



Inter-Agency Collaboration Slum Handling in Kendari City

Joko Tri Brata & Nonia Sakkalebang

UNSULTRA Kendari

Received: 20/08/2021

Accepted: 26/11/2021

Published: 24/12/2021

Representative e-mail: joko_tribratar@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Slum settlements are uninhabitable settlements because of building irregularities, high levels of building density, the quality of buildings, facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements while slum housing has decreased quality as a residential and slum area is high population density in a city. The purposes of the study are to; (1) find out the institutional model for dealing with slums with collaboration patterns between institutions in Kendari, and (2) find out what factors are influential in efforts to manage slum management programs in Kendari. The research method is descriptive research by describing the phenomenon and method of analysis using the Triangulation method. To complete the slum handling in a coordinated manner, the collaboration model is carried out, with the effectiveness of (1) Participation; (2) Acceptance; (3) Communication; (4) Mutual trust; and (5) Sharing. Supporting factors are the integration of various resources in the handling of slums, synchronization of policies at various levels, the existence of quality control management and the correlation to assistance in the handling of slums. Meanwhile (2) the inhibiting factors include; there is a lack of technical knowledge to achieve quality and accuracy of targets and communication processes that are not yet optimal in terms of delivery. In handling slums collaboratively, it is necessary to sharpen and integrate slum management programs in every government policy.

KeywordsL: *Slum, Handling Scenario*

I. INTRODUCTION

Housing and settlements are one of the basic human needs and are important factors in increasing human dignity and quality of life. Those are also part of national development that needs to be continuously improved and developed in an integrated, directed, planned and sustainable manner (Asep Ariyanto, 2015). In the last forty years, Indonesia has experienced high urban population growth, the average urban population growth rate reaches 2.75% per year, and it is estimated that by the end of 2025 around 60% of Indonesia's population will live in urban areas (PUPR, 2018). This population growth has implications for increasing settlements, the need for decent and affordable housing, as well as the need for basic services and an adequate settlement management system. The increasing intensity of settlement development in urban areas, as well as the impact of slums, need to be anticipated and handled in a measurable, effective, and targeted manner, because housing and settlement developments are less integrated, directed, planned, and do not pay attention to the completeness of basic infrastructure and facilities such as water. clean, sanitation (latrines), waste management systems, and rainwater sewers, will tend to experience environmental quality degradation or which is then termed as "Slums".

According to Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and settlement areas, on article 1 paragraph 13, slum settlements are not suitable for habitation due to irregularity of buildings, high levels of building density, quality of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements. slum housing has decreased the quality of its function as a place of residence. A slum area is an area with a high population density in a city.

According to Law Number 1 of 2011 Article 96, efforts to improve the quality of slum housing and slum settlements are carried out by establishing policies, strategies, and patterns of handling which are humane, cultured, fair and economical by establishing a pattern of handling with restoration, rejuvenation and resettlement.

From these problems, as an illustration, the aspect of handling slums can also be seen from the segment of the area with identity, where urban development efforts have an identity perspective, one aspect that is often forgotten is to manage the carrying capacity of the environment in slum areas which is more impressive as a reflection modernity (Budihardjo, 1982). With the description above, it inspires researchers to see how the institutional model for dealing with slums can be more effective with the pattern of collaboration between institutions in Kendari and what factors are influential in efforts to handle slum management programs in Kendari, in the context of inter-institutional coordination.

As an organization within the scope of government, the proposition which the researcher will convey is that slum management institutions have the opportunity to implement inter-institutional connectivity. In this context, the management institution must reflect an effective institution by carrying out an institutional innovation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Institutional innovation or commonly known as organizational redesign is an effort to emphasize the management side of organizational theory. The context of innovation is designed by considering the construction and changing the organizational structures to achieve the goals of organization (Robbins; 1995). In the context of the network, the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in organizational change (organizational redesign) refers to organizations that have links to governmental organizations, this term is slowly spreading and is used by the international community. Operationally, non-governmental organizations include all community organizations that are apart from the formal structure and channels of the government, and are not formed by or are part of the government bureaucracy (Tribrata, 2015), where previously Stoner (1994; 508) developed further that the redesign organization is “the process of selecting the right organizational structure for an existing strategy and the existing environment, can be critical to the survival of an organization.” So according to Stoner (1994), the change in organizational structure is very important considering the need for conformity between strategic policies, organizational goals and the environment with the existing organizational structure. Moreover, the need for this proper structure largely determines the sustainability of an organization. Therefore, re-designing in this sense is changing or reconstructing the organizational structure to achieve organizational goals in accordance with the policies and environment of the organization itself. (Robbins: 1995,7)

Empirical experience so far has revealed how difficult it is to conduct organizational reforming in the context of the bureaucracy, this is due to the approach that is often formal in nature, such as structuring the organization and its functions, which is actually very important, but more complicated to do, is the renewal on the value side. - values that shape bureaucrats (Jokowi's term is Mental Revolution). Hence, the development of a bureaucratic culture is more important than single structural reforming. The internalization of values which Riggs (1988) calls introjection is the key to improving bureaucratic performance. Especially the importance concern is to improve the attitude of the bureaucracy in its relations with the community.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is classified as descriptive research. Therefore, in this research, research patterns is used as reseach method to describe phenomena (Moeloeng, 2004) and strive to combine it by looking at the description of slum settlements, and to answer the research objectives, analysis is carried out using the Triangulation method.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that the collaboration pattern is carried out by emphasizing the guidelines which rely on; (1) Participation (P), meaning that all parties have the same opportunity to express opinions, decide matters that directly affect their fate and are responsible for all decisions that have been mutually agreed upon. In carrying out participation, it must be on time or with the right momentum, meaning that participation must be punctual (P) so synchronization occurs; (2) Acceptable (A), meaning that the presence of each side must be accepted by the other sides as it is and in equality. In order for each side to be accepted by the other sides, each side is required to be responsible or reliable or accountable; (3) Communication (C): means that each side must be willing and able to communicate itself and its work plan so that synergies can be carried out. For this reason, each side is required to be willing to merge into a single unit/collaboration; (4) Trust (T), meaning that each side must be able to trust and be trusted or trust each other because it is impossible for an intimate cooperative relationship to be built on suspicion. For this reason, each side is required to dare to be open/transparent; and (5) Share (S), meaning that each must be able to share himself and his possessions (time, treasure and talents) to achieve common goals and not only one side who has to sacrifice or give everything so that it is no longer proportional.

Matrix of Slums Handling Collaboration Patterns

No	Collaborative Principle	Real Condition	Analysis
1	<i>Participation</i>	Not all stakeholders involved in each stage. Only BKM Kelurahan are involved in all stages.	Every stakeholder is involved at all stages. However, there are several stakeholders who show their role in only a few stages, as needed.
2	<i>Acceptable</i>	The involvement of the parties is acceptable to all parties. All parties carry out their responsibilities well.	The existence of activities that are running well is a manifestation of the acceptance of the process by related parties
3	<i>Communication</i>	Communication does not work because it is difficult to match the right time to discuss the problem at hand.	The difficulties found are related to communication between stakeholders where it is difficult to equalize meeting times
4	<i>Trust</i>	Each party has trust in each other due to openness/ transparenc.	Openness between parties involved in the program can be seen from the stages of outreach, and meetings that are held and attended by all parties
5	<i>Share</i>	Each party has trying to divide the time in achieving common goals. It will still be seen that the BKM Kelurahan has a larger portion.	Time was taken from all parties to attend meetings and socialization in the planning stage of this program. However, the involvement of BKM is considered as a larger portion because they are taking a responsibility in each stage.

Source: Results of Research Analysis in 2021.

In the principle of sharing, this also implies submission (put under control of another) which means that each party is not only ready to give, but also ready to accept the opinions of others, including criticism.

Collaborative planning means that there is a high level of participation from stakeholders in decision-making and control over program implementation, Equality of power where there is no domination by certain parties and each person involved is not hindered by hierarchical boundaries and there is mutual respect and there are people who have competence in communicating, understands the substance and has an orientation to achieve common goals.

The results of the collaborative planning are: (1) Refers to a common vision, clear, accurate and measurable goals and objectives in handling slum settlements at the regional level and at the district/city level. This vision is in line with the vision of the RPJMD; (2). Harmonization of priority slum locations/areas targets to be addressed and all parties agree, across sectors and actors, to work together at the same work location; (3). The harmonization of the planning sector covers aspects of infrastructure, facilities, housing and settlement utilities as well as disaster threats and aspects of legal, health, social, cultural, and economic aspects of the area and its occupants; (4). The pattern of handling uses two approaches, community-based and institutional-based; (5). Harmonization of institution is needed to avoid duplication of institutions at the village/Urban village level considering the diverse nomenclature of community institutions (BKM, LKM, Pokmas, Gapoktan, and other communities); and (6). Harmonization of various resources that can be provided by stakeholders (funds, time, people) and based on the type of component and type of investment.

In this concept, the Central level; The National Pokja Steering Team performs its main tasks and functions centrally with the Central Level Working Group, assisted by a unit specifically tasked of handling slums in the regions. Meanwhile at the provincial level under the control of the governor, the program will be synergized with the program for handling residential areas. For the district/city, this is carried out under the direction of the Regent/mayor to the management group of the residential area. At the sub-district, coordination is carried out by the head sub-district, and at the Urban village, handling effort are made by fully involving the implementing team contracted by the community

To complete this information, the researcher will describe the following roles in the scheme;

Kolaborasi Tata Peran Stakeholder Kumuh



Picture ; Slum Management Role Scheme

V. CLONCLUSION

The collaboration model is conducted by implementing the collaboration principles that underlie the handling of housing and slum settlements, namely; (1). Participation ; (2). Acceptance Principle ; (3) Communication; (4) Mutual Trust; and (5) the principle of sharing, which is hierarchically patterned and conveyed in the pattern of slum management roles from the Central, Provincial, Regional (The City of Kendari) and community levels.

RENFRANCES

Ariyanto, Asep, (2015). *Strategi Penanganan Kawasan Kumuh Sebagai Upaya Menciptakan Lingkungan Pemukiman Yang Sehat di Kota Pangkajene*, Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah Kota, Unisba Bandung, Volume 2, Halaman 11-37, 2015

Budiharjo, Eko. 2005. *Tata Ruang Perkotaan*. PT Alumni, Bandung

Bungin, Burhan. 2007. *Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik dan Ilmu Sosial lainnya*. Jakarta : Putra Grafika

Departemen Pekerjaan Umum, 1987 “*Standar Perencanaan Kota*”, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum, Bahan Publikasi Khusus mengenai Penanganan Sarana Prasarana Perkotaan.

Fitria, Niken dan Rulli Pratiwi Setiawan, 2014, *Identifikasi Karakteristik Lingkungan Permukiman Kumuh di Kelurahan Kapuk, Jakarta Barat*, Jurnal POMITS, Volume 3 Nomor 2, ISSN: 2337-3539 (2301-9271 Print)

Kadir, Ishak, Asrul Tahir, Burhan Said, 2018, *Penggunaan Ruang Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Permukiman*, Prosiding Seminar Nasional Teknologi Terapan Berbasis Kearifan Lokal (SNT2BKL), Halaman 158 – 164. 1 Desember 2018. Forum Pendidikan Vokasi UHO, ISSN 978-602-71928

Lexy J. Moleong. 2005. *metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya

Nazir Moh, Ph.D, *Metode Penelitian*, Jakarta Ghalla Indonesia, 1988.

Marbun, BN, SH. *Kota Indonesia Masa Depan: Masalah dan Prospek*. Jakarta: Erlangga. 1994. Hal 28.

- Mitchell J, Clyde. 1987. "The Causes of Labour Migration", dalam *Migrant Labour in Africa South of the Sahara*. Abidjan: C.C.T.A. Pamoedji
- Nursyahbani, Raisya dan Bitta Pigawati, 2015, *Kajian Karakteristik kawasan Permukiman di kampung Kota*, (Studi Kasus: Kampung Gandekan Semarang), Jurnal Teknik PWK, Volume 4 Nomor 2 Tahun 2015.
- Sela, Rieneke, 2016, *Perencanaan Pencegahan dan Peningkatan Kualitas Permukiman Kumuh Perkotaan dengan Pendekatan Compact City Strategy Koridor Lintas Tengah di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah*, Kertas Kerja dalam Temu Ilmiah IPLBI, Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Tahun 2016.
- Solehati, Dini, dkk (2017), *Identifikasi Karakteristik Permukiman Kumuh Gampong Telaga Tujuh, Kota Langsa, Aceh*, Jurnal Teknik Sipil Unsyiah, Halaman 349-358, ISSN 2088-9321, ISSN-e ISSN e-2502-5295
- Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kualitatif, dan R&D* Bandung: Alfabeta
- Tribrata, Joko, 2018, *Poverty Alleviation Through The Program Slums in the City of Kendari*, Internasional Jurnal of Social Science Research, Volume 6 Nomor 2, Tahun 2018 IJSSR@Macrothink

Regulations and Laws

Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2011, *Tentang Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman*.

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2016, *tentang Penyelenggaraan Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman*