

# Aspects of the Policy Environment in the Implementation of the Slumless City Program

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## ABSTRACT

The government makes the City Without Slums Program a solution for dealing with slums in urban areas. Through this program, it is hoped that slum settlements will decline by 2022. The success of program implementation needs to pay attention to the program implementation strategy, the influence of power, interests, institutional characteristics and the level of compliance and response from policy implementers. Through qualitative research methods, by collecting data from interviews, observations, literature studies, which are then analyzed using Interactive Model Analysis, it is known that the implementation of the City Without Slums program in Bone district is motivated by the influence of power and political interests, thus the implementation of the program can improve welfare people in slum areas. Program actors carry out activities with the principle of participatory development. The implementation of the slum-free city program in Bone Regency is supported by three organizations, namely two supporting organizations and one organization as the main actor of the program. In addition, the successful implementation of the program cannot be separated from the five strategies set by the government in implementing the program

**Keywords:** Policy Environment, Slumless City Program

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The government is currently having difficulties in providing city services, [1]. The high flow of urbanization causes the population in urban areas to increase to more than 50% of the total population in Indonesia, which in turn has an impact on increasing slum settlements in urban areas [2], [3].

Based on data from the Ministry of Public Works and Human Settlements, it is estimated that by 2025 slum settlements could reach 71,860 ha. The expansion of slum settlements has the potential to increase the frequency of fire and flood disasters, the occurrence of social conflicts and potential vulnerabilities, a decline in public health, a decrease in the quality of services for infrastructure and settlement facilities, [4], [5].

As one of the areas that has a very wide area in South Sulawesi Province, Eastern Indonesia, Bone Regency with 27 sub-districts, is recorded to have a slum area of 260.46 ha. This is due to the pattern of housing and settlements that tend to cluster in an area, and develop linearly following the road network and coastline. The construction of housing and settlements is not only carried out by the community, but also by small, medium and large entrepreneurs. (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Cipta Karya, 2016).

Responding to the problem of slum settlements, the Bone Regency government since 2016 has implemented the City Without Slums program, which is a breakthrough by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing in dealing with slum settlements. Through this program, it is hoped that by 2022, there will be a decline in slum settlements in Bone Regency.

In accordance with the implementation plan for the Slumless City program in Bone Regency, known as the Slum Improvement Action Plan (SIAP). There are several programs that will be implemented to overcome slum settlements. However, what needs to be considered, in the implementation of the program, is the community's readiness to accept government policies, [6].

Local governments need to pay attention to the powers, interests and strategies of the actors involved in implementing the program, so that the public is easy to accept the policy. In addition, the environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, so it is necessary to pay attention to the characteristics of the institution where the program is implemented. And the most important thing is the compliance and response of policy implementers in responding to the city program without slums, so as not to cause negative perceptions among the public.

## **2. METHOD**

This research was conducted in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi. with a view to knowing the level of success of the implementation of the city without slums program in the city, from the aspect of the policy environment, which consists of: 1) Power, interest, and strategy of actor involved: 2) Institution Characteristic, and; 3) Compliance and Responsiveness, [7]. This type of qualitative research was chosen to make it easier for researchers to provide an overview, and express overall perceptions regarding research data obtained while in the field, [8].

Researchers obtained research data from unstructured interviews, indirect observations and literature studies related to the research topic. Researchers conducted interviews with informants who have different backgrounds. Informants consist of the community and members of institutions related to the implementation of the slum-free city program, as well as program implementers. The data were then analyzed using data analysis techniques introduced by [9], known as Interactive Model Analysis. The analysis technique consists of: Data Collection, Data Presentation, Data Reduction and Verification/ conclusion.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***3.1 Power, Interest, and Strategy of Actor Involved***

The slum-free city program in Bone Regency is not purely implemented because of the characteristics of the

area which is classified as high in slums. The role of a resident of Bone Regency, who is a member of the House of Representatives at the Central level, is one of the reasons why Bone Regency is included in the program assistance area of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing in South Sulawesi Province.

The struggle of a member of the House of Representatives at the Central level in implementing the slum-free city program in Bone Regency is based on political interests. This is done to gain people's attention and trust in him, so as to facilitate his steps in the future if he will re-nominate a member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The involvement of political interests in implementing the slum-free city program policy in Bone Regency has broken the assumption that some residents often think that politics can hinder the implementation of activities and is only intended for the interests of the actors involved., [10].

The results of the study indicate that the Slumless City Program in Bone Regency has been able to improve the level of community welfare in Bone Regency. The community has been able to feel a clean environment, get livable houses, get access to clean water from the Local Water Supply Utility, and drainage channels that have been functioning properly, so as to prevent flooding. This actually shows that political interest in the implementation of the City Without Slums program in Bone district has a positive influence on policy recipients, and is one of the keys to the success of the program.

The success of the implementation of the city without slums program in Bone Regency is also inseparable from the strategy made by the local government as the actor driving the program. The strategy carried out by the local government consists of:

1. Setting up the Foundation, The Government of Bone Regency has issued Decree No. 373 concerning Identification of Slum Areas in Bone Regency and making technical guidelines for handling slum areas, namely the Slum Improvement Action Plan (SIAP). The two documents become aspects of the legality and legal basis in improving the quality of slum settlements.
2. Measure the progress of achieving targets every year, through program evaluation meetings.
3. Empowering communities in slum areas.
4. Forming a regional team, namely a consultant team 34.
5. Implement training and technical guidance for Regional Work Units.

Based on the strategy above, the Bone district government has succeeded in implementing urban infrastructure and service development, such as the availability of clean water, construction of environmental roads, construction of environmental drainage and waste management.

### **3.2 Institution Characteristic**

The implementation of the Kotaku program in Bone Regency is carried out by Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Empowerment Boards, 34. Consultant Teams and communities in slum areas.

Self-help groups are the main actors in the implementation of program activities. This group was formed on the basis of an agreement from the community. Group members consist of at least 2 or 3 who are categorized as poor, according to the criteria set by the Community Empowerment Agency, and the community.

As the main actors in the implementation of the Cities Without Slums program, Non-Governmental Organizations have duties as physical implementers such as being involved in infrastructure development, preparing activity plans and monitoring the implementation of program activities.

From the results of the study, it was found that the group members of the Non-Governmental Organization tend not to carry out their duties seriously. The group members are actually busy with other jobs that are not related to the activities of the City Without Slums Program. In addition, as in the Tanate Riattang sub-district, self-help groups do not function properly. This is because group members who have been inactive for a long time have never received a warning. The self-help group in the Kelurahan never changed members even though the group members did not play an active role.

Constraints that exist in non-governmental groups, do not become an obstacle to the implementation of the city program without slums in Bone Regency, through community empowerment, as the core of the implementation of the slum-free city program, the task of carrying out infrastructure development is carried out by several people who live in slum areas.

People who have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, join in the implementation of drainage and paving block construction. Community involvement in supporting the implementation of the slum-free city program can also be seen from the community's volunteerism to provide consumption for workers and trash can facilities. In addition, the community is also involved in the formulation of activity plans.

Community empowerment in the City Without Slums program in Bone Regency aims to provide solutions for handling slum areas through development programs in accordance with the needs and expectations of the community. In addition, community involvement is an effort by local governments to increase public knowledge about slum areas and their impact on the economy, health and environment.

Furthermore, in implementing the City Without Slums program, the Facilitator, namely the 34 Consultant team, plays a role in providing facilities and determining activity plans. According to the results of the research, the difficulty of the consultant team in carrying out its role is to determine an activity plan that is in an area that is difficult to reach.

Of the eight Kelurahan in Bone Regency, there are three Kelurahan that have not fully implemented the slum-free city program. This is because the consultant team is difficult to find alternative implementation activities due to land limitations. Not all communities are willing to donate their land for land expansion and construction of landfills.

The Non-Governmental Organization is an organization that plays a role in preventing and improving the quality of slum housing and slum settlements. The Community Self-Help Agency in Bone Regency always provides socialization to the community about the importance of maintaining all government facilities, keeping the environment clean, making waste in its place, and maintaining drainage channels so that garbage does not pile up.

### **3.3 Compliance and Responsiveness**

This section is also an important part of the policy implementation process. Good compliance and response from policy actors according to their views [7] become one of the indicators of the success of program implementation.

The implementation of the slum-free city program in Bone Regency has been carried out in accordance with the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Public Works and Human Settlements No. 40/SE/DC/2016 concerning Guidelines for Slumless Cities Program.

The implementation of development is carried out in accordance with the principles of participatory development, by combining planning from above and from below. The implementation of various infrastructures in accordance with the planning from above, namely environmental roads, drainage, clean water supply, waste management, waste water management, fire safety and

green open spaces, prioritized implementation in accordance with community needs according to the results of the deliberation.

The implementers of the slum-free city program in Bone Regency carry out development activities in residential areas based on slum level data according to the Regent's Decree No. 373 of 2014 concerning slum locations. Villages with very high levels of slums are the main priority of the actors in implementing the program. Therefore, there has been a decrease in the area of slum settlements in Bone Regency since 2018 due to better access to infrastructure and urban services.

Communities who are the target of implementation as well as program implementers respond well to government policies in handling slum settlements in urban areas. The community takes an active role both in planning activities to implementing activities, as well as evaluating activities.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Political power and interest in implementing the Slum-Free City program in Bone Regency are not a barrier, but these two things are actually indicators of the success of program implementation in improving the welfare of people in slum settlements. The program implementation strategy set by the government has made the community able to experience urban services and enjoy the results of infrastructure development.

The implementation of the program which is carried out in accordance with existing regulations, encourages the active participation of the community to be involved in the implementation of the program. Community involvement can also be a solution in dealing with the obstacles faced by policy actors, especially the main program actors, namely Self-Help Groups.

#### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Herlina Sakawati as the head of the research implementer is responsible for coordination and research ideas.
2. Sulmiah as a member I, acted as the initial problem analysis at the research site and helping data analysis and finalizing article manuscripts and Corresponding author
3. Rudi Salam as member II acts as a data collector in the field

4. Widyawati as member III acts as a data collector in the field and writing report

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