

Implementation of the Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Project Program (Nusp-2) in Overcoming Urban Slums of Tanjungbalai City

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Abstract — The city of Tanjungbalai has received loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to overcome urban slums through the Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Program (NUSP-2) which is a continuation of the previous program. In NUSP-2, Tanjungbalai has a loan of USD 3.5 Million to handle approximately 45.21 ha of priority slum areas for 3 years (2015-2017). This study aims to evaluate the implementation of NUSP-2 in overcoming slums in the city of Tanjungbalai. Analytical methods for evaluating urban slums are analyzed qualitatively-descriptively using SPSS. The results of 99 questionnaires distributed to respondents, 55.6% of respondents stated that the construction of concrete roads provides a very good citizen traffic access, 44.4% stated fairly good, 2% stated neutral and 1% stated not good. Similarly, the construction of drainage channels and culverts, 39.4% of respondents stated drainage water flow to be very good, 33.3% stated fairly good, 10.1% stated neutral and 12.1% less good and 5.1% stated not good. In 2015 only about 4.47% of the slum area are handled or about 15.76 ha. This is because only 7 (seven) villages are able to implement NUSP-2 while 8 (eight) villages are not yet ready to implement NUSP-2. By 2016, the slum area handled is about 79.53 ha or about 22.54%, slightly up from 2015 because 15 villages have implemented the NUSP-2 project. Cumulatively until 2016 only 95.29 ha of slum area is handled or about 27%.

Keywords — *NUSP-2; Slums Area; Evaluation; Villages; Loan.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Tanjungbalai is a small city on the coast of eastern Sumatra that has problems with the development of the city, one of which is the urban residential and urban slums. The area of housing and slums in the city of Tanjungbalai in 2015 is 598.18 ha based on the Decree of Mayor of Tanjungbalai Number: 600/352/K/2015 on December 28, 2015 On the Determination of Location of Housing and Slum Residential Area in Tanjungbalai City 2015. From 2005 to 2009, Tanjungbalai City received loan from the

Asian Development Bank (ADB) to overcome urban slums with the NUSP's Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project IDR 13 Billion (30%) and the APBD (Local Government's Budget) budget sharing of more than IDR 30,3 billion (70%) which held for 20 (twenty) villages in 6 (six) districts in the city area of Tanjungbalai.

The city of Tanjungbalai again received loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to overcome the urban

slum with the Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Program (NUSP-2) which is the continuation of the previous program. In this NUSP-2 the city of Tanjungbalai earns a loan of USD 3.5 Million to handle approximately 45.21 ha of priority slum areas for 3 years (2015 - 2017),

According to Adisasmita [1], Slum is the settlement or the housing of the densely populated urban dwellers who settled in the dirty alley that was part of the city as a whole, which is also commonly said to be a messy area.

1. According to Sinulingga [2], the characteristics of slums consists of:
2. The population is high densities between 250 - 400 people/ha.
3. Narrow streets.
4. The drainage facilities are very inadequate.
5. Sewerage facilities are very minimal.

6. Water supply facilities are minimal.
7. The building is disorganized.
8. Ownership of illegal land.

Constantine A Doxiadis [3], stated the growth of slums is influenced by several factors:

1. Growth of density
2. Urbanization

Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Project (NUSP-2) is an urban slum quality improvement program implemented through partnership with local government.

Communities and the Private Sector participate in strengthening local institutional capacity to ensure sustainable implementation of urban development activities for the poor.

TABLE 1. GENERAL DATA OF NUSP-2

No.	Items	Description	Tanjungbalai City
1.	Loan Number	3122- INO	3122- INO
2.	Lender	Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank
3.	Loan Signed	23 April 2014	
4.	Loan Effectiveness	17 July 2014	
5.	Loan Closing Date	30 June 2018	
6.	Implementation Period	2015 - 2017	
7.	Total Program	USD 102.000.000	
8.	ADB Loan	USD 74.400.000	USD 3.500.000
9.	Central Government Budget	USD 6.400.000	
10.	Local Government Budget	USD 15.200.000	
11.	Beneficiaries	USD 6.000.000	
12.	Location	20 districts in 16 Provincees	Tanjungbalai

Reference [4], the objective of NUSP-2, are:

9. To improve the quality of slum settlements and reducing the proportion of urban slum households;
10. To facilitate poor communities in the procurement of decent and affordable housing through the construction of new settlement areas;
11. To improve the capacity of local governments and communities in developing participatory urban development planning with an emphasis on an equitable division of roles and responsibilities;
12. To increase the participation of communities and groups concerned with

efforts to overcome urban slum areas in order to improve the degree of health and socioeconomic conditions of the community;

13. To create a critical awareness of the community towards efforts to conserve a healthy, viable and productive environment.

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 4. To increase the participation of communities and groups concerned with efforts to overcome urban slum areas in order to improve the degree of health and socioeconomic conditions of the community;
 5. To create a critical awareness of the community towards efforts to conserve a healthy, viable and productive environment (Training Module NUSP-2 2015).

The goals of NUSP-2, are:

1. Making the application of participatory approaches in planning and building urban settlements for the poor to be organized in 20 cities/districts;
2. Achieving capacity building of local governments in 20 cities/districts to overcome housing and slum problems which in line with urban development plans;
3. Establishment of action plan for handling urban slum areas in 20 villages/districts as a result of consolidation of environmental improvement plan developed by target beneficiaries;

4. Establishment of local community institutions for the implementation of slum settlement activities in 300 villages;
5. Allocate policy support and local government financing in order to meet the needs of decent and affordable housing and settlements for low-income communities in 5 (five) targeted cities.

To achieve NUSP-2 objectives and goals as mentioned above, NUSP-2 has developed 3 (three) main components: (1) Strengthening institutional capacity through training and mentoring, (2) Construction/improvement of slum infrastructure, and (3) Construction of new settlements for low-income citizens.

Research Questions

How is the implementation of the NUSP-2 Program (Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project) in overcoming the slums of Tanjungbalai City.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Types of Research are descriptive research that solves problems in research based on data through the distribution of questionnaires. The population in this research is all of the households in 7 (seven) villages.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

No	Name of village	Population	Description
1	Gading	2.041	
2	Sirantau	2.703	
3	Bunga Tanjung	2.134	
4	Semula Jadi	1.675	
5	Pulau Simardan	1.777	
6	Kapias Pulau Buaya	1.776	
7	Beting Kuala Kapias	2.622	
Total		14.728	

Source: The village head office 2017

By using the Slovin formula then the number of research samples become:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{14.728}{1 + 14.728(0.1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{14.728}{1 + 1.4728(0.01)}$$

$$n = \frac{14.728}{1 + 0.014728}$$

$$n = \frac{14.728}{1.014728}$$

$$n = 14.51$$

$$n = 99,32$$

Rounded up to be 99.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BASED ON THE VILLAGE

No	Name of Town	Population	Sample
1	Gading	2.041	14
2	Sirantau	2.703	18
3	Bunga Tanjung	2.134	14
4	Semula Jadi	1.675	11
5	Pulau Simardan	1.777	12
6	Kapias Pulau Buaya	1.776	12
7	Beting Kuala Kapias	2.622	18
Total		14.728	99

Source: Processed Data

Primary data collection techniques are interviews, questionnaires and observation.

Secondary data collection techniques are literature and study documentation. To evaluate the Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Program (NUSP-2) in Tanjungbalai city in overcoming urban slums, qualitative descriptive analysis SPSS was used.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The city of Tanjungbalai is the only city in North Sumatera that receives an Asian Development Bank loan through the Neighborhood Upgrading Shelter Project (NUSP-2) which is implemented for three years from 2015 until 2017.

This program is the continuation of the same previous one which was implemented in five years from 2005 to 2009.

ADB loan disbursed to the city of Tanjungbalai amounted to \$ 3.5 million with an exchange rate of IDR 13,500, which is equivalent to IDR 47,250,000,000. In 2015, the loan used amounted to IDR 3,500,000,000,- which was transferred to the Community Self-Reliance/Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat (BKM) account in seven villages where each BKM obtained a loan of IDR 500,000,000,-.

TABLE 4. DETAILS OF LOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES.

Towns	Location	BKM	Activity	Volume	Unit	Value (IDR/Millions)
Sirantau	Lk. I & IV	Lestari	Lean concrete, Volume: 519,8 m	519.8	M	500
Gading	. III & VII	Gading	Lean concrete and Drainage, Volume: 451,7 m	451	M	500
Bunga Tanjung	Lk. VI	Bunga Tanjung	Footpath concrete	1100	M	500
	Lk. VI		Drainage Ps. Batu Kali	750		
Pulau Simandan	Lk. II & VI	Simardan	Lean concrete	232	M	500
	Lk. II & VII		Drainage Ps. Batu Kali	227.9		
Semula Jadi	Lk. IV, V & VII	Semula Jadi	Culvert	23.9	M	500
	Lk. III, VI, VIII & IX		Lean concrete	840		
	Lk. III, IV & VI		Drainage PS. Type 50cm	73.7		
Beting Kuala Kapias	Lk. III, IV, V & VI	Istiqomah	Lean concrete	397	M	500
	Lk. III, V & VI		Drainage Ps. Batu	235		
Kapias Pulau Buaya	Lk. II dan IV	Rizky Cahaya	Lean concrete and Drainage, Volume: 652,5 m	652	M	500

Source: Coordinator of NUSP-2 Tanjungbalai



Picture 1: One of the concrete footpath construction in Sirantau

From the results of the study author based on questionnaires distributed to 99 respondents, 55.6% of respondents stated that the construction of concrete footpaths built by the NUSP-2 program has made the traffic access of citizens to be very good, 44.4% said fairly good and 2 % stated neutral and 1% stated less good.

The construction of concrete footpaths has made it easier for people to move around like going to work, school and others. The houses are more neat and clean.

Similarly, the construction of drainage channels and culverts, 39.4% of respondents stated drainage water flow to be very good, 33.3% said fairly good, 10.1% stated neutral and 12.1% stated their drainage channels less good. 5.1% states not good. Drainage channels prevent the tide of sea water and rain water that no longer flood to the residents' houses, the streets are not inundated so the environment becomes healthier.

Inadequate drainage water flow is caused by the construction of drainage channels that do not lead to the flow of waste water so that the water remains flooded and when the tide of sea water or rain falls then the water will overflow.

In 2015 only 15.76 hectares of 352.85 ha of slums areas in fifteen villages in Tanjungbalai or 4.47% of slum areas are handled because only seven villages are implementing NUSP-2 program, while eight villages are not yet ready to implement NUSP-2.

In 2016 the managed slum area reached 79.53 ha or about 22.54%, slightly increased from 2015 because 15 villages have implemented the NUSP-2 program. Cumulatively until 2016 reached 95.29 ha of slum area handled or about 27%.

The NUSP-2's implementation remains in 2017 as

scheduled, so that the estimation of the slum that can be handled by the end of 2017 are below 50%.

Output (outcome) of NUSP-2 program implementation can be assessed from the direct response given by respondent through questionnaire which shows 52.5% of the 99 respondents said that the development carried out by NUSP-2 runs very good according to the realization of NUSP-2 activities in the village, 44.4% stated fairly good, 2% stated neutral, 1% states less good and 0% which states not good.

The result of the author's observation on the implementation of the NUSP-2 program in the village was assessed from 50.5% of the people who were satisfied with the implementation of NUSP-2 activities because the realization of the implementation went smoothly and on time.

Based on the results of the discussion conducted in the study of the implementation of the program Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Project (NUSP-2) in overcoming urban slum in the city of Tanjungpolai then it can be taken some conclusions as follows:

1. The implementation of the Neighborhood Upgrading Shelter Program (NUSP-2) in Tanjungbalai has been well implemented, as follows:

a. The real implementation in the field has completed 100%, this is evidenced by the BKM's activity report as the basis for disbursing loan funds to KPPN 076 Tanjungbalai Asahan.

b. The level of community satisfaction reached 50.5% on the implementation of NUSP-2 in their environment, their satisfaction can be seen from the traffic of the citizens to be better with the construction of concrete footpaths, 39.4% of the respondents said drainage and culverts make water flowing more smoothly.

2. Implementation of NUSP-2 in Tanjungbalai city through the construction of footpaths, drainage, culverts until 2016 has reduced the slum area of 79.53 ha from the total slum area of Tanjungbalai city which reach 352.85 ha so that slum area has decreased around 22,54%.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Tanjungbalai Municipal Government should continues programs such as the Neighborhood Upgrading Shelter Project (NUSP-2) for the handling

of slums through better community empowerment and community driven.

2. The proposed village that is not accommodated by the Neighborhood Upgrading Shelter Program (NUSP-2), strives that the Municipal Government of each Regional Government Organization/Organisasi Pemerintah Daerah (OPD) can prioritize the proposal which can then be accommodated in the Local Government Budget (APBD).

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