010, HFH Indonesia and partner mining company PT. Aneka Tambang celebrated the completion of renovations on 10 traditional houses south of the capital Jakarta. The houses were renovated for the Betawi indigenous people who live in a cultural village around Situ Babakan lake.
- ▶ In January 2010, HFH Indonesia and Singapore bank OCBC completed six houses and two school rooms in Banjaran village, southern Bandung, capital of West Java. OCBC also sent staff on builds for this project.
- ▶ In December 2009, Chevron Indonesia donated US\$75,000 to HFH Indonesia in a one-year project to improve or renovate houses for at least 100 families in Jakarta's Palmerah and Tanah Abang subdistricts.