

CITIES 2015 International Conference, Intelligent Planning Towards Smart Cities, CITIES 2015, 3-4 November 2015, Surabaya, Indonesia

Home-based enterprises approach for post disaster housing: learnt from post disaster redevelopment programme in developing countries

Wido Prananing Tyas^{a*}

^a*Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University, Jln Prof H Sudarto SH, Tembalang-Semarang, Indonesia 55271*

Abstract

According to Lizzaralde et al (2010), in rebuilding a post-disaster housing has similarity with an informal upgrading settlement approach in developing countries. In gaining a successful informal upgrading settlement programme, one of the criteria is a recognition of the variety of functions and uses and the mixture of residence and income-generating activities. On the same notion, by using a set of qualitative data, particularly interview from both local people and government, as well as observation, it was found that rebuild house which accommodate economic activities in a house including land surround the house, through keeping or even making a new economic activities space at house is a worth approach in post-disaster housing.

© 2016 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of CITIES 2015

Keywords: Post-disaster recovery; home based enterprises; economic

1. Introduction

Home based enterprises (HBE) is a using of a house both for shelter and an income generator (Strassman, 1986). By definition, HBEs owners utilize their house or plot as both a shelter and an income generator (Tipple, 1994; Kellett, 1995; Kellett and Tipple, 2000; Gough et al., 2003; Tipple, 2004; Tipple, 2005; Tipple, 2006) . HBEs significantly contribute from not only economic (Strassmann, 1986; Tipple, 1994; Kellett and Tipple, 2000), but also

* Corresponding author. Tel.: 62-24-7460054(office)
E-mail address: w.p.tyas@pwk.undip.ac.id

social (Coen et al., 2008) and physical aspect (Kellett, 1995; Marsoyo, 2012). Furthermore, not only for households, on a wider scale, it is that HBEs also contribute to economic performance at a macro level, such as at a city level, in providing jobs and well-being improvement (Akbar, 2009).

The motives of the establishment of HBEs vary. Based on a study of home-based enterprises in a squatter settlement in New Delhi, India, Kellett and Tipple (2000) recognized that survival strategies can form the motivation for the establishment of HBEs. Part of the background to the growth of HBEs is a lack of formal employment, as the rate of employment provision is below the growth rate of the labour force (Ligthelm, 2007). Furthermore, according to Yankson (2000), home-based enterprises are a common phenomenon in developing countries as HBEs tend to follow the process of urbanization and the development of the informal sector.

HBE is seen as a house for dual functions, gives an inspiration for post-disaster responses. A thought that house is not only shelter but also for generate income for the owner, is then become one of alternative in redevelopment of house in post-disaster situation. Whether this paper covers on post-disaster responses in Indonesia and developing countries, a focus has been chosen to depict a certain area, Kasongan-Bantul Yogyakarta, particularly in ceramic village area in post-earthquake 2006. This paper consists of several parts. After the introduction, the next parts are methods of the study, results and discussions also conclusion.

2. Methods

The method for this study was based on literature and then developed a new knowledge from a case of post-disaster response in Kasongan area. The data have been collected in 2011's fieldwork. The literature review highlighted the importance of 'home-based enterprises approach' which means the focus relies on the dual function of redevelopment of houses not only become shelters but also income generators for the owner. It is suggested that an informal redevelopment program can be implemented in post-disaster recovery reconstruction (Lizarralde et al, 2010 Tyas, 2015).

When a broader study used a qualitative research to find how and why home based enterprise in Kasongan area was resilient in post disaster recovery impacted by earthquake 2006, however this paper focused on a narrower scope: HBEs is seen as an approach for an alternative of redevelopment or rebuilding of impacted area of earthquake.

Whilst the broader study of HBEs in Kasongan area has a set of survey result based on questionnaires which covers 58 of Kasongan people and also covered several in depth interview of several keypersons and selected of 58 people, this paper has selected case/household taken out from respondents of the broader study.

In addition, the broader study used documentary survey, direct observation and mapping in order to understand area deeply. However, this paper, as stated before, focused on a case that shown the fact of implementation of HBE approach used in post-disaster recovery. In addition, the interviews both from the selected household and keypersons for example government staff who involved in recovery program at post-disaster, were also the significant data sources for this paper. So, a qualitative data is the main data source of this paper, which used interview and direct observation as the data.

3. Result and Discussions

3.1. *Learning from Informal Settlements: Post-Disaster Low Income Housing*

Based on his research team's projects during the period 2002 to 2008, Lizarralde et al. (2010) propose that post-disaster reconstruction in developing countries can be learnt from the informal sector. This is an innovative way of improving housing programmes, particularly if using new examples from Latin America and South Africa.

In general, some of the evidence from Lizarralde's study (2010) suggests a better post-disaster housing strategy by learning from the poor informal settlements. The pattern consists of fourteen types: flexible use of enclosed and open spaces, a combination of various storey units, priority given to interior comfort, unclear distinction between the original core and later additions/modifications, progressive approach, variety of facades, great variety between housing units, intensive use of recycled components and materials, a combination of different materials and technologies, the variety of functions and uses, mixtures of residence and income-generating activities, strong

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/1107296>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/1107296>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)