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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul karya ilmiah (paper) : KORPRI Housing Development in Salatiga City: Backlog, Problems and Sustainability
 Jumlah Penulis : 4 orang
 Status Pengusul : **Sunarti**, N Yuliasuti, W P Tyas dan D P P Sari
 Identitas prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : IcoPS 2019
 b. ISBN/ISSN : 1755-1315
 c. Tahun Terbit/tempat pelaksanaan : 2020, Semarang
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Semarang, 22 Agustus 2020
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 Prof. Dr. rer.nat. Imam Buchori, S.T.
 NIP. 197011231995121001
 Departemen PWK, FT, Undip

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Semarang, 18 Januari 2021

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Erni Setyowati, M.T.

NIP. 196705041998022001

Departemen Arsitektur, FT, Undip

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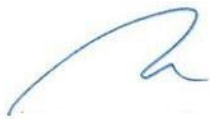
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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	8,5	9	8,75
Total = (100%)	27,5	27	27,25

Semarang, 18 Januari 2021

Reviewer 1,

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. rer.nat. Imam Buchori, S.T.
 NIP. 197011231995121001
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• 1st International Conference on Planning towards Sustainability, ICoPS 2019, Surakarta, 6 November 2019 - 7 November 2019, 158442

KORPRI housing development in Salatiga City: Backlog, problems and sustainability

Sunarti ✉, Yulianti N., Tyas W.P., Sari D.P.P.

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Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang, Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia

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Housing backlog is a difficult problem to deal with, especially for low income communities. A way to reduce home ownership backlog in Salatiga City is the development of housing for KORPRI members, but now the ownerships and functions have changed. Based on these problems, the purpose of this study is to examine the development of KORPRI housing in Salatiga City with its problems and sustainability. The analysis technique is descriptive quantitative using data collected by distributing questionnaires to 40 households randomly and field observations of houses, its facilities and infrastructure. The results showed that low-cost housing development programs for civil servants of KORPRI members in Salatiga City had changed ownership of 62.5% to other people who were not low-income people and did not help reduce the backlog. The mechanisms and initial commitments were violated a lot by civil servants, who were the buyers, leaving many problems. The sustainability of housing development for KORPRI members that used government-owned land assets is to reduce the occupancy backlog, not the ownership backlog, i.e. houses with usufructuary rights. © Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd.

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Analyzing the state of high-density areas in Japan after redevelopment projects

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Abstract. Japan has many high-density residential areas that are prone to disasters. Therefore, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism has conducted various projects to improve these areas. Housing environment issues have also become a major issue. Consequently, this study considers the activities in the redevelopment project and the issues that emerge afterward in the Setagaya ward (Tokyo), where the high-density area redevelopment was conducted. A result is the increase of young people and households in the area although the number of old people is still increasing. However, in the Setagaya area, a comparison of the population density and the green area ratio in 2011 and 2016 shows that the green area ratio increased although the population density in 2016 was higher than in 2011. This occurred due to the redevelopment of the ruins of the National Children's Hospital into a condominium in 2008 and the efforts to achieve a green rate area ratio of 33% in Setagaya Ward by 2032. Green space has various functions in cities including in disaster prevention. As Japan is prone to disasters, the provision of green space is crucial.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and purpose

High-density areas are widely distributed in the periphery of large cities such as Tokyo and Osaka. They were formed as a result of historical town splits in the Meiji and Taisho periods or without the land readjustment from before the war. These areas were spontaneously formed due to rapid population growth in large cities during the period of economic boom occurring since 1955. In contrast, in local cities, high-density areas are often found in the city center. These typically developed as a downtown area of historic castle town or a post town located on a highway. High-density areas lack public facilities such as roads and parks due to narrow roads, many dead-end streets, densely packed old wooden buildings, and narrow plots. These areas generally have urban characteristics such as many buildings that do not meet building standards. Another feature is the complex relationship of rights related to land and buildings, such as a large number of leased land and houses [1].

High-density areas are redeveloped through projects such as land readjustment and urban redevelopment projects. These projects generally take a long time due to the process of forming agreements with landowners and changes in city planning. However, a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism found that the development of high-density areas has progressed steadily, improving safety and disaster prevention [1]. However, in recent years, high-density areas have faced problems in the living environment such as aging residents and the increase in vacant



An adaptation of the malay kampongs or villages concept on modern housing schemes development in Malaysia

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Abstract. Traditionally, villager's houses organised in groups, surrounded by green nature, landscape, each space connected by informal pathways to form a settlement known as village, kampong or '*kampung*'. The kampong setting grow harmoniously and evolved over the years. Indirectly the culture and values of the Malay community in the village are slowly influenced by the atmosphere and living environment that tested through many years. Today, the existence of a traditional Malay village as an early settlement pattern of the Malay community threatened by the process of urbanisation and modernisation of the country. The kampong setting has replaced by mass production of housing schemes called '*taman perumahan*'. As a result, the existence of traditional Malay kampongs in urban areas has been replaced by a planned housing schemes that is considered modern and well-planned. However, there is an effort to re-adapt the traditional village concept ideally into modern urban housing either through architectural design, landscape and neighbourhood planning at different level. This paper is written based on qualitative approach by collecting and structuring field data through several methods such as observation, and fieldwork study. This paper explores such effort in modern housing schemes at the Precinct 8 (Putrajaya) and Nong Chik Height (Johor Bahru).

1. Introduction

There is a growing awareness of the need to find an alternative design for landed housing schemes due to social problems, urban crowding, traffic generation and others. The need to conserve the land, limited natural sources, urban growth limit, to comply international policies such as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and New Urban Agenda (NUA) and providing sufficient affordable houses become the main agenda of the new development approach in developing housing schemes in this country. Since independent, the housing development concept mostly still adopt and influences from the European-British experiences (i.e. planning laws, building codes, and guidelines). Some amendment has been done, but from a design perspective, local planners are still comfortable adopting the same design neighbourhood concept for decades nationwide.

Misnat et al [1] argued that current housing design failed to respond to the needs of dwellers. Somehow the designs are now too much influenced from the west and contrary to the needs of the local design, especially the Malays. For example, a popular residential concept, the 'modern' terrace houses were booming in the 1970s However, the origin can be traced back since the post-independence era of



Linking engineering approach and local wisdom in water sensitive urban design as an adaptation strategy to climate change

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Abstract. The impacts of climate change on cities have been clearly identified. Climate change threatens the cities on urban infrastructure, urban life and well-being, urban environment and entire urban system. One of the most obvious impacts of climate change on urban system is the presence of more vulnerability of cities on urban floods due to global sea rise. This is particularly valid for coastal cities. While mitigation strategies could not be comprehensively completed in short time, the adaptation strategies could, therefore, be undertaken to complement the overall strategies to minimize the impacts. An engineering approach can be done at micro-level but should not be the only solution among many possible ways out. Urban planning and design, on the other hand, could be implemented at macro-level. Water sensitive urban design aims at minimizing the negative impacts of water-associated delinquencies through city planning and design. This study attempts to juxtapose the possible engineering approaches to cope with the impacts of climate change in the city at individual micro-level buildings as a way of the urban citizens to adapt to climate change impacts. The engineering solutions proposed in this study are discovered from various studies around the world and adjusted to local conditions taking into account locally available technologies for proper suitability and the solutions are therefore technologically possible, locally adaptable and environmentally friendly. The local wisdom on climate change adaptation itself has been observed in Southeast Asian countries.

1. Introduction

It has been well known that one of the impacts of climate change in the urban area is urban flood, due to various causes associated with climate change such as the increase sea level, increase rainfall depth and intensity, or more drought incidents [1]. The adverse impact of the phenomenon in city may be on urban infrastructure, urban life, and well-being, urban environment or urban system as a whole. It can also be simply said that flood hampers city. Urban development, on the other hand, including housing, industry and infrastructure development would also disturb and bring the impacts on water resources [2]. This stalemate hinders urban well-being and there must be an initiative to deal with water-associated climate change impacts. Various strategies to cope with climate change impacts were grouped into adaptation and mitigation strategies [3-5].

Three essential elements of the urban domain, which are closely associated with climate change adaptation strategy, are urban planning, land use planning, and water resources management. If this intersection is used as the basis of minimizing the negative impacts of urban flooding as an adaptation strategy, then water-sensitive urban design would come into picture as a result of the cross-section. The cross-section of urban planning, land use planning, and water resources management form a water sensitive urban design towards climate change adaptation strategy is exhibited in Figure 1.



GIS for planning a sustainable and inclusive community: multi-criteria suitability analysis for siting low-income housing in a sustainable community and suitable neighborhood in Buffalo Metropolitan Area, New York

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Abstract. This study utilized Geographic Information System (GIS) as a tool for sustainable community planning which incorporates low-income communities into current sustainable neighborhoods. GIS suitability analysis aimed at finding suitable and sustainable neighborhoods for locating subsidized housing projects for low-income families through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program in the Buffalo Metropolitan Area (BMA), New York. LIHTC projects allocate 30% of their rental units for low-income families. They must be located in sustainable neighborhoods to ensure economically and socially sustainable lives for low-income inhabitants. Data was collected from various New York State government agencies and used as input for several raster-based criteria maps using GIS network analysis, raster cost-distance analysis, Kernel density analysis, raster-based local statistics, and surface analysis. The criteria of sustainable neighborhoods using GIS multi-criteria analysis (MCA) were grouped into five factors, namely public amenities, economic viability, population growth, property conditions, and environmental factors. A final suitability map was created by multiplying the derived raster maps with their respective weight resulting from the Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP). The study found several locations in suburban areas of the BMA that meet the criteria and can be used by the Buffalo Metropolitan Housing Authority (BMHA) to site the LIHTC housing.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Planning a sustainable community, particularly planning a sustainable and inclusive low-income community, is a daunting challenge. One of the challenges of locating housing for low-income households is to find an area that allows low-income inhabitants to have a sustained life. A sustained life refers to the ability to live in a sustainable neighborhood, or opportunistic neighborhood, that allows residents to have job opportunities for their financial stability and allows them to benefit from the strong social capital of the community in that neighborhood. This is in line with the concept of sustainable communities that integrates environmental, economic, and social objectives [1].

