



PLANNING OF KOTA TANPA KUMUH (KOTAKU) PROGRAM IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

An Undergraduate Thesis Submitted for Bachelor Degree of Public
Administration on Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya

RIA KURNIAWATI
SID. 135030100111064



UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

2017



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MOTTO

كُتِبَ اللَّهُ لَا غَلِبَ أَنَا وَرُسُلِي إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ ﴿١١﴾

Allah has decreed: "It is I and My Rasools who will most certainly prevail."

Surely Allah is All-Powerful, All-Mighty. (QS. Al Mujadilah:11)



ENDORSEMENT SHEET OF UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

It has been maintained in front of the panel of examiners of undergraduate thesis

Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya, on:

Day : Thursday
Date : July, 27 2017
Time : 08.00 – 09.00

An Undergraduate Thesis

On behalf of : Ria Kurniawati
Title : Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU)
Program in Achieving Sustainable Development
(Study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*)

And declare **TO HAVE PASSED**

PANEL OF EXAMINERS

Head

M. Chazienul Ulum, S.Sos, MPA
NIP. 19740614 200501 1 001

Member

Rendra Eko Wismanu, S.AP, M. AP
NIP. 2011078512141001

Member

Dr. Lely Indah Mindarti, M. Si
NIP. 19690524 200212 2 002

Ria Kurniawati
SID. 135030100111064



DEDICATION SHEET

Skripsi ini saya persembahkan kepada ke dua orang tua saya, yang selalu setia mencurahkan kasih sayang, doa, dan seluruh tenaganya untuk masa depan putra-putrinya

You are the apple of my eyes



SUMMARY

Kurniawati, Ria. 2017. ***Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)***. Undergraduate Thesis, 1) M. Chazienul Ulum, S.Sos, MPA 2) Rendra Eko Wismanu, S.AP, M.AP

One of President Jokowi's big missions in the era of his administration is to eradicate the slum up to 0 Ha in 2019. Therefore DJCK initiated a KOTAKU Program, which is a collaborative, participatory, and integrated program. Malang is a pilot project to implement this program. One of the target areas of slum in Malang is *Kelurahan Jodipan*. *Kelurahan Jodipan* is currently in the planning stage of KOTAKU program. In planning the program, TIPP, BKM, assisted by *Faskel* also consider sustainable development aspect those are, economic, environmental and social. For that writer is interested in raising this topic into this thesis with the title *Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (Kotaku) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)*.

This research used descriptive with qualitative approach by two focuses, those are (1) Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)* (2) Supporting and inhibiting factors in Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development*. The data source used primary and secondary data, obtained from interview, observation, and documentation. Data analysis used in this thesis is Robert. K. Yin method.

Planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development is something new and considered as difficult for TIPP and BKM *Kelurahan Jodipan*. TIPP and BKM already passed participatory stage which is socialization, *Rembug Keswadayaan Masyarakat (RKM)*, and forming TIPP as an agent for conducting planning of KOTAKU program at *kelurahan* level. In this stage participation from society is very important. Then the next stage is planning consisting these activities building vision for settlement and Critical Reflection Case (RPK) also formulation of scenario of concept and priority area determination.

In planning of KOTAKU program there are many factors that influence both from internal and external. As for the factors that support the plan are mutual cooperation value, synergy between TIPP, BKM, and *Faskel*, monitoring from DJCK and World Bank. For inhibiting factors those are low commitment from TIPP and central government, ignorance from some local community, and policy insuitability.

Keyword: Planning, KOTAKU program, sustainable development, participatory, TIPP



PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Praise to Allah SWT, who has given us grace and mercy, so writer was able to finish the undergraduate thesis entitle **“Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)”**. This undergraduate thesis as the final exam proposed to fulfill the requirement for obtaining undergraduate degree of Public Administration in Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya Malang.

Writer realized this undergraduate thesis would not be possible without help and support from several parties. Therefore, in this opportunity writer would like to thank the honorable:

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2. Mr. Prof. Dr. Bambang Supriyono, MS as the Dean of Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya.
3. Mr. Dr. Choirul Saleh, M.Si as Head of Public Administration Department, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya
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13. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Ikrom as BKM of *Kelurahan* Jodipan. Who also give information about *Kelurahan* Jodipan.
14. Mr. Choirul Khafid and Mrs. Supriatin as TIPP member, thank so much for giving much information and thank for caring and keeping *Kelurahan* Jodipan
15. All of the parties who support the writer in the finished this undergraduate thesis.

Writer realized this undergraduate thesis is not perfect, so that writer expected to get suggestion from reader. The last but not least, hope this undergraduate thesis is useful and give contribution to those in need.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Malang, June 12 2017

Writer



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

National development is the effort of all elements in the State in order to achieve the goal of the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia. Noble objectives established by the Founding Fathers set forth in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, *Pancasila* as the state ideology of Indonesia, as well as Proclamation, a marker of the country's independence of Indonesia, achieved defensively. All three are the identity and guidelines of an independent and sovereign State as running a governance. The opening of the 1945 Constitution clearly mandates towards the national goal of the establishment of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, namely to protect the people and the country of Indonesia, promote the general welfare, educate the nation, and participate establishment of world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice. Pursuit of this objective is supported by the second principle of *Pancasila* where national development should be based on just and civilized humanity as well as by observing the fifth principle of social justice for all Indonesian people. Because the true national development is intended to be enjoyed by all elements of society in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 28 H paragraph 1 about Human Right, which reads, "Everyone has the right to live in prosperity both physically and spiritually, living, and earn a good living environment and healthy, as well as the right to health services."



Conditions in the current field based on Data Achievement of MDGs Target

7 D (2014) on Technical Guidelines of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program from *Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya* (DJCK) showed approximately 9,12% of the 64,1 million households in Indonesia living at uninhabitable home. Whereas

Appendix of RPJMN 2015-2019 listed in the Technical Guidelines KOTAKU Program of DJCK explained that slums are located in urban areas spread around Indonesia with an area of approximately 38.431 Ha. The extent of slums area that have been determined, become the government focus on development in Indonesia.

Based on Act No. 1 of 2011 about Housing and Residence Area Article 1 Paragraph 13 explains that "Slums are uninhabitable neighborhoods because of the irregularity of the building, the level of building density is high, and the quality of the buildings and facilities are not qualified", while paragraph 14 describes the "Housing slum is housing which have lack a function of the shelter quality". Slums studied from all three aspects, ie first physical condition, the second socio-economic conditions in the settlements related to culture, and the third is the impact resulting from these two aspects. The physical condition can be seen by naked eye and in accordance to the criteria set forth in Act No. 1 of 2011.

As for the criteria of socio-economic conditions of the communities living in slum areas include the low income level, loosen social norms, the culture of poverty that characterizes life among others, looked from an apathetic attitude and behavior. The condition often lead to poor health, pollution source, the source of

the spread of disease and deviant behavior, which affects the whole city life (Wijaya, 2016).

On the other hand Indonesia's demographic problems that is the population explosion, especially in urban areas with a range of years 2000-2010 experienced a very sharp increase, from 7400 persons/km² became 9400 persons/km². The raising of population growth in urban areas or can be called as urbanization surely raising many problem too. According to the World Bank on Technical Guidelines KOTAKU Program from DJCK, in 2025 predicted 68% of Indonesia's population will live in urban areas, so that slums will also increase too, if there is no innovative and effective treatment.

Problems of handling slums and future challenges that need to be watched out, became one of the priorities of development in Indonesia contained in RPJMN 2015-2019 and President Joko Widodo's Mission (Jokowi). In RPJMN 2015-2019 mentioned that one of the objectives of residential construction is to achieve the alleviation of urban slums to 0 Ha through the handling slum area covering 38,431 ha. This is in line with the President Jokowi's Mission number two, "Creating an advanced society, balanced and democratic society based on rule of law". To realize the five-year development plan and carry out the mission, the government through DJCK make concrete steps to realize the habitable settlement by eliminating slums without any eviction.

Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya initiate a collaboration platform development through the Program *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU). This program is a continuation of the previous national program plan that focuses on the

development of shanty towns eradication in 271 regencies/cities in 34 provinces [Surat Edaran DJCK (DPUPR), 2016]. KOTAKU program has a span period 2014-2019 which is slum eradication target can succeed in 2019. KOTAKU program is a very worthwhile investment because of building collaborative principles which expected to develop institutions at the community level, the cooperation between the community and local government, the monitoring system and assistant team capacity.

Handling of slums is not an easy task and can be completed quickly, but it took a complicated process that involves various layers those are central government, local governments, and or every person has a responsibility to deal with slums in accordance with Act No 1 of 2011. KOTAKU program is led by the

Regional Government with the following main tasks:

“(1) capacity-building in planning and implementation of slum handling in regency/city level because of the local government became very important role in the provision of infrastructure and services in regency/city level; (2) slum handling planner in city level, including investment plans with financing from various sources (central, provincial, regency/city, public, private, etc.); (3) repair, operation and maintenance of infrastructure in city level (primary or secondary) which directly related to the settlement of problems in the slums; (4) the provision of technical assistance to strengthen the system of information and monitoring the handling of slums, to explore options for the settlement of land issues, and so forth.” (Technical Guidelines KOTAKU Program of DJCK)

Collaboration KOTAKU Program also involves a variety of resources and sources of funding, including from the Central Government, provincial, regency/city, donors, private sector, communities and other stakeholders. Given the complexities of slum overcoming government cannot stand by itself it is because of (Conyers & Hills on Wijaya, 2016), “omission, development of



marginal urban spaces, weak management of the city, the lack of recognition of the needs and home inventory completely and participatory, and the lack of system development in housing supply as a whole”.

It is importance to have careful planning considering KOTAKU program is a mega project with the resources released are also very large at the same time the expected output is also very high. Siagian (1994) mentions planning is a whole process of thought and a mature determination rather than things that will be done in the future in order to achieve the predetermined. This planning is very necessary to be used as guidance KOTAKU program in all stakeholders. These guidelines are urgently needed to avoid malfunctions from the roles of each stakeholder, as well as to avoid any overlaps that are particularly risky given the large number of stakeholders involved in this program.

Planning activity that funded by KOTAKU must reference to the principles of sustainable development, including environmental, social, cultural, and economic considerations, as set out in applicable laws and regulations. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development marked a further expansion of the standard definition with the widely used three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. The Johannesburg Declaration created “a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, economic development, social development and environmental protection at local, national, regional and global levels.” In so doing, the World Summit addressed a running concern over the limits of the framework of environment and development, wherein

development was widely viewed solely as economic development. For many under the common tent of sustainable development, such a narrow definition obscured concerns for human development, equity, and social justice.

Municipality of Malang strongly supports the KOTAKU program initiated by the central government. Since the problem of handling the slum was also the focus of government development Malang set out in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Malang, year 2013-2018, namely "Realization Malang City as the Dignity City". Particularly in efforts to achieve the ninth mission, namely "Developing Integrated Transportation Systems and Comfortable Infrastructure to Improve Life Quality of Community".

Slum area in the city hall became huge homework for the Municipality of Malang. In an effort to address the slum district, Municipality of Malang has set the Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2014 on Construction and Development Plan for Housing and Settlement Region (RP3KP) Malang, Section Two RP3KP about Mission of Building and Housing Development and Settlement Region, in article 12 (c) states the Municipality of Malang commit to "Realizing improved quality of slums in Malang". Seen the seriousness municipalities of Malang very clearly to address the issue of existing slums in the city, many program to support KOTAKU was established.

The slum areas in Malang has been established by the Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 188.45/86/35.73.112/2015 on the Establishment of Environment Housing and Slum. Where the slum vast in Malang City amounting to 608,6 hectares covering 29 *kelurahan* on the five *kecamatan* in Malang



(DPUPR, 2016, from <http://dpuppb.malangkota.go.id/menju-malang-kotaku-kota-tanpa-kumuh/> accessed on January, 06 2017). So the percentage between the slum area and Malang City is 5,53%. Also accounts for 1,63% of slum areas in Indonesia.

Municipality of Malang already have target in KOTAKU Program until 2019. Targeting slum in each *kelurahan* already planned by Municipality of Malang based on the priority of slum condition in each *kelurahan*. Table below is priority Municipality of Malang to handle slum in its area.

Table 1. Priorities for Handling Slum Areas of Malang City

No	Kelurahan	Slum Area (SK)	Slum Area (RKPKP)	Handling Schedule				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Polehan	17.50	35.87					
2.	Tulusrejo	8.00	18.76					
3.	Sukun	34.35	25.38					
4.	Ciptomulyo	62.60	17.17					
5.	Bandungrejosari	0.45	41.63					
6.	Tanjungrejo	8.40	4.36					
7.	Bandulan	27.00	11.32					
8.	Purwantoro	0.05	20.36					
9.	Sukoharjo	39.20	19.48					
10.	Kiduldalem	26.02	5.27					
11.	Kauman	3.10	13.03					
12.	Kasin	48.20	9.04					
13.	Bareng	81.56	5.85					
14.	Gadingkasri	42.62	27.46					
15.	Penanggungan	53.01	15.75					
16.	Oro-Oro Dowo	22.40	36.68					
17.	Samaan	30.40	11.78					
18.	Lowokwaru	9.50	22.51					
19.	Jatimulyo	0.40	22.70					
20.	Dinoyo	0.66	10.22					
21.	Tlogomas	2.54	30.01					
22.	Merjosari	0.05	28.53					
23.	Sumbersari	10.20	18.36					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Balearjosari	2.27	21.60					
25.	Blimbing	0.25	18.32					
26.	Jodipan	4.80	30.93					
27.	Pandanwangi	0.17	28.43					
28.	Mergosono	47.20	20.49					
29.	Kotalama	25.70	37.46					
	Total	608.60	608.75					

Source: RP2KPKP of Malang City (2017)

One of *kelurahan* categorized as slum area in Malang is Jodipan. Nowadays Jodipan has metamorphosed for being new destination that well known by many people called, *Kampung Wisata Jodipan* (KWJ). This area formerly is one of slum area in Malang City, detail location at Jl. IR. H. Juanda RT.06, 07, and 09/RW.02, *Kelurahan* Jodipan, *Kecamatan* Blimbing, it also often called as *Kampung* Juanda. KWJ's success in dealing with slum settlements at *Kelurahan* Jodipan is one of partial success. The rest is still much indicated in the slums. As explained by Mr. Sullivan, Secretary of *Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat* (BKM) *Kelurahan* Jodipan, on April, 12 2017, the success in KWJ is not yet able to motivate society in another RT/RW to participate in innovation in dealing with slums in their area. Some Jodipan residents tend to be passive even there is pessimism from them to do development in the area.

Table 2. Slum Area Problems at *Kelurahan* Jodipan

No	Criteria/Indicator	Parameter
A. PHYSIC		
1.	Building Order	37% Residential buildings do not have regularity
2.	Building Density	146 Settlement areas have low density (unit / Ha)
3.	Physical Feasibility of	30% Residential building has floor area



No	Criteria/Indicator	Parameter
	Building	<7.2 m ² per person. 4% Residential building has roof, wall, floor not relevant to technical requirement
4.	Environmental accessibility	13% Residential areas are not served by adequate environmental road networks
		14% The condition of road network in residential areas has poor quality
5.	Environmental Drainage	0% The settlement area occurs puddle/flood
		10% The condition of drainage networks in residential areas has poor quality
6.	Drinking Water Services	18% Residential buildings in society settlement not served by clean water/raw water network covered by adequate piping or non-piping
		6% Community unmet needs minimum 60 liters/person/day (Bath, Drinking, Wash)
7.	Wastewater Management	4% Residential buildings in society settlement do not have access to latrines/Communal Bath, Wash, Latrines
		25% Residential buildings in society settlement do not have toilets (Goose Neck) connected with septic tanks
		0% Household waste disposal channel mixed with environmental drainage
8.	Waste Management	22% Domestic household waste in society settlement transported to Final Waste Disposal/Final Disposal less than 2 times a week
9.	Fire Hazards Security	92% The society settlement does not have the availability of Fire Protection apparatus.
B. NON-PHYSICAL		
1.	Legality of building	94% Residential Buildings do not have IMB
		5% Residential Building Land does not have a Property Right (SHM)/ <i>Hak Guna Bangunan</i> (HGB)/Government-recognized Letter
2.	Population density	584 persons/Ha
3.	Livelihoods of the population	96% The main livelihoods of households are trade / services (teachers, health workers, hotels, etc.) (Household units)
4.	Power Utilization	88% Households use 900 Watt electricity (Household unit)
5.	Healthcare Facilities	71% Majority of households in the settlement area use health facilities at



No	Criteria/Indicator	Parameter
		<i>Puskesmas/Pustu</i> (household unit)
6.	Education Service Facilities	84% Majority of households have a 9-year compulsory education age (SD-SMP) have access to basic education within the same sub-district (household unit)

Source: Source: RP2KPKP of Malang City (2017)

The table above describes the condition of settlements at *Kelurahan Jodipan*. The criteria/indicators that used refer to Act No. 1 of 2011 on Housing and Residence, which is contained in the Act mentioning the physical, social, and aspects of the impacts of the two aspects. But the data in RP2KPKP has not mentioned the third aspect. Viewed from the physical aspect, the biggest problem of settlement condition at *Kelurahan Jodipan* is building regularity and quality.

The buildings at *Kelurahan Jodipan* which is the majority of residents settlements, lined up lined with different heights and wide. Building materials are still varied, although it is dominated by permanent buildings made of bricks but the quality component of society's house like floor, roof, and wall still many not in good quality. Not only for the appearance but also for the durability. Although the irregularity of building belong to low level, this resulted in the access roads in settlements citizens to be narrow. This condition is exacerbated by the quality of the street that still low.

Other physical settlement problems at *Kelurahan Jodipan* are waste and disposal problems. The geographical condition close to the Brantas River Basin causes most people to dump their waste directly into the river. This may also be categorized as a non-physical slum aspect in which the awareness of citizens not to pollute the river is still low.

The social conditions of the heterogeneous society at *Kelurahan Jodipan* and the level of concern for the surrounding environment is still low, making the program KOTAKU in this village run a little tough. According to Mr. Tri Binta, Senior Facilitation of Coordinator of KOTA (KORKOT) for *Kelurahan Jodipan*, on April 13 2017, the participation of the citizens highly emphasized in KOTAKU program is a big job for KORKOT that accompany the citizens to make changes in their environment. Because at the meeting that requires the involvement of the people who attend only a little. Their absence due to this KOTAKU activity requires unpaid volunteers to prepare KOTAKU program that will be implemented in 2019. For now the program KOTAKU at *Kelurahan Jodipan* is still in the planning stage. Based on the above problems, the writer conducted research entitled **“Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)”**.

B. Problem Formulations

Based on the above background, it can be drawn problem formulation as follows:

1. How does planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors on planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*?



C. Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation above, the objective of this research are as follows:

1. Describe and analyze planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*.
2. Describe and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors on planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*.

D. Research Contributions

1. Academic Contribution

- a. For Academician

As one of the scientific development of Public Administration, especially on planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*.

- b. For other Researcher

The results of this research can be used as a resource for other researchers who conducted the study with the same theme.

2. Practical Contribution

a. For Government

Provide information, contributions and suggestion to stakeholders including BARENLITBANG, Coordinator Team of Malang City (KORKOT of Malang City), BKM, and Core Team of Participative Planning (TIPP) *Kelurahan Jodipan* as the planner and executor of KOTAKU program.

b. For Society

This research is expected to provide input and information for society especially BKM and TIPP as a society organization embodiment, about planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*.

E. Thesis Structure

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

In this chapter explains the background, problem formulation, objective of research, contribution of research, and writing systematic. On the background the writer explains about the right for every people to have good quality of life is guaranteed by 1945 Constitution, Pancasila, Preamble of Constitution, and Proclamation. In fact there are many people still live in slum area,



President Jokowi make KOTAKU Program addressing slum problem in many cities in Indonesia. Malang is one of city that applied KOTAKU Program. Many *kelurahan* in Malang City are categorized as slum. One of them is Jodipan. The writer already explained slum condition in that place. It is become the intention of writer's research.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains the theory as principle for write to solve and provide an alternative solution of all existing problems. This chapter explains about public administration theory as writer's concentration and the identity of writer's study at. Then writer put forward public policy theory as an integral of KOTAKU program.

Next explain about planning theory as the stage of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan, The last, theory of sustainable development which is the ultimate goal of KOTAKU program.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains a description of the research method that writer used, including the type of research, research focuses, research location and site, types and source of data, data collection techniques, research instrument and analysis of data. This research



uses descriptive research with qualitative approach. The use of this type is because of the relevance of method with the analytical problem. That is to displays facts and describe the phenomenon KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*. There are two focuses use in this research, it is related with the point on problem formulation. This research is taking place at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing* as being one of slum area in Malang City. While the site of this research is in every holder's offices. Writer use primary and secondary data to get the information related to the title. It gets from observation, interview, and documentation. This collected data then will be analyzed by writer using Yin's analysis data, including 5 steps. Those are compile database, disassemble data, reassemble data, interpret data, and the last is conclusion.

CHAPTER IV : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter shows the result obtained from the research process. As well as the discussions that will be linked with the theories that have been selected by the researcher as an analysis guide. Writer correlate the result of planning on KOTAKU program in achieving



sustainable development with many theories, those are planning theory and sustainable development.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter writer presents conclusion from the finding of planning on KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing* and suggestion that could be contribution for academic nor practical parties.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Public Administration

Public administration currently has its own echoes in the center of governance. Formerly, it was known to the public in a narrower definition, only regarding to correspondence. This is not separated from the legacy of the Dutch colonial period who ordered the natives to handle correspondence course, while the core of public administration itself held by the leaders of the Netherlands (Indradi, 2005:2). But right now, public administration more known to the public by bureaucratic and services.

Many experts has made the definition of public administration. Simon on Indradi (2005:117) says that the public administration is the activity of two or more people to work together to achieve predetermined goals. Public Administration as a government job (Barton and Chappel on Indradi, 2005:116) perform duties as public servants in accordance with what was promised in advance when campaigning (Starling on Indradi, 2005:116). Promise when campaigned not only verbally, but such promises have been designed in concrete terms by the respective as a prerequisite when registration.

Henry on Indradi (2005:116) states that the public administration is a combination of theory and practice, with the aim to bring government closer to the people being led. In order to become an input of policy-making to be more responsive to community needs. The complexity of public administration is also



visible from the institutional management of the public sector in order to deliver services effectively and efficiently. Meanwhile, according to Litfeld on Indradi (2005:116) states that public administration organize government agencies includes the resources, cost, and its direction. From the above definition, writer can conclude that the public administration is the cooperation afforded by the government as a form of commitment to the community to provide excellent service in order to realize the objectives that have been defined. KOTAKU Programs associated with public administration is a government effort to try synergize the various parties in order to realize the goal of the state enshrined in various legal laws. KOTAKU Program tries to provide services to the community who live in the slums for giving better settlement.

B. Public Policy

1. Definition of Public Policy

State in running administration would not be separated from the policy. Either in making, implementing, or evaluating. Policies made would be a basis for the government to run a program. Otherwise it could be used as guidelines in the implementation of the program itself. Public administration covers a very wide field. According to Smith and Larimer (2009) on Wahab (2015:11), “there is not a field of public policy studies, there are fields-plural-of public policy studies”. The content and context of public administration is so plural, that becomes an academic demands for many experts in many field. So as stated by Santosa (2009:27) defines the



public administration is not an easy job. Many theorists of public administration prefers to look for the essence contained in the public administration itself.

Public policy according to Dye in Wahab (2015:14) that is often cited by various public policy book is anything done or not done by the government. While Easton one of the experts that spawned David Easton Political System prioritize the allocation of society as objects of value (Santosa, 2009:27). The definition describes the authoritative nature of the government, either act or not revealed in the allocation of values addressed to the public

Jenkins (1978:15) on Wahab (2015:15) formulated public policy as follows:

“A set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where these decisions should, in principle, be within the power of these actors to achieve”

It is similar to what is said by Lemieux (1995:7) on Wahab (2015:15) namely, “The product of activities aimed at the resolution of public problems in the environment by political actors whose relationship are structured. The entire process evolves over time”. From the above definition writer can conclude that public policy is the product of many actor especially government entities, to answer the issues faced by society as a solution by passing through various processes. KOTAKU Program is a form of national policy that is transferred to the local government because it has



an important role in alleviating slum area. This policy is derived from RPJMN and act that regulate slums.

2. Public Policy Process

In making public policy, must go through a series of activities so that public policy is effective and efficient. Public policy experts differ in naming or classifying these stages. But in general, public policy can be divided into the following five stages, determination, agenda setting, policy formulation, policy legitimization, and policy evaluation. A series of stages in the process of making public policy that schematically presented as follows.

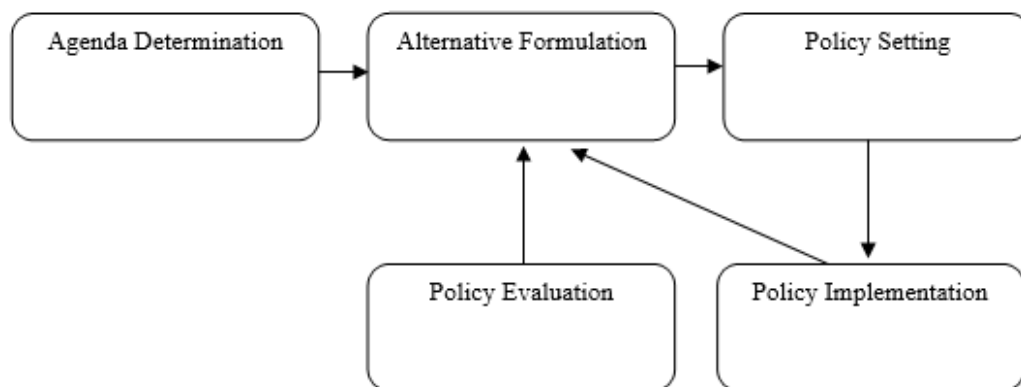


Figure 1. Public Policy Process

Source: Hamdi (2014:79)

One stage of public policy is policy implementation. To implement public policies according to Nugroho (2011:619) on Sudibyo (2016:15), there are two options available measures, which directly implemented in the form of program or through policy formulation derivate or derivatives of such public policy. Policy will be interpreted into the program to make it more operational and ready to be implemented. To be more operational



again formulated into a project program, followed by physical action. Thus creating a policy end leads to a consequence (result, effect or result) is output. Generally can be described as follows:

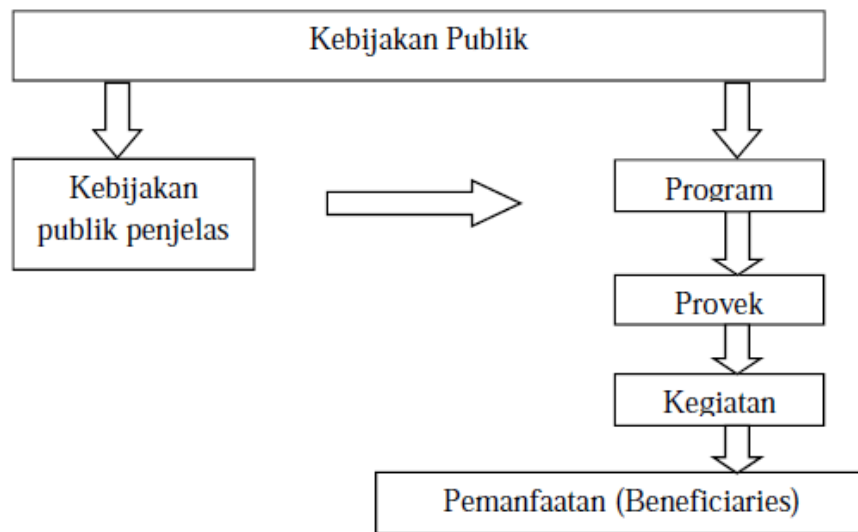


Figure 2. Policy Implementation Sequential

Source: Nugroho. (2009:495)

KOTAKU program is national policy derived from RPJMN 2015-2019, then in Malang City adopted in RPJMD 2013-2018 contained in the Mayor of Malang Regulation No. 30 of 2015 on Perfection of Performance Indicators of Malang City Year 2013-2018. In addressing the problem of slums is certainly going a lot of infrastructure development and then fell into a government project. Slums project management then can breakdown into different activities, and a series of these activities provide usefulness for the people who live in the slums.



C. Development Administration

1. Definition of Development Administration

For Harry J. Friedman on Sri Manojkumar B. (2013:10) development administration means:

- a. Programme implementation for socio economic progress and monitoring of nation building progress
- b. Administrative reforms to keep the bureaucracy updated

According to Hahn Been Lee on Sri Manojkumar B. (2013:10), development administration involved management of government or of an agency to ensure capability to cop up with social change and sustained growth. Gant observed that development administration is "that aspect of Public Administration in which focus of attention is on organizing and administering public agencies in such a way as to stimulate and facilitate defined programmes of social and economic progress. It has the purpose of making change attractive and possible." Thus development administration involves two elements:

- a. The bureaucratic process that initiates and facilitates socio-economic progress by making the optimum use of talents and expertise available; and
- b. Mobilisation of administrative skills so as to speed up the development process.

Development administration concentrates on the needs and desires of the people, it is concerned with formulation of plans, programmes, policies



and projects and their implementation. It plays a central role in carrying out planned change i.e. it is concerned with planning, coordination, control, monitoring and evaluation of plans and programmes. It is not only concerned with the application of policies as determined by the political representatives in existing situation but also with introducing efforts to modify existing situations so as to serve the cause of the masses.

Edward Weidner on Sri Manojkumar B. (2013:10) defined it as “the process of guiding an organization toward the achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives that are authoritatively determined in one manner or the other”, i.e. Edward Weidner thinks that development administration deals with achievement of social goals as determined by government on behalf of its population. Merle Fairsoul on Sri Manojkumar B. (2013:10) regarded development administration as “a carrier of innovating values, it embraces the way of the new functions assumed by developing countries embarking on the path of modernization and industrialisation. Development administration involves the establishment of machinery for planning economic growth and mobilizing and allocating resources to expand national income”.

F.W. Riggs on Sri Manojkumar B. (2013:11) mentions that the study of Third World administration, interpreted largely as development administration, became the central concern for and synonymous with comparative public administration. As a concept, development administration as the combined process of both the administration of



development' (implementation of development policies and plans) and the 'development of administration' (improvement of administrative capabilities).

2. Objectives of Development Administration

- a. Application of innovative strategies for development
- b. Emphasis on development at the grassroots level.
- c. Development has to be a need-oriented and self-reliant process
- d. Stress on social development and human capital as a major resource.
- e. Development has to be viewed not merely as a technological problem but also as an ideological norm.
- f. It gives birth to new administrative approaches like ecological studies in administration.
- g. Profound and rapid change in order to establish a distinct and just social order.
- h. Recognising and highlighting the unity, rather than dichotomy between politics and administration.
- i. Effective and efficient use of scarce resources.
- j. Creation of a politics-administrative environment which is oriented towards securing basic needs of the population



D. Decentralization

1. Definition of Decentralization

Decentralization is defined and interpreted in several ways. Sometimes it is considered a term, sometimes a concept, a process, a theory, a methodology, or a policy, even a trend (Katalin Tausz on UNDESA, 2006:3). One of the most common definitions is that it is a process through which authority and responsibility for public functions is transferred from the central government to local governments, civil societies and other non-government organizations. It is a spectrum rather than a single state, ranging from deconcentration, delegation to devolution, and delocalization. But, decentralization should not be seen in over-simplistic manner, as a movement of power from the central to the local government. It is rather a process of redefinition of structures, governance procedures and practices to be closer to the citizenry.

Decentralization's major contribution to good governance is thought to be positive impact on service delivery. This is achieved through broader citizen participation on local level or their elected representatives in planning and decision-making processes, which should improved capacity to deliver services to all (local) units. In many cases the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery are the most highly ranked characteristics of the autonomous local governments.

2. Task of Local Government on Handling Settlement

Slums by definition are unfit settlements due to building irregularity, high building density, and quality of buildings and facilities that are not eligible, while slum housing is housing that has decreased the quality of function as shelter (Law No.1 Year 2011 on Housing and Settlement Area). Law no. 23 of 2015 on Regional Government stipulates that for the Division of Government Affairs on Housing and Settlement Areas are as follows.

Table 1. Division of Government Affairs on Housing and Settlement Areas

No	Sub Affairs	Central government	Provincial Region	Regency/District
1.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of housing for low-income communities (MBR). Provision and rehabilitation of victims of national disaster. Facilitate the provision of housing for people affected by the relocation of the Central Government program. Development of housing finance system for MBR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and rehabilitation of disaster victims of the province. Facilitate the provision of housing for people affected by the relocation of the Provincial Government program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and rehabilitation of disaster victims of districts / municipalities. Facilitate the provision of housing for communities affected by the relocation of District / City Government programs. Issuance of development permit and housing development. Issuance of building ownership certificate (SKBG).

2.	Settlement Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of residential area system • Structuring and improving the quality of slum areas with an area of 15 ha or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring and improving the quality of slum areas with an area of 10 Ha s / d 15 Ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling the permit for the development and development of settlement areas • Structuring and improving the quality of slum areas with an area under 10 Ha
3.	Housing and Slum Areas	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of housing and slums in districts
4.	Infrastructure, Facilities and Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of PSU in residential and residential area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of PSU settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of housing PSU
5.	Certification, Qualification, Classification and Registration of Housing and Settlement Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification, Qualification, Classification and Registration for the person or legal entity that performs the design and planning of the house and the planning of the PSU of the great ability level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification and registration for persons or legal entities conducting the design and planning of houses and planning of medium-level PSU program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification and registration for the person or legal entity that carries out the design and planning of the house and the PSU planning of the small capability level

Source: Act No 23 of 2015 about Local Government



E. Program

1. Theory of Program

Program according to Arikunto (1998:1) on Sudibyo (2016:16) is to be taken to achieve the objectives that have been set. A planned program must have an indicator of success of the program. So that the program can belong to be reliable and can be measured. Program in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is defined as the design of the principles or those businesses that need to be run. The program is a series of stages in the settlement contains steps to be done to achieve the goal and is the first element that must be present in order to achieve implementation activities (Sudibyo, 2016:16-17).

In general terms the program is the elaboration of a plan. In this case the program is part of the planning. Often also mean that the program is the basic framework of the implementation of an activity. This is explained by Westra et al (1989:236) on Putra (2014:50) which said the program is a formulation containing the job description that will be implemented along with instructions for how to implement it. Then the definition of the program contained in Act No. 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System explains that: "The program is a policy instrument that contains one or more of the activities carried out by government agencies/institutions to achieve the goals and objectives as well as receive a budget allocation, or coordinated by the public agencies". From the above definition writer can conclude that the program is a series of activities to achieve the objectives that have been set and have

success indicators, to be measured the extent to which the program had been completed and could be a concrete form of evaluation.

According to Zauhar (1993:2) on Sudibyo (2016:17) it is known that besides the program is allocative and descriptive, also as innovative and multifunctional. So program must be solving problem experienced by the community, besides a program should motivate and provide innovations for the public interest in those planned program. In achieving these objectives, recognized correctly that resources obstacle is unavoidable. Therefore the development administrator should be able to draw up a scale of priorities so that the allocation and distribution of resources are in place. According to the United Nations which are recited by Sudibyo (2016:17), said that the program function can be implemented properly must have these characteristics:

- a. Interest clearly formulated
- b. Determination from good equipment to achieve the goal
- c. A policy framework that is consistent and or projects that are interrelated to achieve program objectives as selective as possible
- d. Measurement with the estimated costs and benefits that will be generated from expected in the program.
- e. Relations with other activities on development business is not alone anymore. Various efforts in the field of management, including the provision of personnel, finance and others to implement the program

One thing on process of program implementation that must be noted is at least three elements that are essential and absolute according to Abdullah (1988:1) on Sudibyo (2016:18) are as follows:

- a. The existence of the program (discretion) held
- b. Target Group, the group of people who were targeted and expected to receive the benefits from the program in the form of change and improvement



- c. Implementing elements (Implementer) both organizations and individuals responsible for the management and supervision from the implementation process

From the above definition can be concluded that implemented program, must be first known clearly about the job description in a systematic, technical procedures, the amount of the budget is needed and when the execution time for planned program to reach the target as desired. KOTAKU referred to program because it has three important and essential element to be a program.

The first is the goal of the program is already listed in the legal basis of KOTAKU program in Malang is clear. The following is the legal basis for the implementation of KOTAKU program:

- a. RPJMD Malang City 2013-2018
- b. Vision and Mission of Malang City
- c. Decree of the Mayor of Malang Number 188.45/86/35.73.112/2015 on the Establishment of Environment Housing and Slum.
- d. Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2014 on Construction and Development Plan for Housing and Settlement Region (RP2KP) Malang
- e. Regional regulation No. 13 of 2014 on Development Plan and Development Settlement Region Malang City Year 2014- 2034

The second element is the program has a target group that is intended for people who live in slums, especially in the *Kelurahan* Jodipan. The last element is the executive element. This program has the relevant agencies, were very professional and competent in this field to implement KOTAKU Program.



2. Client Manager Program

Programs always focusing on concrete problem, every aspect of administration is brought together. The program- and action-oriented administrator must make some kind of unity out of these diverse ingredients, or the program will not succeed (Dimock and Dimock, 1969:59). This idea has been admirably underscored by John J. Corson who agreed with those who believe that the disciplines of administration badly needs updating and then observed about the importance of management on implementing a program. Management is latitudinally more than the functions of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. It kind of a process in which the manager is an active innovator and participant in getting the work of the enterprise done, not the passive judge or a mediator who having delegated, sit back and awaits the presentation. In Dimock and Dimock perspective program implementer more focus to a manager instead of an administrator. Manager position here does have a very important role as a milestone for implementing the program, depending on how to manage.

Strategic role of the manager is very much appreciated considering running a program manager in occupying the center of the relationship eight lanes. In the realm of public administration is in contrast to other sectors. The position of manager who is usually at the top, according to Dimock et al. (1986, 61) is in the middle. It can be illustrated by the figure below.

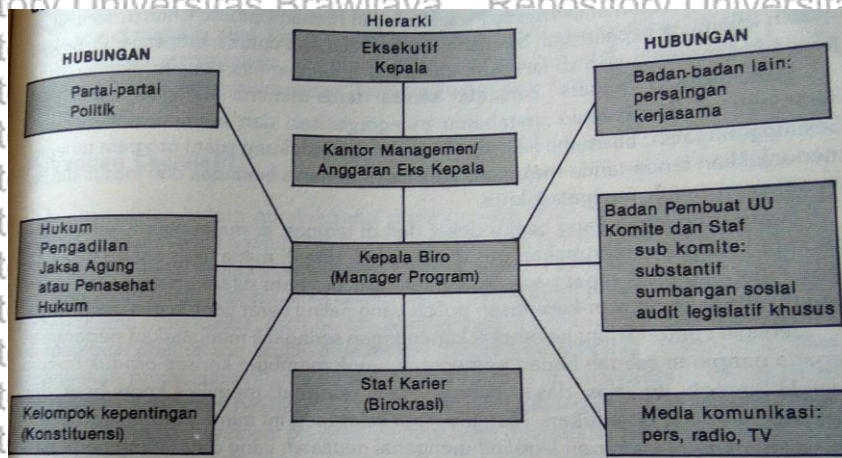


Figure 3. The Strategic Position of Program Manager

Source: Dimock et al. (1986: 61)

Manager is an executive whose main responsibility is to reconcile these interests with the duties thoroughly as program manager. Appleby in Dimock, et al. (1986:61) states that, terrace administrator, "more political" than those in the lower levels. No wonder because administrator more in touch with the people, conflicting interests and a long political process. This is where a large number of clients and the factors need to be harmonized in harmony. As a consequence, the program manager appears as generalist, who doesn't partial to any one interest, but consider other interest groups.

F. Planning Theory

1. Planning Definition

N. Rode and De Smit (1979) on Syafrudin (1993:5) summarizes some definitions as follows:

- Planning is an integral process in preparing and formulating future decisions
- Corporate planning is a process that is formal, systematic, management science, based on a sense of responsibility, time and information, with the intention to confirm that planning can be



carried out regularly in such a way that its top will be able to influence and control from the concerned business.

c. Planning is designing a desired future, and designing effective ways, through which things can be achieved later on.

d. Planning involves the formulation of specific objectives and includes the steps to be taken in consultation with the relevant party

e. Planning involves preparatory and decision-making issues

f. Planning examines the possible consequences of decisions taken and which will arise

g. Planning includes a decision-making system (an interlocking order). Planning should identify different parts of each other according to the space and time in question. Planning also means the redistribution of political power and the redistribution of material resources.

The following experts also define planning from multiple perspectives. Such as Bannink on Syafrudin (1993:5) says that planning is the designation of the controller of a planning project, what steps should be taken, based on the estimation of the development of certain things to a self-sustaining scale, to be as good as possible to meet the predetermined principles. The Commission of De Wolf on Syafrudin (1993:5) mentions a policy preparation, which is laid out scientifically directed at promoting a systematic and consistent policy.

Planning according to Dror (Syafruddin, 1993:5) is a process of preparing a set of decisions about the actions that will be held in the future in an effort to achieve the goals through the maximum ways. Faludi provides a short definition of planning, which is formulating programs for action (Syafruddin, 1993:5). A different view comes from Ronge and Schmieg (Syafrudin, 1993:6) says that planning is an aspect of the role of the state in the process of capitalist production.

Chadwik (Syafrudin, 1993:5) provides the definition of planning as a process of setting goals and means of design, so that through these objectives will be achieved. A similar opinion also comes from Myrdal (Syafrudin 1993:6) which says that planning is a conscious effort by the government of a country, usually with the participation of other collective institutions in coordinating public policy in a rational manner, with the intention to more fully and more fast achieving desirable goals in later development, set in the political process at a time when progress is underway. From the above understanding the writer can draw the conclusion that planning is the process by which the form of defining the problem into acceptable ways to take action or intervene a policy. The writer uses the theory of planning because this theory is relevant to the condition of the KOTAKU Program that occurred at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. Implementation of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan is targeted to be implemented in 2019. So now TIPP, BKM, and Group Facilitation for *Kelurahan* Jodipan are in endurance to finalize the Environmental Management Plan (RPLP).

2. Planning Elements

Described by Syamsi (1986) on Wicaksono (2017:35), there are six elements of good planning, namely:

- a. What, that is about what material activities will be implemented in order to achieve the goal
- b. Why, that is why choosing and defining the activity and why it is prioritized
- c. How and how much, about how to implement, what is needed to be done, and with available funds should be considered
- d. Where, namely the selection of strategic places for the implementation of activities (projects)



- e. When, that is the right timing in the implementation
- f. Who determines who will carry out the activity. This is the executing subject.

Meanwhile, according to Riyadi and Bratakusuma (2004) on Wicaksono (2017:36), the elements of good planning are as follows:

- a. Based on the facts that occurred. This means that planning should be structured based on assumptions supported by empirical data relating to what is happening
- b. The alternative choice that is the basis of the determination of the activity will be done
- c. The existence of the goal to be achieved, in this case planning is a tool or means to achieve a goal implementation activities
- d. Predicting some steps to anticipate the possibilities that may affect the implementation of the activity
- e. The existence of wisdom as a decision that must be implemented.

Further explained by Abe (2005) on Wicaksono (2017:36), a good plan should have the principles contained in the planning document:

- a. Action performed is a description of the vision and mission
- b. How to achieve it
- c. Who did
- d. Location of activity
- e. When does the deadline
- f. Resources needed.

3. Planning Benefits

According to Bintoro in Listyaningsih (2014: 1993), planning is considered as a tool or means to achieve goals well, then the benefits of planning are:

- a. With the existence of planning, it is expected to have guidelines for the implementation of activities aimed to the achievement of development goals.



- b. By planning, an estimate of what will be done in the execution period will be approached. The estimates are made of potential developments and prospects, as well as on possible risks. Planning to ensure that uncertainties can be limited as little as possible.
- c. Planning provides an opportunity to choose alternatives about the best way or choose the best combination of ways
- d. With the planning conducted priority scale formation, choose the sequences in terms of importance of a goal, goals and business activities
- e. In the presence of a plan there will be a measuring instrument or standard for monitoring and evaluation

4. Planning Classification

The definition of planning can also be known through an approach by looking at the distribution of the various types depending on which angle the planning was reviewed. The following is the classification of planning from the point of view:

a. Planning in terms of time

Planning in terms of time can be divided into:

1) Short-term planning

This plan looks at objectives that are more easily realized, because the economic projections that are held to calculate short-term goals are more trustworthy. This is understandable because uncertainty factors can still be pushed to the lowest extent. Therefore, this planning is often referred to as planning of operational activities, because the plan can be directly implemented. Annual, mid-year, and budget plans can be categorized into the short term (Aji and Sirait, 1984:26).

2) Medium term planning



This plan is a bridge between the operational plan and the long-term plan. Here the stages of achieving the long-term goals become clearer because the goals and objectives in all sectors can be coordinated and seen in relation to each other. Medium term plans provide direction and lay a solid foundation for the next planning stage. With this direction guide can then formulated ways or annual plans combined so that the implementation activities can step in accordance with the direction specified. This medium-term plan can be differentiated into (Aji and Sirait, 1984:26):

a) Fixed Plan

Fixed plan is a medium-term plan whose planning process is done by making projection for the next few years and executing the plan until the end of time. After the plan ends, a new planning process is repeated.

b) Rolling Plan

What is meant by the planning process is first done by making projections to the sources and needs that exist for the next few years. After the plan is complete, the implementation of the plan begins. But in contrast to the rigid plan, the implementation of the first year of this plan is coupled with re-planning for the next few years. Five-year plans are examples of plans that fall into the medium-



term planning category. In this case, if a five-year medium-term planning example was taken, then the first plan was formulated for a five-year projection. By the time the first year of the five-year plan begins, at the same time planning activities have begun to plan the next five years by adding the sixth year to the new plan. So that in the end, every year there will always be a plan for the next five years.

3) Long term planning

Long term planning is a framework by which state policy is directed. Sectoral, spatial, regional, and cross-sectoral planning are outlined from this plan. With this long-term plan, the state will know where it will be directed, politically, economically, socially, culturally, as well as defense and security. Here formulated the foundations underlying this plan, the principles of the country's basic capital and the dominant factors that influence the success of planning the plan. Here also illustrated how the process of coordinating planning and program horizontally and vertically. The final outcome of this long-term planning will serve as an overview of the more detailed planning phases, ie mid-term and annual planning (Aji and Sirait, 1984:26).



b. Planning in terms of territory

Sutami (1976:14) in Aji and Sirait (1984:28) states the type of planning can also be viewed in terms of the region or can be called spatial review. From this angle, the planning is carried out on a certain level, which means that resources are aimed at optimizing the area within that boundary. Business results of planning, allocated to the area. Here the planning is comprehensive, cross-sectoral and horizontal. Based on this understanding then spatial planning can be divided into:

1) National planning

The boundaries of this type of planning area are the borders of a particular country.

2) Local planning

This planning, as well as national planning, is concentrated within a certain area boundary. The nature and characteristics of planning are more or less the same as the national planning, the scope is much smaller, so it is easier to implement. Besides that regional planning can also acknowledge the existence of typical characteristic belonging to other area. In accordance with the growing development of science and the role of discipline specialization, then this type can be further divided into:

a) Urban planning



b) Rural area planning which each deals more deeply with the aspects of the city and the village, its relationships and its influence on other sub-systems within a broader system framework.

c. Planning in local development

Wahyudi (2006) on Wicaksono (2017:41) describes the classification of development planning processes in the regions, namely:

- 1) Political Planning is direct election of head of region will produce plan of development result of political process, specially is description of vision and mission in RPJM (Public choice theory of planning)
- 2) Technocratic Planning is planning done by a planner or an institution that has specialist expertise in a particular field.
- 3) Participatory planning is planning involving various elements of stakeholders who conduct joint deliberation in development planning deliberation.
- 4) Top-down and bottom-up planning

Top-down planning is when the main authority in planning is at higher institutions. While bottom-up planning is if the main authority in the planning is at a lower institution or form of proposals from the community that are accommodated in a planning document.



5. Planning Process

The process of preparing the plan whether it is long term, medium, and annual can be divided into three stages namely (Listyaningsih, 2014:114):

a. Performance evaluation

Performance evaluation of the implementation of the previous period development plan aims to obtain information on the capacity of the implementing agency, the quality of the previous plan, and to estimate the capacity of future performance achievements.

b. Planning creation

Planning creation consists of the following steps:

- 1) Preparation of a draft development plan by the planning agency and is rational, scientific, comprehensive, and measurable
- 2) Preparation of the draft work plan by government agencies in accordance with the authority with reference to the development plan
- 3) Deliberation of development planning
- 4) Preparation of final draft of development planning

c. Determination of planning

At this stage the plan is determined by the relevant parties, the highest policy makers and the people's representatives in a hearing to establish the legal basis for the development plan generated in the



second step. In this trial produced a legislation on national/regional development planning.

d. Control

Controlling the implementation of the plan is the authority and responsibility of the head of the institution/department.

6. Planning Development

In its development, the theory of planning cannot stand alone to respond to these unexpected events. Planning theory requires the contribution of other disciplines as observing capital as well as explanatory media, such as; Social sciences, mathematics, environment, civil engineering, architecture and others. The absorption of substance methods from other disciplines is often referred to as substantive theory or in planning theory known as theory in planning. While planning theory is called the theory of procedural (Sukowiyono and Mulyadi, 2014:162).

In practice, it should not be separated between theory of planning and theory in planning. It is hoped that the two will form a collaboration that Faludi (1973) on Sukowiyono and Mulyadi (2014:162) referred to as effective planning. The position of planning theory that is in the public domain forces this collaboration. However, an expert planner may not master the various disciplines in detail, he must be supported by other discipline experts. Even extreme, Faludi illustrates a clear relationship between the procedural theory and the substantive theory, as in the following figure.

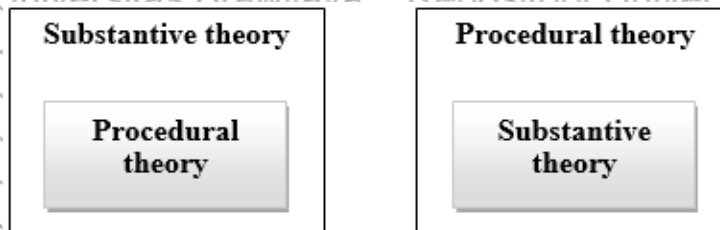


Figure 4. Relation of Substantive Theory and Procedural Theory

Source: Faludi (1973) on Sukowiyono and Mulyadi (2014:162)

The relationship as proposed by Faludi would actually obscure the position of planning as a scientific originality. The role of the procedural planning theory should have a larger portion in performing its functions, while the existence of substantive theory is expected as a support or interior of the existence of procedural planning theory. In practice, it is precisely the substantive theory that has a greater contribution through the analytical methods absorbed by the procedural planning theory. As an illustration can be seen in the following scheme.

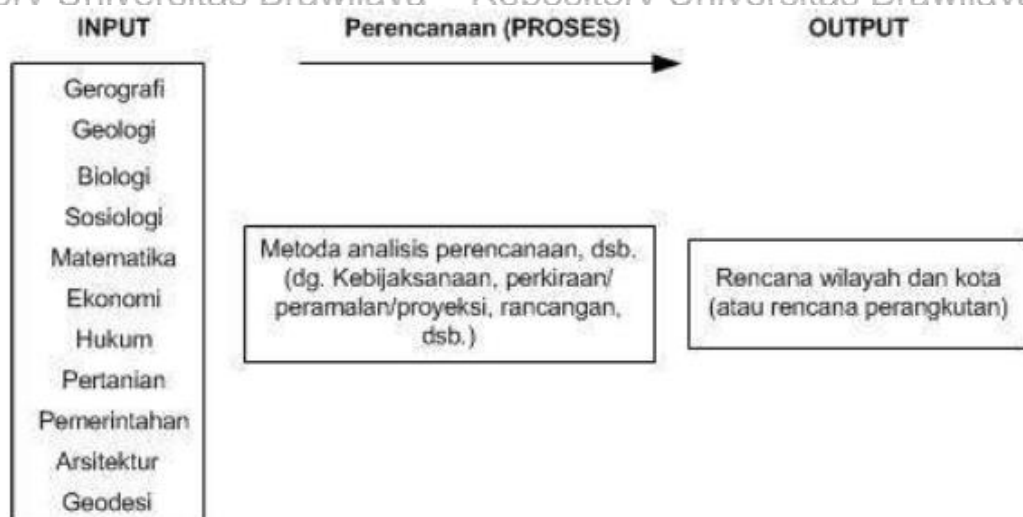


Figure 5. The Role of Theory in Planning on Planning Process

Source: Jayadinata (1997, 1986) on Sukowiyono and Mulyadi (2014:162)



The development of planning traditions as proposed by Friedmann, (1987) can be a feedback for his own planning theory to develop and strengthen his existence in shaping the originality of the theory. It must be admitted that the tradition developed by Friedmann derives from empirical conditions that are not necessarily compatible with the direction of development of planning theory. In addition, some of the traditions Friedmann proposes are casuistic and may not necessarily apply to different cases. In fact many opinions are in line with this thinking, although it does not give a strong reason to defend its argument. In the local context, certainly did not rule out the birth of empirical study that is more in line with socio-cultural conditions of a nation. It is more rational than adopting a theory that is not yet certain of its suitability.

KOTAKU program planning certainly requires other disciplines, especially the science of urban area planning and other engineering disciplines. The need for this discipline is related to infrastructure development in slums. Then with various discussions and deliberations were born output in the form of RPLP. This RPLP contains guidelines for implementation of KOTAKU program until 2019.

7. The Relation between Program and Planning

Program is a series of activities or set of actions to achieve goals. A program in achieving the goals will be structured by program planning (Agiati and Yolanda, 2017). Program planning is an advanced action after determining the organization's vision. Planning is very important for the

vision of the organization can be achieved in a planned and systematically.

Program planning is an action planning systematic implementation of the program, with the achievement of a particular goal in a period of leadership.

Thus, the work program, a program that is planned to be done systematically and measurably, with the achievement of a particular goal in a period of leadership in the organization. Program planning is made during one leadership period, because it must answer the expected performance when the leader performs the task of leading the organization.

G. Sustainable Development

1. Sustainable Development Concept

According to Burndtland Commission's brief definition about sustainable development cited on Kates et al. (2005:10) is "ability to make development sustainable-to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs". While The Johannesburg Declaration created:

"A collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development—economic development, social development and environmental protection—at local, national, regional and global levels."

From the above definition, writer can conclude that sustainable development is conscious and continuity activity to fulfill the needs by regarding toward environment. This attention to environmental issues in order to prepare for future needs, which still continue and also requires

energy. In addition to maintaining and without reducing the quality of existing

2. Sustainable Development Principle

Sustainable development is development efforts to meet the present and future generations to come. There are three principles that guide the sustainable development, among others, economic, environmental and social. Balance the relationship between the three principles in sustainable development can be seen in the picture below.

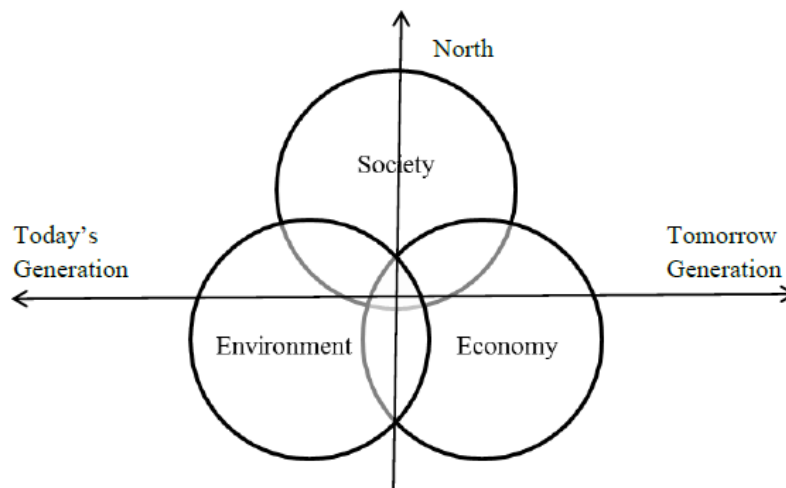


Figure 6. Sustainable Development Principle

Source: Sugandhy and Hakim (2009:22)

These three principles of sustainable development are explained by Asdak (2012: 40-41) as follows:

a. Economical Principle

The economical principle is to preserve or conserve natural resources so as not to suffer a setback when natural resources are



exploited. During this time of economic development is one of the causes of environmental damage. Therefore, the construction have to consider the environmental damage.

b. Environmental Principle

Environmental principles indispensable for the survival of human life because of determined by the availability and quality of the environment. Therefore, in all the activities that a man should keep the use of natural resources is still below the carrying capacity of the environment. Use of natural resources attempted within the limits in which the growth rate of natural resources is greater than the rate of utilization. Therefore, it is needed to build ecosystem conservation for people to live in harmony with the environment.

c. Social Principle

Stakeholders in exploiting natural resources must consider the aspect of equity and social justice. Sustainability of social systems can be achieved when community participation is high enough and executed systematically. For the realization of the social capital, then it takes the sustainability of social systems with active contribution from the public.

3. Sustainable Development Requirement

Sustainable development in practice there are several requirements that must be met, as it would be an error in the construction if one of the



conditions are not met. According to Hadi (2012:5) on Yanti (2016:30)

there are five requirements for sustainable development, include:

a. Construction was loaded with a value, in the sense that development should be reoriented to achieve ecological, social and economic.

b. Development requires careful planning and supervision at all levels.

c. Development requires qualitative growth of every individual and society.

d. It requires the understanding and support of all parties for the implementation of democratic decision.

e. Development requires an atmosphere that is open, honest and all those involved always obtain real-time information.

Under the terms of the sustainable development, sustainable development can be achieved by requiring the careful planning and supervision. Planning and supervision is supported by participation from all stakeholder. Especially for society because it is related to the continuity of life of society. So that in conducting development, taking into account the conservation principles.



H. KOTAKU Program

1. Definition of KOTAKU Program and Slum

KOTAKU program is implemented at the national program has become the "platform" or slums handling base that integrates a variety of resources and sources of funding, including from the central government, provincial, city/county, donors, private sector, communities and other stakeholders. KOTAKU program intends to build an integrated system for the handling of slums, where the local government to lead and collaborate with stakeholders in planning and implementation, as well as promoting community participation. KOTAKU program is expected to be "collaboration platform" that supports the handling area of the slum area of 38 431 hectares which carried out gradually throughout Indonesia through the development capacity of local governments and communities, institutional strengthening, planning, improvement of infrastructure and basic services at the municipal level and community, as well as assistance technical support in order to achieve RPJMN for 2015-2019, namely the alleviation of urban slums to 0 percent.

Based on Act No. 1 of 2011 on Housing and Region Settlement explained that the Slum is the neighborhood that is not habitable because of the irregularity of the building, the level of building density is high, and the quality of the buildings and facilities that are not eligible, whereas Housing Slum is a residential experience decline in the quality function as a shelter.



From the definition can be formulated characteristics of shantytowns and slums of the physical aspects as follows:

- a. An entity unit housing and settlements;
- b. The condition of the building is inadequate, irregular and has a high density;
- c. The condition of facilities and infrastructure are not eligible.

Especially for the field of creativity works, limitations of facilities and infrastructure are as follows:

- 1) Regularity building
- 2) The neighborhood street
- 3) Drainage Environment
- 4) Water/Drinking Supply
- 5) Waste Management
- 6) Wastewater Management
- 7) Security Fire and
- 8) Public Open Space.

The physical characteristics then became the basis for the formulation of criteria and indicators of slum symptoms in the process of identifying the location shantytowns and slums. In addition to physical characteristics, non-physical characteristics also need to be identified in order to complete slum caused by non-physical aspects such as the behavior of people, living certainty, business certainty, etc. The program's objectives are to improve access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slum areas to support the

realization of livable, productive and sustainable urban settlements. The objectives are achieved through the following objectives:

- a. The decline in total area of slums became 0 Ha
- b. The establishment of the Working Group for Housing and Settlement Region (*Pokja* PKP) at district/city level in the handling of slums functioning properly
- c. Establishment plan slum handling municipal/district level and community-level institutionalized through the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD)
- d. Increased income of Low-Income Communities (MBR) through the provision of infrastructure and improving the livelihood of the people to support the prevention and improving the quality of slum area and
- e. The implementation of common rules as an effort to change behavior of clean and healthy communities and slum prevention.

2. KOTAKU Program Strategy

KOTAKU Program strategy is divided into two kinds, those are:

- a. Basic Strategy
Collaboration all development actors in the handling of the slums.
- b. Operational Strategy

Operational strategies in the administration of the program are as follows:

- 1) Organize handling slum prevention and slum through quality improvement of slums
- 2) Increase capacity and develop institutional able to collaborate and build networks handling rundown from the central level to the community level
- 3) Apply participatory planning and budgeting with integrated multi-sector and multi-actor
- 4) Ensure rundown response plan included in the agenda of Regional Development Plan and other formal planning
- 5) Facilitate collaboration in the use of product data and the existing plan, included in the agreed baseline (baseline) settlement that will hold on together in the planning and control
- 6) Improve access to basic services environment that is integrated with the city system;
- 7) Develop local economies as a means of enhancing sustainable livelihoods
- 8) Advocacy certainty of living for low income people to all the key players and
- 9) Facilitate changes in attitudes and behavior of the stakeholders in order to keep neighborhoods livable and sustainable.



3. Stage of KOTAKU Program

The implementation of the program consists of preparation, planning, implementation and sustainability. All stages are a collaborative medium between the regency/ city government and the community and others, which will be briefly described in this guidance sub-section along with the outcomes and forms of collaboration with the central and provincial levels. While detailed methods for each of the city and community level stages are discussed in the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Municipal Level Program and the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Community Level Program.

a. Preparation Stage

This phase is the first step in building collaboration, aligning the vision and mission to be achieved within five years, understanding of slums and why dealing with slums.

b. Planning Stage

This stage is an important step in using the same data source and information from the consolidated data of various sectors and actors related to settlements and housing. Therefore the planning stage is a key process in developing joint problem solving and building stakeholder commitment in the handling of slum settlements through the preparation of slum handling and prevention plans.

c. Implementation Stage

Implementation phase of both social activities, economic activities and infrastructure activities occur within regency/city in accordance with the planning arranged in the document plan of handling slum in regency/city and level planning at village/*kelurahan* that has been authorized by the authorities. Activities undertaken are the activities listed in the annual plan and are priority activities handling both the scale of the city and the scale of the environment that has been coordinated previously.

d. Sustainability Stage

This stage of sustainability is defined as the stage after the implementation of the field is carried out, although it can not happen by itself, but must be pursued from the beginning of the process of preparation, planning and implementation stage in which there are stages of monitoring and evaluation.

4. KOTAKU Program based on Sustainable Development Principle

Every activity funded by KOTAKU should be implemented in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, including environmental, social, cultural and economic considerations, as set out in applicable laws and regulations. The KOTAKU program is implemented with reference to the document "Environmental and Social Management Framework of National Slum Upgrading Program (NSUP)". The principles



of Environmental and Social Management to be implemented are as follows.

a. Basic Principles

- 1) Project activities should avoid, and inevitably, minimize negative environmental and social impacts, including land and Indigenous Peoples (MHA) affected by the project, and municipalities should explore design alternatives to minimize the negative impacts
- 2) Project activities should be in accordance with the Spatial / City Planning Plan and avoid any protected areas designated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- 3) Any project activities that have the potential to cause adverse environmental and social impacts should be accompanied by a plan to mitigate those impacts.
- 4) Each project activity should avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement, negative impacts on the environment and Indigenous Peoples. If negative impacts are inevitable, the Project shall prepare the Project Activity design in accordance with recommendations for environmental management, land acquisition and resettlement of Project Affected Persons and the management of Indigenous and Tribal People. If not done



then must identify an alternative location for Project Activity.

- 5) Environmental management, land acquisition and resettlement of Project Affected Persons, and the management of indigenous and tribal peoples shall be conducted on the basis of principles of transparency, public participation and consultation with the Project Affected Persons using sufficient information provided at the earliest possible time, without coercion/pressure, and involving relevant stakeholders, not limited to Local Government, but also from local NGOs, academic institutions, and the general public.

b. Specific Principles

- 1) Management of the environment
- 2) Management of Heritage Objects
- 3) Land Procurement and Resettlement
- 4) Indigenous People's Management (MHA)
- 5) Disaster Risk Management
- 6) Wood Utilization

I. Theoretical Framework

Public administration as the major course of writer is very important as a based principle to analyze this thesis. Public administration that is already defined



by the writer is related to the government teamwork to achieve the goal especially for giving services to the society. Accordance with this thesis, KOTAKU Program is a product of government effort to eradicating slum till 0 Ha in 2019, in order to the citizen have better life.

KOTAKU program as a product of public policy in the form of program have the legal basis or grant policy as derivation of program. This legal basis may be different from one region to another. It depends on the condition and situation of each region. Planning in KOTAKU program must be conducted precisely, because it spend much money and other resources. Moreover this program have long period in order to maintain healthy settlement far from any slum.

Malang as one of city appointed by central government to conduct KOTAKU Program already planned the target of eradicating slum in its region. One of *kelurahan* in Malang that belonging to slum area is *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*. Implementation of KOTAKU program for *Kelurahan Jodipan* is planned to complete its target in 2019. So now *Kelurahan Jodipan* is still planning KOTAKU program which is realized in the form of Environmental Management Plan (RPLP) specifically *Kelurahan Jodipan*. KOTAKU program planning must also take into account the principle of sustainable development. So that the slums can be completely lost and not become a time bomb in the future.

Source: Processed by writer (2017)



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

The type of research used in this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach. Descriptive research is a type of research that provides a description or description of a situation as clear as possible without any treatment of the object under study (Sugiyono, 2012:205 on Yanti, 2016:43). Thus, this study provides a precise description and describe in detail related to the problem planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan in achieving sustainable development.

Research with qualitative approach emphasizes on analytical process from thinking framework inductively that related to observed phenomenon relationship, and always use logical science. According to Flick (2002) on Gunawan (2014:81) qualitative approach is specific relevance to the study of social relations, owing to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds. This method is used to observe and understand subject and object of research including human or institution based on real situation. While according to Bogdan and Taylor (1990) on Gunawan (2014:82) qualitative approach is research procedure that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken word from the observed sample behavior holistically. So that, sample is forbidden to be isolated from variable and hypotheses, otherwise is seen as the part of unity that cannot be separated. From above case, writer want to conduct research in a real nature by using qu-

alitative approach, in order to get natural and comprehensive data based on the fact and the data is not the result from manipulation whereas there is no element or another controlled variable.

This research indicates a problem in the planning process of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*. In this thesis describe the problems that occur in the planning process and stakeholders involved in the KOTAKU Program. So that later will be seen the factors both the supporters and obstacles in planning KOTAKU program to realize sustainable development.

B. Research Focuses

Research focus is the boundary problem conducted by writer in qualitative research containing subject matter which is still general (Sugiyono, 2012:207 on Yanti, 2016:44). In qualitative research, determining the focus of the proposal is based on the degree of novelty of information to be gained from the situation in the field. The newness of information that could be an attempt to understand more broadly and deeply about social situations.

Limitation on focus is very important in determining the boundaries of research that will be done so that it will clarify the boundary and also sharpens understanding. Therefore, regarding to the topic planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing* then focuses of this research are:



1. Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*)

a. Preparation Stage

b. Planning Stage

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*)

a. Internal

1) Supporting Factors

a) Mutual Cooperation Value

b) Synergy between TIPP, BKM, and *Faskel*

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) Ignorance from some local community

b) Less commitment from TIPP member

b. External

1) Supporting Factors

a) There is monitoring from DJCK and World Bank

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) Central government's commitment is still lacking

b) Policy Unsuitability



C. Research Location and Sites

The research location is a place where writers conducted research. This research took place at *Kelurahan* Jodipan, *Kecamatan* Blimbing, Malang City.

The reason why writer chose Malang is according to Sutiaji on Thoriq (2016), Malang become national pilot project of KOTAKU program. Then the chosen of Jodipan is because of this *kelurahan* become one of slum area priority based on Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2014 concerning Development Plan and Development Settlement of Malang City year 2014-2034.

The research site is real place where writer doing research to obtain data and information relating to the investigated matter. The sites of this research was BARENLITBANG of Malang City, Coordinator team of KOTA Malang City, BKM and TIPP of *Kelurahan* Jodipan. These sites are agency directly related to planning of KOTAKU program, and has authority to formulate, implement, and evaluate this kind of policy.

D. Types and Sources of Data

The data will be used in this research are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

According to Umi (2008:98), primary data is the original and first source data in the form of compilation or files. According to Lofland and Lofland (1984:47) on Moleong (2014:157):

Primary data sources in qualitative research is words, and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others. Recording primary data sources through interviews or participant



observation is the result of the combined efforts of viewing, listening, and asking. Which of these three dominant activity, will obviously vary from one moment to another and from one situation to another.

Primary data is data taken by interviewing someone who become the object of research or person in charge. Writer uses snowball sampling as it is often used in qualitative sociological research. It is well suited for a number of research purposes and is particularly applicable when the focus of study is on a sensitive issue, possibly concerning a relatively private matter, and thus requires the knowledge of insiders to locate people for study (Biernacki and Waldorf, 1981:141). According to Wahyuni (2015:34), this type of sampling techniques works like chain referral. After observing the initial subject, the researcher asks for assistance from the subject to help identify people with a similar trait of interest. Related to planning of KOTAKU Program in achieving sustainable development study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*, the sources are as follow:

- a. Mr. Pandu Zanuar as City Planning staff of BARENLITBANG Malang City
- b. Mr. Winardi as Head of Coordinator Team (KORKOT) of Malang City
- c. Mr. Tri Binta as team leader of group facilitation from KORKOT for *Kelurahan Jodipan*
- d. Mr. Sullivan as secretary of BKM *Kelurahan Jodipan*
- e. Mr. Ikrom as member of BKM *Kelurahan Jodipan*
- f. Mrs. Supriatin as member of TIPP *Kelurahan Jodipan*

g. Mr. Chairul Khafid as member of TIPP *Kelurahan* Jodipan

2. Secondary Data

According to Sugiyono (2012:62) on Sudibyo (2016:49), secondary data is data that does not directly provide data to researchers, such research should be through other people or searching through documents. While Moleong (2014:159) said that although it is said that the source beyond words and actions are second source, obviously it cannot be ignored. In term sources of data, additional material derived from written sources can be divided into source from books and journals, archives, personal documents, and official documents.

Data in this thesis are obtained from BARENLITBANG, KORKOT of Malang City, office of *Kelurahan* Jodipan, BKM, and TIPP. Those data are material and principle of KOTAKU Program, regulation for implementing KOTAKU Program in Malang City, organizational structure, *Kelurahan* Jodipan profile, RPLP of *Kelurahan* Jodipan, and video profile of TIPP. Those data in the form of soft and hard file.

Sources of the data referred to this research is a form of observation of events, secondary data such as documents both in archive or soft file, and interview a person to obtain data and information required in accordance with the research focuses that has been set. Sources of data in this study are:

- a. Document in the form of archive and soft file that needed while conducting a research in BARENLITBANG, KORKOT of Malang City, office of *Kelurahan* Jodipan, BKM, and TIPP.



- b. People or group that involve in planning of KOTAKU Program at
Kelurahan Jodipan

E. Data Collection Technique

Data of qualitative research is gotten by source of data using data collection technique that can be categorized as two methods. Those are interactive and non-interactive methods (Mantja, 2007:52 on Gunawan, 2014:142). Interactive methods included of interview and participated observation, while non-interactive methods included non-participated observation also analyzing document and archives. On this thesis writer use both of the method because in qualitative research, data collection must considering many aspect. Such as using multisource as evidence, creating standard data of case study, organizing and coordination collected data, the last is keeping a series of evidence in order can be traced from those evidence (Gunawan, 2014:142-143). Writer use this kind techniques of collecting data.

1. Observation

Observation is conscious action conducted systematically to analyze social phenomenon and psychological symptoms and then recorded as a source of data. The purpose of observation is understand the characteristic and the significant relation about people attitude and complexity social phenomenon on such pattern. So the researcher involved directly on observing the object (Creswell, 2012:267 on Yanti, 2016:50).



In this thesis, the researcher recorded and noted activities in the research site. Observation point is at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. While researcher conducted research, there is no specific activity in planning of KOTAKU program.

2. Interview

Interview is data collection techniques used by writer to obtain oral testimonies through conversation and came face to face with people who can provide information on research. Writer try to get perception, attitude and thinking framework relevance to the focus of research. In this thesis, writer use structured interview. According to Gunawan (2014:162), structured interview is used when the information that will conduct by researcher is fixed. Structured interview process use written interview guideline that contains many question asking to the interviewee. The writer proposed interview guideline before conducting research. While conducting research, the researcher took around sixty minutes.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a method used to record real information such as documents, notes, and written reports that relevant to the purpose of research. Besides that, taking pictures during the research process are also to be as supporting data and evidence of the reality on the field. According to Sugiyono (2005:83) on Gunawan (2014:179) document study is completion of data collection techniques on qualitative research. The credibility of research will rise if involving and using document study. In this thesis,



researcher conducted documentation by capturing image while interview.

Related to KOTAKU program, researcher asked to interviewee the result of documentation while planning of KOTAKU program.

F. Research Instrument

The research instrument is a tool used to obtain or collect data in order to solve problems and achieve the research objectives. According Sugiyono (2011: 222) on Putra (2014:62) states that qualitative research instrument is a person or a human instrument, the researcher itself. Qualitative researcher as a human instrument, serves to fix the research focus, selecting informants as a source of data, collecting data, assessing data quality, analysis of data, interpret the data and make conclusions on everything. To be able being an instrument, researcher must provision the theory and extensive knowledge so that can ask, analyze, photograph and constructing social situation under research becomes more clear and meaningful. The instruments used in this study are:

1. Researcher using the five senses to see, observe and feel the events exists in the field, especially related to the focus of research. Directly go to the field to collect data on what will be observed.
2. Interview guide, a list of question to be asked to obtain the data in order to complete the research
3. Field note, used to record what is heard, seen experienced and thought out in the framework of data collection in the field.



4. Mobile phone, used to record conversation with interviewee because of the limitation of writer to catch all of information from interviewee.
5. Stationary, this tool is useful for helping writer to collecting data both orally and written form.

G. Analysis of Data

Qualitative data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure, and meaning to the mass of collected data. It is a messy, ambiguous, time consuming, creative, and fascinating process. It does not proceed in a linear fashion, it is not neat. Qualitative data analysis is a search for general statements about relationships among categories of data (Marshall and Rossman, 1990:11 on Wahyuni, 2015:165). Data are broken down into discrete part, closely examined, compared for similarities and differences, and question are asked about the phenomena as reflected in the data. Through this process, one's own and other's assumption about phenomena are questioned or explored, leading to new discoveries.

Research with full of data will be nothing if those data does not arranged in good order. So it is very important to work with data, organize data, selecting data into good order, synthesis data, find the pattern, finding the important one, and decide what part can tell to the other (Bogdan and Biklen (1982) on Moleong, 2011:248). In this research, researcher use Robert K. Yin's method.

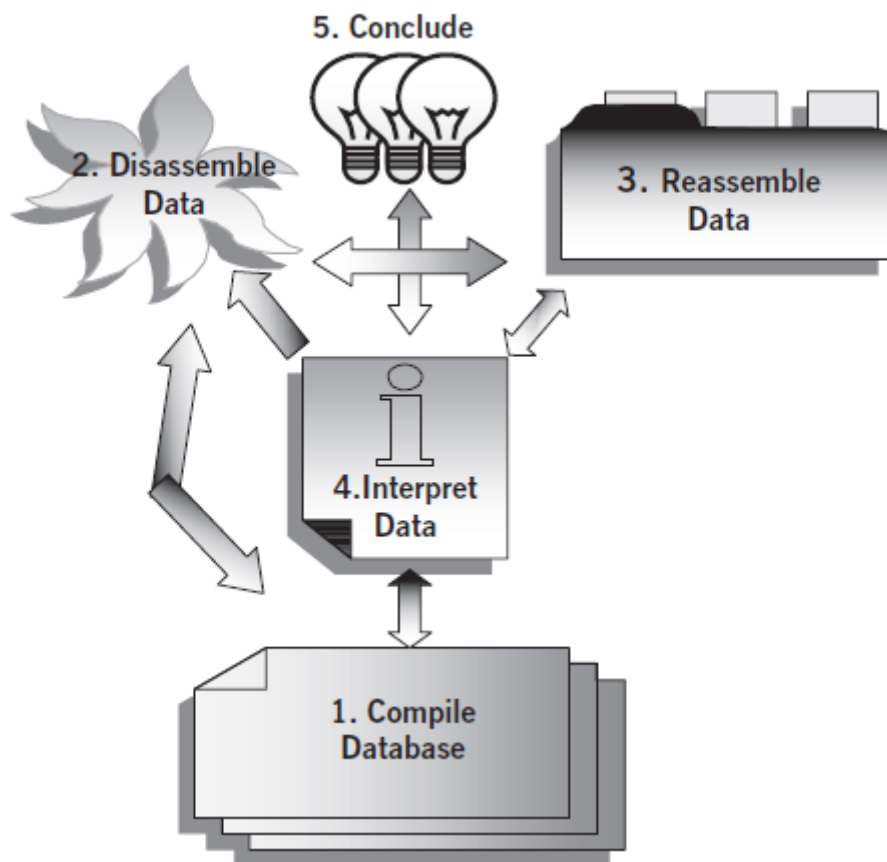


Figure 1. Five Phases of Analysis and the Interaction

Source: Yin (2011:178)

1. Compiling Database

Analysis begins by compiling and sorting the field notes amassed from fieldwork and other data collection. It means putting data in some order. Then finished compilation might be considered as database. Although researcher does not use formal label “database”, but anyone who has successfully completed a qualitative research study will likely have undertaken some kind of organizing effort and will have creates a usable data (Yin, 2011:182). Researcher sorted all of data that gotten from field,



those are from interview, observation and documentation related to the KOTAKU program at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing.

2. Disassemble Data

The second phase is breaking down compiled data into smaller fragments or pieces, which may be considered as disassembling procedure. The procedure may (but does not have to) be accompanied by assigning new labels, or “codes”, to the fragments or pieces. The disassembling procedure in this research is related to this research focuses. Researcher coding compiled data in three codes, those are planning process, sustainable development, also supporting and inhibiting factors on KOTAKU Program.

3. Reassemble Data

Then it followed by using substantive theme (or even codes or cluster of codes) to reorganize the disassembled fragments or pieces into different groupings and sequences than might have been in the original notes. This third phase may be considered as reassembling procedures. Grouping selected by researcher is planning element, planning process and its impact toward the aspect of sustainable development, also internal and external factor that support nor inhibit in planning of KOTAKU program.

4. Interpret Data

The fourth phase involves using reassembled material to create new narrative by accompanying relevant table and figures, which become the key analytical portion of draft manuscript. The fourth phase may be considered as one of interpreting the reassembled data. In this phase,

researcher interpret by using theory as guidance related to planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development.

5. Conclude

The fifth and final phase considered as concluding. It called drawing conclusion from entire study. In this phase researcher draw conclusion related to all cycle of data analysis in planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*.



CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. General Data Display

1. General Overview of Malang City

a. Geographical and Administrative Situation of Malang City

Malang city is geographically located 90 KM south of Surabaya City. Its high location makes the city has a cooler temperature. Malang is a city that is experiencing rapid development both economy and education. Malang City which is located at an altitude between 440-667 meters above sea level, is one of the 1st tourist destination in East Java due to its natural and climate potential. Its location which is in the middle of Malang Regency region is astronomically located at 112.06° - 112.07° East Longitude and 7.06° - 8.02° South Latitude, with boundaries as follows:

- 1) North: *Kecamatan* Singosari and *Kecamatan* Karangploso, Malang Regency
- 2) East: *Kecamatan* Pakis and *Kecamatan* Tumpang, Malang Regency
- 3) South: *Kecamatan* Tajinan and *Kecamatan* Pakisaji, Malang Regency
- 4) West: *Kecamatan* Wagir and *Kecamatan* Dau, Malang Regency



Also surrounded by mountains:

- 1) Mount Arjuna in north
- 2) Mount Semeru in east
- 3) Mount Kawi and Mount Panderman in west
- 4) Mount Kelud in south

Division administrative regions in Malang City are as follow:

- 1) *Kecamatan Klojen* : 11 *Kelurahan*, 89 RW, 675 RT
- 2) *Kecamatan Blimbing* : 11 *Kelurahan*, 127 RW, 914 RT
- 3) *Kecamatan Kedungkandang*: 12 *Kelurahan*, 14 RW, 859 RT
- 4) *Kecamatan Sukun* : 11 *Kelurahan*, 94 RW, 862 RT
- 5) *Kecamatan Lowokwaru*: 12 *Kelurahan*, 120 RW, 771 RT

While the population of Malang City based on the beginning of 2016 based on population data registered at the Department of Population and Civil Registry of Malang (*DISPENDUKCAPIL*) as many as 883,810 people spread in 5 *Kecamatan*, 57 *Kelurahan*, 544 RW and 4,081 RT. As shown by the following picture:

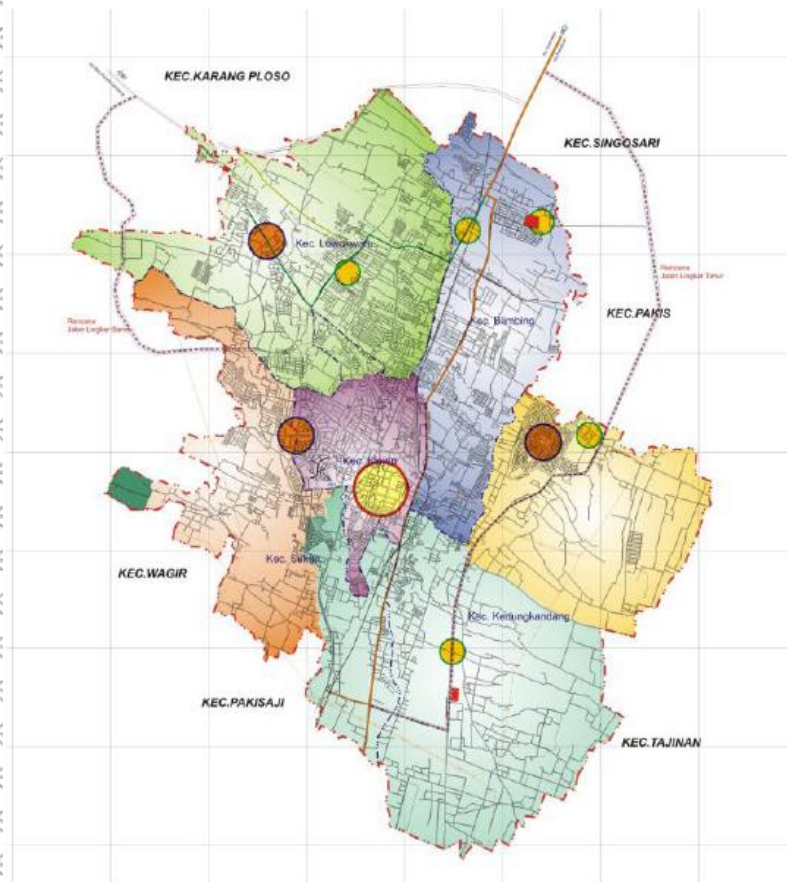


Figure 1. Map of Malang City

Source: RPJMD of Malang City 2013-2018 (2014)

b. Population

The population of Malang City as of December 31, 2016 was 895,387 people, consisting of foreign citizens of 1,108 people and Indonesian citizens amounting to 894,278 people spread in 5 *kecamatan*, compared to the previous year there was an increase of population around 13,593 inhabitants. *Kelurahan* with the largest population is Kedungkandang with 208,979 people which is divided into 63,580 Head of Family (KK), while *Kecamatan* Klojen is the



district with the least population of 110,136 people divided into 35,739 families, as the following table:

Table 1. Population of Malang City in Each *Kecamatan* till December 31 2006

No	<i>Kecamatan</i>	Population	Percentage over Residents Number	Total KK
1.	Kedungkandang	208.979	23	63.580
2.	Sukun	206.612	23	64.154
3.	Klojen	110.136	12	35.739
4.	Blimbing	196.847	22	61.278
5.	Lowokwaru	172.813	19	53.676
	Total	895.387	100	278.427

Source: LAKIP of Malang City (2016:5)

In terms of population density, *Kecamatan* Klojen is the most densely populated area, while Kedungkandang becomes the lowest density of population as shown in the table below:

Table 2. Malang Population Density in Each *Kecamatan* till December 31 2016

No	<i>Kecamatan</i>	Population	Area Width	Population Density
1.	Kedungkandang	208.979	39,89	5.239
2.	Sukun	206.612	20,97	9.853
3.	Klojen	110.136	8,83	12.473
4.	Blimbing	196.847	17,77	11.077
5.	Lowokwaru	172.813	22,60	7.647
	Total	895.387	110,06	8.135

Source: LAKIP of Malang City (2016:6)



2. General Overview of Kelurahan Jodipan

a. Administrative Area Division

Administratively Kelurahan Jodipan is one of the existing urban village in Kecamatan Blimbing of Malang, East Java Province, with area of 49,35 Ha and divided into 8 RW and 85 RT.

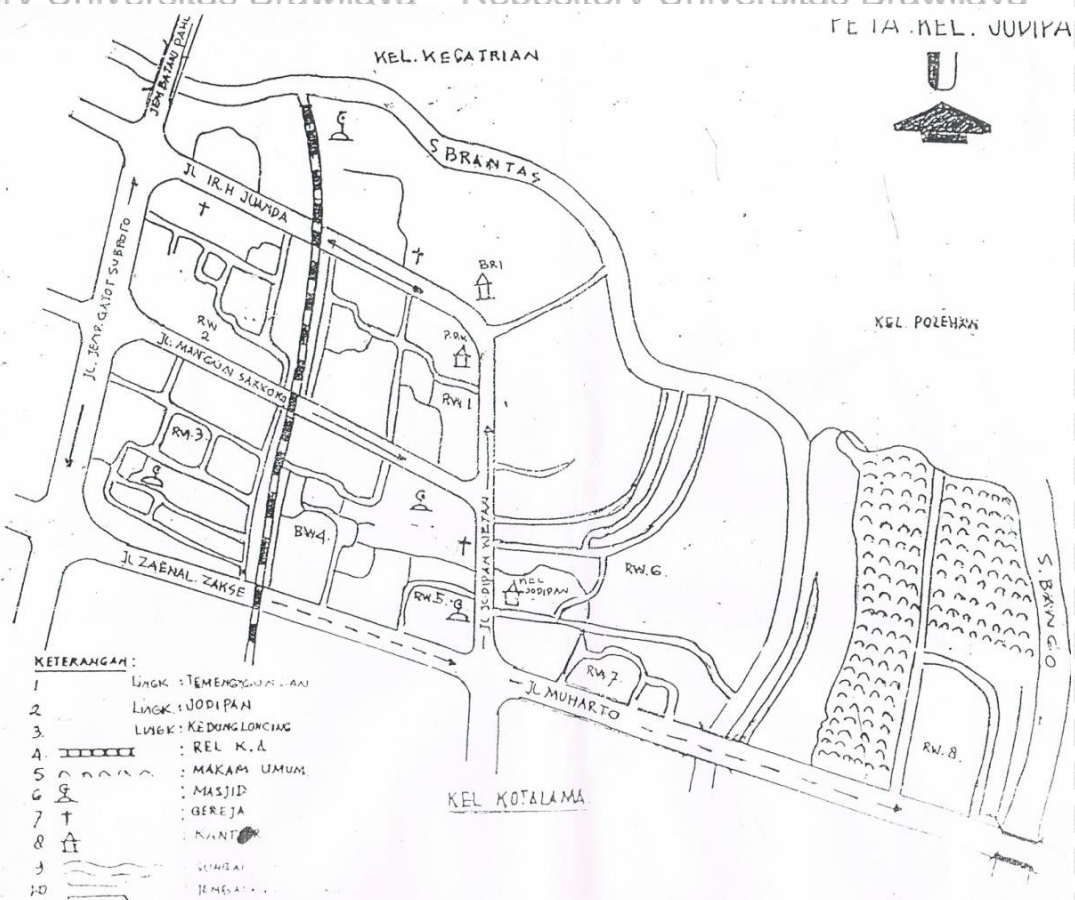


Figure 2. Map of Kelurahan Jodipan

Source: Kelurahan Jodipan Office's Documentation, 2017



The map shown above is the Land Use Analysis Map owned by *Kelurahan Jodipan*. The administrative boundaries for *Kelurahan Jodipan* are as in the table below.

Table 3. *Kelurahan Jodipan* Border

No	Direction	<i>Kelurahan</i> Border
1.	North	<i>Kelurahan Kesatrian</i> and <i>Kelurahan Polehan</i> , <i>Kecamatan Blimbing</i>
2.	South	<i>Kelurahan Kotalama</i> , <i>Kecamatan Kedungkandang</i>
3.	West	<i>Kelurahan Sukoharjo</i> , <i>Kecamatan Blimbing</i>
4.	East	<i>Kelurahan Kedungkandang</i> , <i>Kecamatan Blimbing</i>

Source: *Kelurahan Jodipan* Office's Documentation, 2017

The total area of *Kelurahan Jodipan* is 49.35 Ha, with the division of area and administrative area for each RW identified in *Jodipan Urban Government*. The division of this region is based on the area and the number of RT at *Kelurahan Jodipan*, *Kecamatan Blimbing* of Malang City which is adjusted to the sequence from RW 01 to RW 08. The division of area at *Kelurahan Jodipan* as shown in table below:

Table 4. Administrative Division of *Kelurahan Jodipan*

No	RW	Area Width	RT
1.	I	5,30	10
2.	II	5,50	9
3.	III	4,61	8
4.	IV	4,90	9
5.	V	6,40	10
6.	VI	9,87	17
7.	VII	9,29	16
8.	VIII	3,48	6
	TOTAL	49,35	85

Source: *Kelurahan Jodipan* Office's Documentation, 2017



Kelurahan Jodipan is located at an altitude of meters above sea level, with sloping conditions and terrain that has an average air temperature ranging between 26°-33°C. *Kelurahan* Jodipan has flat topography passed by Brantas River and railroad tracks.

b. Population

Kelurahan Jodipan is a densely populated area with an area of 49.35 and a population of 11,974 inhabitants. In general the description of the Population Density at *Kelurahan* Jodipan can be seen in the table below:

Table 5. Population Density at *Kelurahan* Jodipan

No	RW	Area Width	Citizen		Total Population	Population Density
			L	P		
1.	I	5,30	921	898	1819	343,2
2.	II	5,50	824	467	1291	234,7
3.	III	4,61	432	439	871	188,9
4.	IV	4,90	611	1194	1805	368,3
5.	V	3,40	342	338	680	200
6.	VI	9,87	1109	1048	2157	218,4
7.	VII	7,29	1126	1055	2181	299,2
8.	VIII	6,48	586	584	1170	180,6
	TOTAL	49,35	5951	6023	11.974	242,63

Source: *Kelurahan* Jodipan Office's Documentation, 2017

3. General Overview of BARENLITBANG of Malang City

a. Vision, Mission, and Objective

Vision : Realizing Sustainable Development Planning for the sake of community welfare.

Mission :



- 1) Improve environmental development planning
- 2) Increasing the growth of the economy of Malang is evenly distributed, as the motor of economic growth in the surrounding region.
- 3) Develop urban development planning through the preparation of Urban Development Plan through the preparation of Medium Term Development Plan Area as well as preparation of other regional development planning documents and the preparation of spatial planning region refers to the results of research and potential database of the region.
- 4) Achieve excellent public services

Objective :

- 1) Provide an adequate development plan.
- 2) City spatial arrangement and control.
- 3) Improving the Regional Economy.
- 4) Improving people's welfare.
- 5) Produce city development and spatial planning documents and other supporting documents.
- 6) Developing reports on city development results.
- 7) Realizing administrative services.



b. Task and Function

Task :

Develop and implement regional policies in the field of regional development planning.

Function :

- 1) Formulation of technical policy in the field of regional development planning;
- 2) Preparation of planning and implementation of programs in the field of regional development planning;
- 3) Preparation and formulation of KU-APBD, KU-PAPBD, PPAS, and PPAS Changes; Preparation and preparation of RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD;
- 4) Preparation and formulation of RTRW and RDTRK;
- 5) Programming and formulation of operational policies on research and development;
- 6) Implementation of research and development;
- 7) Implementation of HDI measurement;
- 8) Coordinating research and conducting research cooperation with other research institutions;
- 9) Preparation of materials in order to publish the results of research and development;



10) Maintenance of the results of research and development and the preparation of statistics of the development of research and development;

11) Coordinating the planning, implementation and control of development;

12) Implementation of cooperation between regional development planning and between regions with domestic and foreign private sector;

13) Implementation of interagency cooperation to develop statistics;

14) Implementation of data management and development information;

15) Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of development planning implementation;

16) Coordinating the drafting of RENSTRA and RENJA of Regional Device as the material of RKPD preparation;

17) The implementation of criminal investigation of violations in the field of regional development planning in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;

18) Implementation of the purchase/procurement or construction of tangible fixed assets to be used in the context of the implementation of basic tasks and functions;



19) Implementation of the maintenance of local property used in the framework of the implementation of basic tasks and functions;

20) Implementation of policies on the management of regional property under their control;

21) Preparation and implementation of SP and SOP;

22) The implementation of SKM and / or the implementation of collecting customer opinions periodically to improve the quality of services;

23) Management of public complaints in the field of development planning;

24) Delivery of development result data and other information related to public services on a regular basis through the website of the Regional Government;

25) General administrative management includes programming, management, administration, finance, personnel, household, equipment, public relations, literature and archives;

26) Empowerment and fostering functional positions;

27) Evaluating and reporting the implementation of basic tasks and functions; and

28) The implementation of other functions provided by the Mayor in accordance with the main task.



c. Infrastructure and Regional Development Sector

1) Task

The City Planning Division performs the main task of urban planning.

2) Organizational Structure

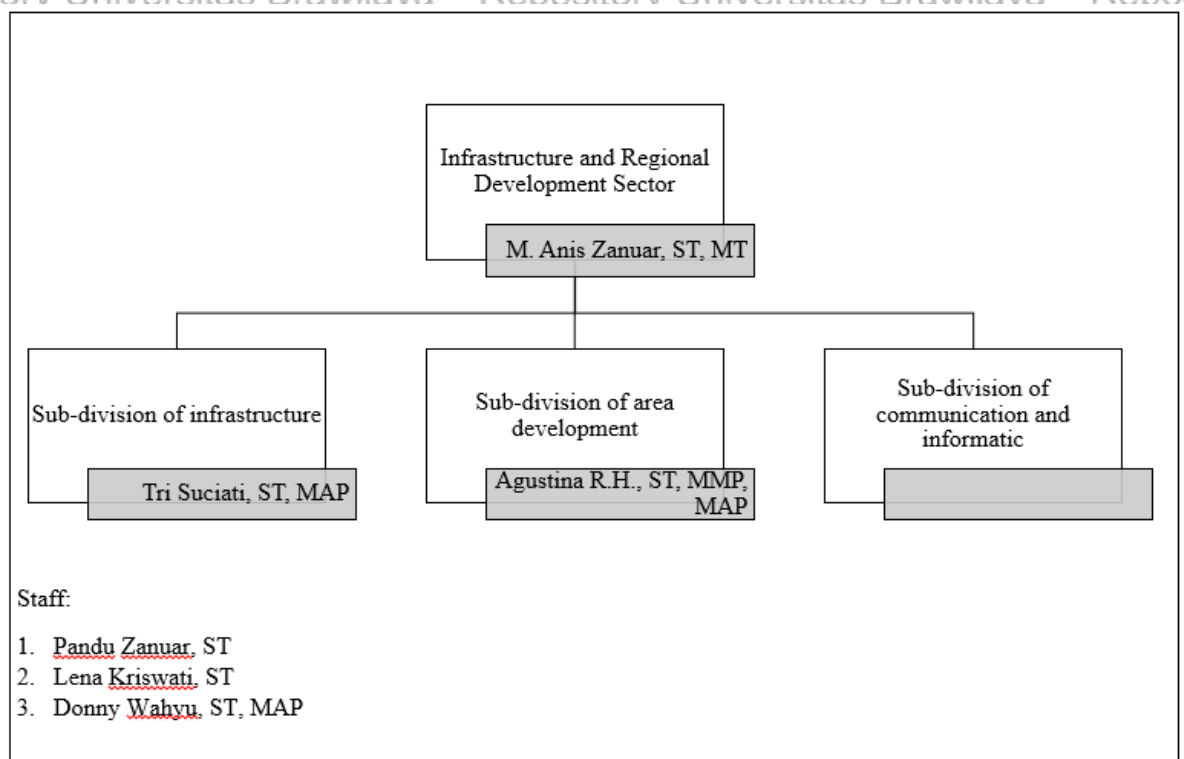


Figure 3. Organizational Structure of Infrastructure and Regional Development Sector

Source: Processed by writer (2017)

3) Function

a) Formulation and implementation of technical policy in the field of urban planning;



- b) Data collection and processing in the framework of the technical planning of urban planning;
- c) Preparation of planning and implementation of programs in the field of urban planning;
- d) Preparation of the master plan of the city;
- e) Preparation of Spatial Planning (RTRW);
- f) Strategic Area Spatial Planning (RTRKS);
- g) Preparation of Urban Spatial Detail Plan (RDTRK) as operational guideline for spatial use;
- h) Preparation of Building and Environmental Management Plan (RTBL);
- i) Preparation of management and institutional development guidelines for regional and regional development;
- j) To formulate guidance on the implementation of regional development;
- k) Preparation of master plan of urban infrastructure and facilities;
- l) Strategic area development, prioritization, rapid growth and mainstay of the city;
- m) Preparation of implementation guidelines for the harmony of urban development;

- n) Preparation of implementation guidelines for the management of urban areas and environments;
- o) Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of urban spatial planning and control;
- p) Preparation of implementation guidelines for urban infrastructure development and facilities;
- q) Preparation of guidelines and standards for spatial planning and urban infrastructure and facilities;
- r) Implementation of data management and information on spatial planning, urban infrastructure and facilities;
- s) Preparation of management and institutional development guidelines for urban area development;
- t) Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of development of regional development, urban infrastructure and facilities;
- u) Preparation of coordination materials planning, implementation, and control of spatial planning;
- v) Preparation of planning coordination materials and implementation of urban infrastructure development and advice;
- w) Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities (PSU);



x) Facilitation of Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities (PSU) receipt;

y) Provide consultation on spatial planning and development of urban infrastructure and facilities;

z) To facilitate and coordinate technical cooperation of spatial planning and development of urban infrastructure and facilities between regions and between regions with private sector, domestic and foreign;

aa) Providing consultation, guidance and supervision of technical cooperation of development planning in spatial planning between *kecamatan/kelurahan* and between *kecamatan/kelurahan* with private, domestic and foreign;

bb) Providing consultation, guidance and supervision of technical cooperation of development planning in spatial planning between *kecamatan/kelurahan* and between *kecamatan/kelurahan* with domestic and foreign private sector;

cc) Providing consultation, guidance and supervision on management of urban areas and environments;

dd) Providing consultation, guidance and supervision of the harmony of urban development;



4. General Overview of KORKOT of Malang City

a. Definition

KORKOT team at City/Regency level make synergy efforts, collaborate, mutual contribution among multi stakeholders at city level both NGOs, NGOs, People, Town Observers and City Government itself in building the city. So that can accelerate the development process and more focused on the planning at the city level, not overlapping, especially in the sector that will become the target of the Program KOTAKU Housing and Settlements. The roles of team KORKOT are:

- 1) Facilitate local governments and communities for security policy during the preparation, implementation and monitoring stages;
- 2) Prepare security training materials for city level stakeholders;
- 3) Conducting socialization related to environmental and social safeguards;
- 4) Monitor compliance with environmental and social safeguards through web-based monitoring systems at the city level;
- 5) Evaluate compliance with environmental and social safeguards at the city level



b. Organizational Structure

The city coordinator team/KORKOT has some job fragmentation with different tasks and functions. Below the division of positions and functions in KORKOT:

1) KORKOT's Assistant (Askot)

KORKOT's assistant will play a role in assisting KORKOT controlling KOTAKU activities in the region.

Therefore, one of the responsibilities of KORKOT's assistant is to ensure the effective implementation of the tasks of the facilitator team in raising public awareness of poverty reduction efforts, community development and the objectives and objectives of KOTAKU implementation and maximizing community participation. KORKOT's Assistant is directly responsible for carrying out work planning activities, monitoring, investigating, reporting, conducting joint activities with facilitator teams located in the region, to ensure that community activities are in accordance with the goals and objectives of the KOTAKU program.

2) Facilitator Team

The roles of facilitator team are:

- a) Coordinate regularly with *kecamatan*, *kelurahan*/village government, BKM/LKM,



TIPP and TAPP, and communities related to the implementation of activities;

b) Provide technical assistance and control to *kecamatan* and or *kelurahan* governments and communities;

c) Assisting the community in the *kelurahan* / village to carry out all stages of KOTAKU activities;

d) Ensuring the entire implementation of KOTAKU at the level

e) Provide village services with good quality and in accordance with the Guidelines/POS.

f) Ensure the process of empowerment and participatory in every stage KOTAKU.

Table 6. Organizational Structure of KORKOT Malang Cluster 7

NO	NAME	POSITION	LOCATION	
			KECAMATAN	KELURAHAN
1.	Winardi	KOORDINATOR KOTA		
2.	Novariq M.	ASKOT INFRA		
3.	Idha Sofi T.	ASKOT MK		
4.	Saiful Ibnu H.	ASKOT KK		
5.	Dewangga G.	ASMANDAT		
6.	Arif Prasetyo	ASKOT UP		
1.	Mas Lutfi Afandi	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Blimbing	Balearjosari
2.	Anada Kurnia P.	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Blimbing	Blimbing
3.	Dyah Saptarini	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Blimbing	Purwantoro
4.	Ineke Kusuma W.	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Blimbing	Pandanwangi
5.	To be name	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Blimbing	Polehan



NO	NAME	POSITION	LOCATION	
			KECAMATAN	KELURAHAN
1.	Tri Binta Yoga S.	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Blimbing	Jodipan
2.	Anwar Musadad	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Kedungkandang	Kotalama
3.	Niken Wugari	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Kedungkandang	Mergosono
4.	Achmad Wahyudi	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Sukun	Ciptomulyo
5.	To be name	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Sukun	Bandungrejosari
1.	Johan Wahyu W.	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Sukun	Sukun
2.	Drajat Cahyono	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Sukun	Tanjungrejo
3.	Evy Indah Lolyta	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Sukun	Bandulan
4.	Khusnul K.	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Klojen	Bareng
5.	To be name	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Klojen	Kasin
1.	Lukman Kurniawan	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Klojen	Kauman
2.	Indra Eka Jaya S.	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Klojen	Kidul Dalem
3.	Chusnul C.	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Klojen	Gadingkasri
4.	Fitri Handayani	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Klojen	Samaan
5.	Novi Purwati	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Klojen	Sukoharjo
1.	Muwadul Ihsas	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Klojen	Oro-Oro Dowo
2.	Epih Prilisatin	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Klojen	Penanggungan
3.	Faizul Hamdi	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Lowokwaru	Dinoyo
4.	Riezki Wiasaputra	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Lowokwaru	Merjosari
5.	To be name	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Lowokwaru	Sumbersari
1.	Azizatur Rochma	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Lowokwaru	Jatimulyo
2.	Zahrul Hidayat	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Lowokwaru	Tlogomas
3.	Elly Zuroida	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Lowokwaru	Tulusrejo
4.	Rachmat Aji G.	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Lowokwaru	Lowokwaru
5.	To be name	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Lowokwaru	Mojolangu
A.	Bayu Kiswara	Senior <i>Faskel</i>	Blimbing	Arjosari
B.	M. Imron	<i>Faskel</i> Sosial	Blimbing	Bunulrejo
C.	Ita Rahayuningsih	<i>Faskel</i> Ekonomi	Blimbing	Kesatrian
D.	Dieni Kurnia R.	<i>Faskel</i> Infra	Blimbing	Polowijen
E.	Andi Wahyuri	<i>Faskel</i> UP	Blimbing	Purwodadi

Source: Documentation from KORKOT Malang (2017)

5. General Overview of BKM *Kelurahan* Jodipan

a. Definition

BKM is a collective leadership of a citizen community organization of *kelurahan* whose members are selected on the basis of humanitarian criteria, so that they play a full role as community leaders. The collectivity of leadership is important in order to strengthen the ability of individuals to be able to produce and make more fair and wise decisions because of the process of mutual care, mutual love and compassion among members of leadership that will ultimately ensure the occurrence of democracy, accountability, and transparency. In addition, the collective leadership pattern is also a disincentive for leaders who want to gain absolute power in one hand which in turn will give rise to tyranny and selfish anarchy and injustice.

Citizen society is a translation of civil society, a community-initiated and independently managed group of societies that can meet common needs or interests, solve common problems and or express common concerns while respecting the rights of others to do the same and retain their independence (autonomy) to state, family, religious and market institutions. Thus BKM is an alternative choice for citizens, as an institution that becomes the driving force in poverty reduction as needed by the community. Therefore BKM as the



collective leadership council belongs to all residents of the concerned *kelurahan*.

b. Role of BKM in KOTAKU Program

1) Prepare work plan BKM/LKM in implementation of KOTAKU activities

2) Together with *lurah*/village head facilitate whole step KOTAKU activity in *kelurahan*/village

3) Distribute Investment Fund Assistance (BDI) to KSM

4) Make Letter of Agreement on utilization of environmental/social/economic (SPPD-L/S/E) fund with KSM as executor of activity

5) Monitor management of social and environmental effect with *lurah*/village head facilitated by facilitator and archive concerned document

6) Coordinate with facilitator team, community volunteer and *lurah*/village head, facilitate problem solving and conflict also handling of complaints arising in the implementation of the program

7) Together with *lurah*/village head conduct social marketing to many sector in order to implement activity in RPLP/RTPLP together

8) Facilitate problem solving that may arise in *kelurahan*/village level, including give punishment/warning to KSM for violation



of fund utilization and or violation to other provision in SPPD-L/S/E

9) Together with *lurah*/village head ensure all of planning in RPLP/RTPLP and AB implemented relevance to the planning

10) Together with *lurah*/village head conduct continuous program to handle settlement (capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, OP also improvement and innovation)

c. Organizational Structure

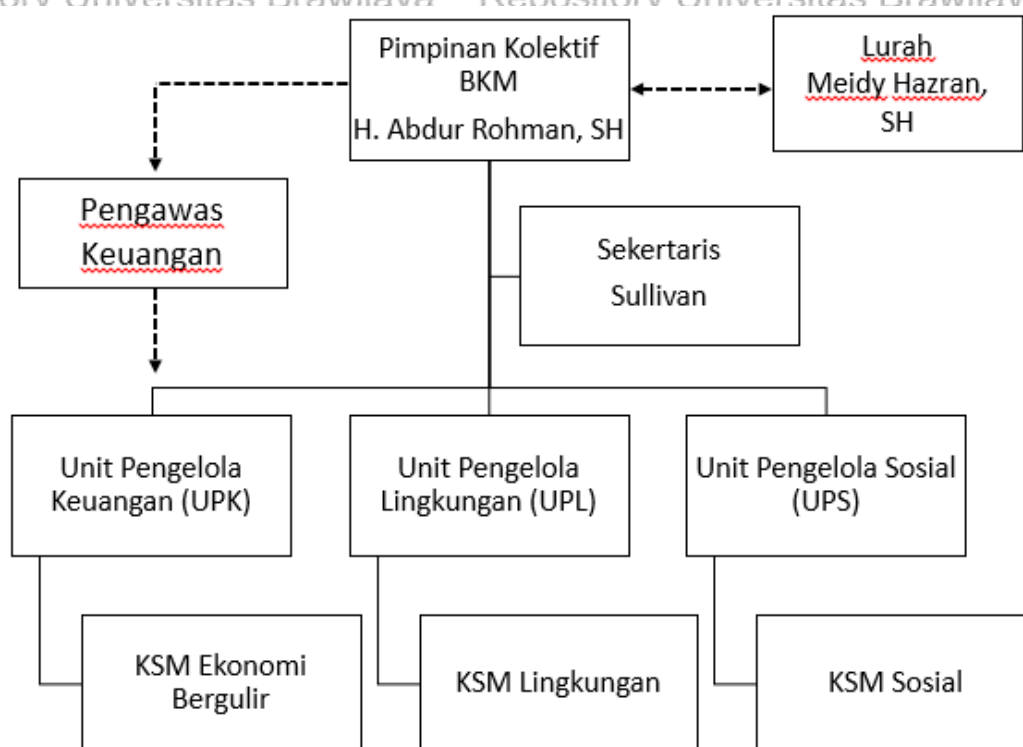


Figure 4. Organizational Structure of BKM

Source: Processed by Writer (2017)

Table 7. Collective Leader of BKM at Kelurahan Jodipan

No	Name	Address
1.	H. Abdur Rohman, SH	Jl. Gatot Subroto 75, Malang
2.	R. Ariefa, SE	Jl. Juanda 23, Malang
3.	Ikhrom Ari	Jl. Gatot Subroto III
4.	Nasrul Hanifan	Jl. Jodipan Wetan IV/20
5.	Bambang W., SE	Jl. Gatot Subroto V/14
6.	Choirul C.	Jl. Juanda 9B/RT 04 RW 01
7.	Amir Fauzie	Jl. Zaenal Zakse II/24
8.	M. Lutfi	Jl. Zaenal Zakse VI/1
9.	Rohman	Jl. Muharto, Malang

Source: *Keputusan Musyawarah Warga Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing (2017)*

6. General Overview of TIPP Kelurahan Jodipan

a. Definition

The core team of participative planning is a special team (ad hoc) established to implement the participatory planning process and is tasked with carrying out each stage of participatory planning activities, in accordance with the work plan and implementation schedule of the KOTAKU program.

The roles of TIPP are as follow:

1. Facilitate all of stage in KOTAKU planning
2. Facilitate creating settlement vision and critical problem reflection
3. Create settlement profile in the level of *kelurahan*/village nor basis
4. Together with BKM/LKM and *lurah*/village head is facilitated by Facilitator of Kelurahan/KORKOKT team can

find technical help about settlement planning from various stakeholder.

5. Facilitate FGDs with stakeholders for various settlement activities.
6. Facilitating self-help mapping studies in the community
7. Preparing RPLP/RTPLP documents assisted by co-facilitators and facilitators
8. Carrying out public test of planning results to the public
9. Implementing consultation and collaboration processes at *kecamatan*/city/regency level
10. Together with UPL and BKM/LKM and *lurah*/village head ensure the implementation of activities as planned in the RPLP/RTPLP.

b. Organizational Structure

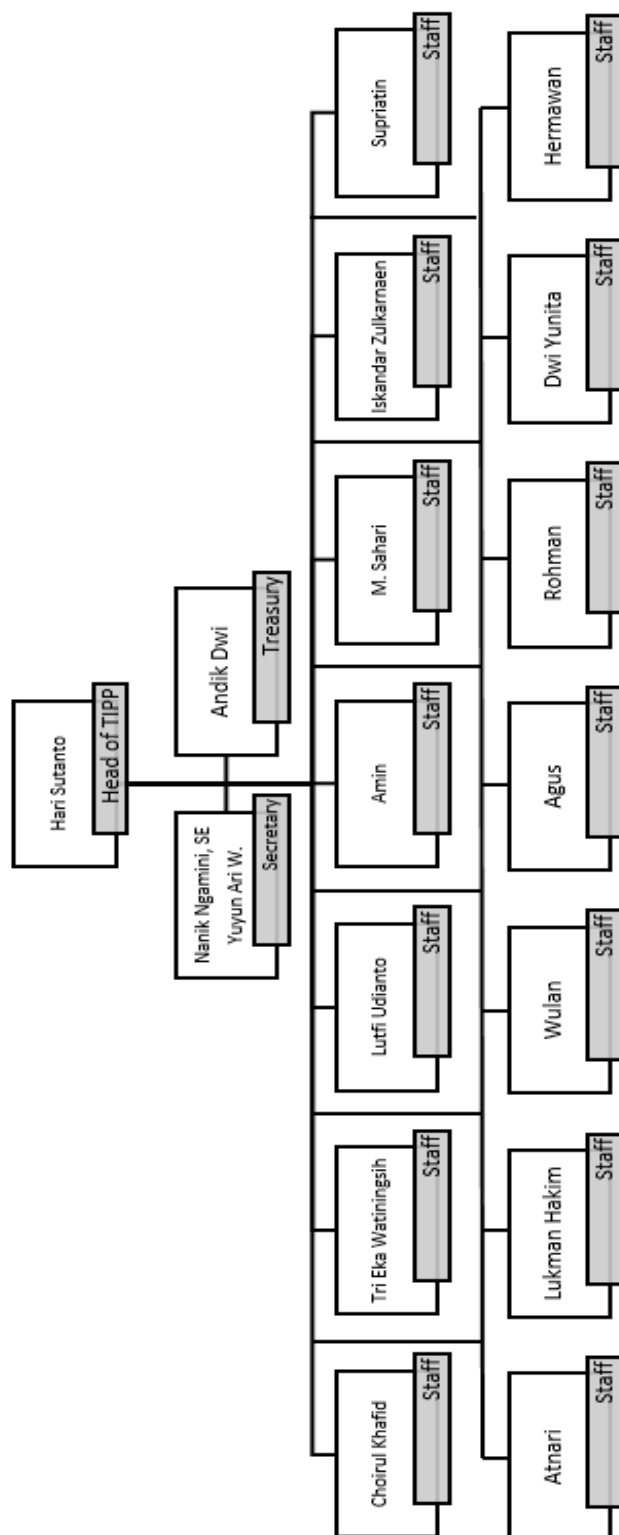


Figure 5. Organizational Structure of TIPP Kelurahan Jodipan

Source: Processed by writer (2017)



B. Data Display of Research Focus

1. Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

In the presentation of data for the first focus of the KOTAKU program planning to realize sustainable development, writer took focus in accordance with field conditions that refer to DJCK regulations. This is because planning of KOTAKU program when viewed from the theoretical point is less relevant to the field conditions. DJCK has made planning of KOTAKU program guidelines at every level clearly. KOTAKU program planning process is very important considering the success of the program can be seen from the maturity of a planning process. Based on the interviews conducted by the writer with Mr. Winardi, head of KORKOT of Malang City, stated that

"Planning process on KOTAKU program at each level is different, ranging from *kelurahan*, city, province, to national, the process and the actors involved also different, depending on the level." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT Malang City)

"Proses perencanaan program KOTAKU di setiap levelnya berbeda. Mulai dari kelurahan, kota, provinsi, hingga nasional. proses dan para aktor yang terlibat pun juga berbeda-beda. tergantung tingkatannya."

This is also in line with the statement from Mr. Pandu as city planning staff of BARENLITBANG Malang City.

"This KOTAKU program is a collaboration of all programs, for synergistic, collaborative and participative, which is become differentiating point from previous programs. So the planning process in KOTAKU program also involves various stakeholders, in order to



create collaborative principles at every level." (March, 21 2017 at 9.07 AM in BARENLITBANG Malang City)

"Program KOTAKU ini adalah kolaborasi semua program, agar sinergis, kolaboratif dan partisipatif, dimana ini menjadi poin pembeda dari program-program sebelumnya, sehingga proses perencanaan dalam program KOTAKU juga melibatkan berbagai stakeholder, agar tercipta prinsip kolaboratif di setiap tingkatannya."

KOTAKU program in the level of *kelurahan* and *kecamatan* has synergy program cycle with regular development program in the level of *kelurahan* and *kecamatan* also coordinate with program in city/regency level. To realize objective of program below is the stage of KOTAKU program at *kelurahan* level:

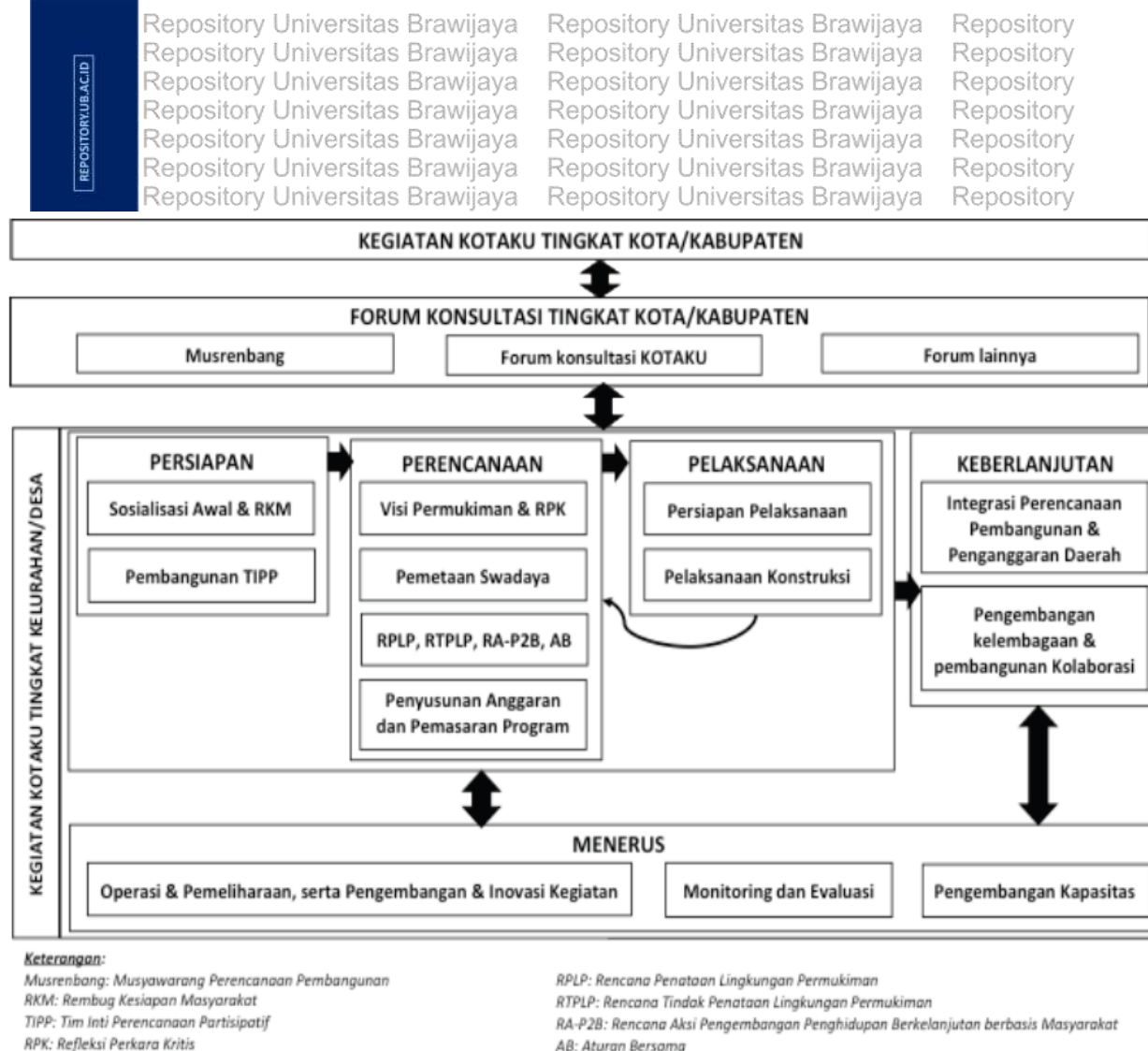


Figure 6. KOTAKU Program Stage at Kelurahan/Village Level
 Source: *Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Program KOTAKU Tingkat Kelurahan/Desa* (2016:14)



a. Preparation Stage

At this stage several activities will be undertaken, namely initial socialization at *kelurahan* level, Community Preparedness Meeting (RKM), and development of participatory planning institute at *kelurahan* level. Activities undertaken in this phase are as follows:

1) Initial Socialization and Community Preparedness Meeting (RKM)

a) Initial socialization by city/regency government. City/regency governments including *kecamatan* governments conducted initial socialization to *kelurahan* and BKM regarding to KOTAKU program.

"This socialization activity was facilitated by DPUPPB which presented speakers from several experts and myself. The initial socialization activity is used to introduce KOTAKU program to smaller administrative areas such as *kecamatan* and *kelurahan*, especially BKM every *kelurahan* in Malang City." Mr. Winardi said. (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT Malang City)

"Kegiatan sosialisasi ini difasilitasi oleh DPUPPB yang menghadirkan pemateri dari beberapa ahli dan saya sendiri. Kegiatan sosialisasi awal ini digunakan untuk mengenalkan program KOTAKU ke wilayah administrasi yang lebih kecil seperti kecamatan dan kelurahan, khususnya BKM di setiap kelurahan yang ada di Kota Malang."

One of the participants of the socialization, Mr. Sullivan, secretary of BKM *Kelurahan* Jodipan stated that

"I was invited to participate in the socialization at that time the presenter was Mr. Winardi and I remembered the Dean of Faculty of Engineering UB related to the KOTAKU program introduction held at Regent's Park Hotel Malang." (April, 12 2017 at 9.45 AM in Mr. Sullivan's house)



"Saya pernah diajak menghadiri undangan sosialisasi waktu itu pematerinya adalah Pak Winardi dan dari dekan FT UB terkait pengenalan program KOTAKU yang dilaksanakan di Regent's Park Hotel Malang".

Socialization provided by Municipality of Malang to each *kelurahan* has been held by bringing speakers from KORKOT namely Mr. Winardi as Head of KORKOT, and came from the experts, here who attended the Dean of FT UB. This socialization activity was conducted at Regent's Park Hotel Malang.

b). Initial socialization of *kelurahan*. Village head/*lurah* and BKM invite the community to attend and participate in a series of early socialization activities. The initial socialization of KOTAKU was conducted through various media and channels from the grassroots level to *kelurahan* level. Based on information from Mr. Sullivan

"Due to the insufficient capacity of the Balai Kelurahan to accommodate all residents, we invite representatives in every RW to follow our socialization." (April, 12 2017 at 9.45 AM in Mr.Sullivan's house)

"Karena kapasitas balai kelurahan yang tidak memadai untuk menampung seluruh warga, maka kami mengundang perwakilan warga di setiap RW untuk mengikuti sosialisasi yang kami adakan."

Mr. Ikrom as BKM staff added

"Presenters imported from KORKOT Malang who became senior Faskel as well as a meeting place as the next progress will be guided by Faskel". (April, 14 2017 at 15.30 PM in Mr. Ikrom's house)



"Pemateri didatangkan dari KORKOT Malang yang menjadi senior Faskel sekaligus sebagai ajang temu kenal karena progress selanjutnya akan dibimbing oleh Faskel".

At Kelurahan Jodipan, socialization of KOTAKU program implemented conventionally. That is citizen meeting at Balai

Kelurahan Jodipan. And not all of citizen invited to that meeting but representatives one.

2) Embodiment Institutional Participatory Planning of Settlement

Environment Arrangement at *kelurahan* level

a) Institutional review. Conducting institutional review at the *kelurahan* level responsible for planning participatory

settlement arrangements. A review is conducted to find out if

there is already an institution that has a role with the functioning of existing institutions or must form a new TIPP.

Kelurahan Jodipan formed a new TIPP passed by *Surat*

Keputusan Lurah Jodipan about Legislation of TIPP.

b) Volunteer mobilization as a member of TIPP. Identify citizens and volunteer registration/volunteers who have the potential to

be involved in TIPP. Based on the interviews to Mrs. Supritain as TIPP staff

"Each RW is represented by 4-5 people, representatives of these people are also seen from their background of expertise, some know about the structure, accounting, and environment like that." (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Setiap RW diwakili oleh 4-5 orang, perwakilan orang-orang ini juga dilihat dari background keahlian



mereka. Ada yang tahu mengenai tata bangunan, akuntansi, lingkungan seperti itu."

Pak Choirul Khafid as TIPP staff who was also invited to be a delegation of TIPP said

"Unfortunately many representatives are not able to attend the meeting, only 14 people present so we directly plot the TIPP structure." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Sayangnya banyak perwakilan yang tidak bisa menghadiri pertemuan tersebut. Yang hadir saja 14 orang. Jadi kita langsung plotting struktur TIPP."

At Kelurahan Jodipan every RW sent their 4-5 candidates to gather in Balai Kelurahan Jodipan. Unfortunately many people could not attend that meeting. So member of TIPP is limited.

There was only 14 person who attended at that time.

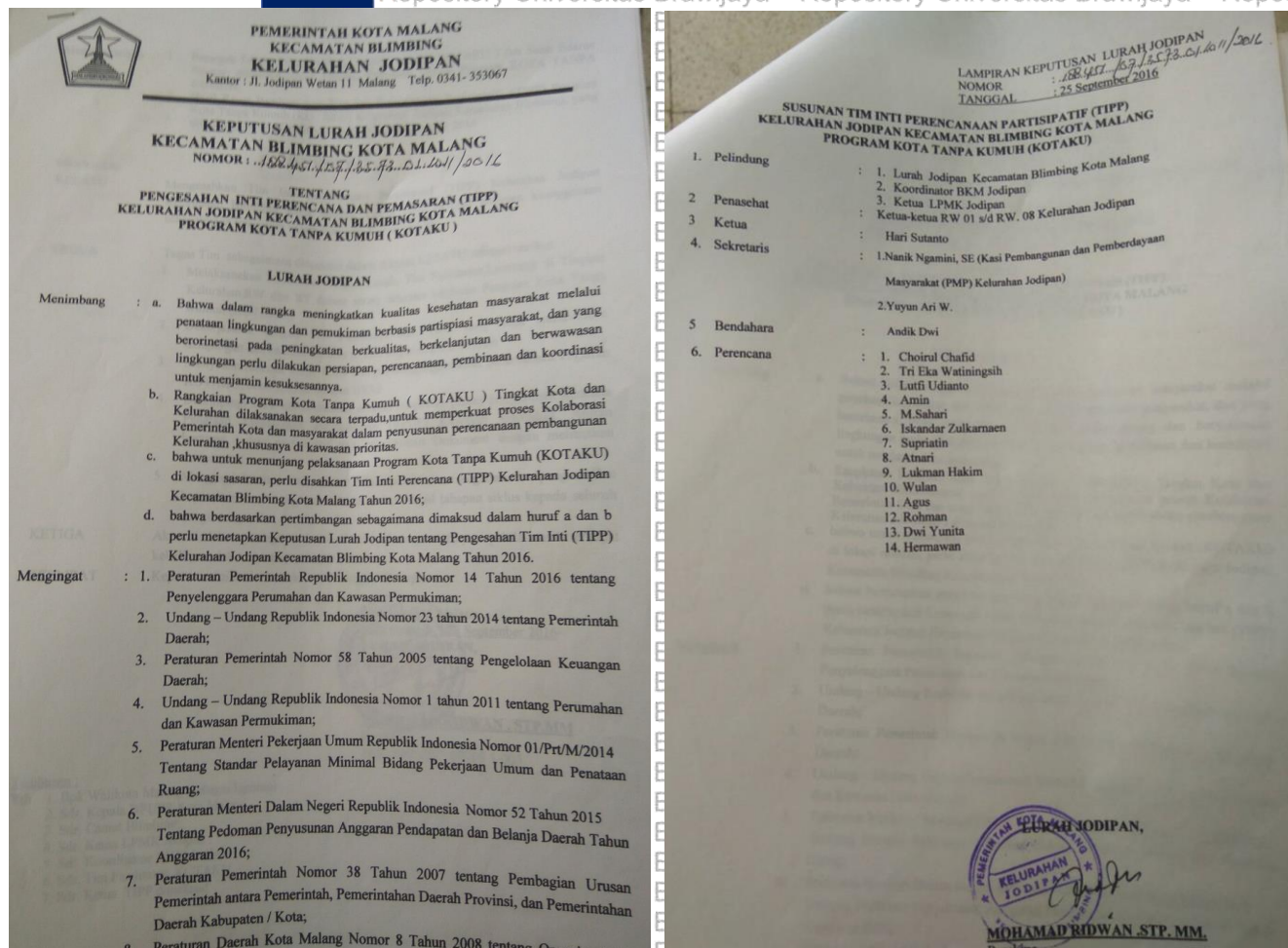


Figure 7. Surat Keputusan Lurah Jodipan about Pengesahan TIPP

Source: Writer's Documentation (2017)



Based on *Surat Keputusan Lurah* above TIPP is sheltered by *Lurah*, head of LPMK, and coordinator of BKM. Function of the *lurah* is as a control and provide direction to TIPP in planning KOTAKU program. The head of LPMK has a role to control and coordinate between TIPP and BKM. Coordination is needed to avoid overlapping activities, because LPMK also handles the development and procurement of facilities and infrastructure for *kelurahan*.

c) Capacity building of TIPP. The UPS joint facilitator team conducted a series of training/coaching for TIPP, *lurah*/village head and BKM on participatory planning. TIPP at *Kelurahan Jodipan* already got training from UPS and *Faskel* on October and November 2016. The training was facilitated by BKM and submitted its budget to BLM PNPM-MP and used self-funded BKM's own money.

Table 8. Socialization of KOTAKU Program at Kelurahan Jodipan

No	Time	Place	Committee	Type of Activity	Name of Activity	Budget			Realization
						Realization of BLM PNPM MP	Realization of Swadaya	Total	
1.	October, 1-2 2016	Balai Kelurahan Jodipan	PKM Jodipan 2016	Community Capacity Building	Pelatihan BKM, Lurah, Relawan	Rp1.500.000	Rp 350.000	Rp1.850.000	2 days, 20 people (12 Male, 7 Female)
2.	October, 22-23 2016	Balai Kelurahan Jodipan	PKM Jodipan 2016	Community Capacity Building	Pelatihan Tim Inti Perencanaan Partisipatif (TIPP)	Rp1.500.000	Rp 300.000	Rp1.800.000	2 days, 20 people (14 male, 6 female)
3.	November, 5-6 2016	Balai Kelurahan Jodipan	PKM Jodipan 2016	Community Capacity Building	On The Job Training	Rp2.400.000	Rp 550.000	Rp2.950.000	2 days, 20 people (12 male, 7 female)
4.	December, 12-14 2016	Balai Kelurahan Jodipan	PKM Kelurahan Jodipan	Community Capacity Building	Pelatihan KSM	Rp1.125.000	Rp 420.000	Rp1.545.000	2 days, 15 people (3 male, 13 female)

Source: Processed by writer (2017)



The table above is an accumulation of proposals submitted by BKM *Kelurahan* Jodipan to carry out socialization related to KOTAKU Program. There are two funding sources, namely from BLM PNPM MP and from BKM self-help. There are four socialization activities with different target audience.

b. Planning Stage

The planning phase begins with formulating the condition of habitable settlements at *kelurahan* level desired by the community in the future, in accordance with the vision and mission of urban village level settlement to reach 0 ha slum as stated in Environmental Setup Plan Settlements (RPLP) and Environmental Settlement Action Plan (RTPLP).

RPLP/RPP/PJM Slum Documents or equivalent planning, is a *kelurahan*/villages macro plan that contains guidance on prevention and an integrated slum quality improvement plan among the adjacent *kelurahan*/villages. Planning is presented on the map with a scale of accuracy of 1:5000.

The RTPLP document is part of the RPLP planning that focuses on the planning of the slum priority areas selected to be handled in the first phase comprehensively. Planning results are presented on a map with a scale of 1:1000 accuracy or at a specific location can be presented on a

map with a scale of accuracy of 1:500 or 1:100 as needed. In planning stage covered this kind of activities:

1) Building Vision for Settlement and Critical Reflection Case (RPK)

Capitalize the magnitude of the Vision of Malang City, society at *Kelurahan* Jodipan represented by TIPP and BKM defined their settlement vision as an activity to formulate the ideals of society towards residential conditions livable and sustainable to be achieved in the future with the aim that community planning more focused in accordance with the vision to be achieved. This aims to make the planning made by the community more focused and the community can develop strategies to reduce the difference/distance between the current conditions with the vision to be achieved.

VISI KOTA MALANG
"MENJADIKAN KOTA MALANG SEBAGAI KOTA BERMARTABAT".
BERSIH, MAKMUR, ADIL, RELIGIUS-TOLERAN,
TERKEMUKA, AMAN, BERBUDAYA, ASRI, DAN TERDIDIK

Visi Misi Permukiman Kelurahan
TERWUJUDNYA LINGKUNGAN JODIPAN YANG BERSIH, ASRI
TERANG DAN SEHAT

1. Meningkatkan lingkungan yang teratur dan sehat di bantaran sungai dan rel kereta.
2. Meningkatkan sarana psarana jalan dan drainase yang layak
3. Pengelolaan limbah sampah sehingga bebas bau dan bisa menajdi nilai ekonomis
4. Meingkatkan kualitas air minum yang layak
5. Mengembangkan potensi ekonomi lokal dan permodalan
6. Meningkatkan Sumberdaya manusia agar bisa mengurangi pengangguran
7. Penyediaan RTH agar lingkungan menjadi bersih dan asri
8. PeNingkatan penerangan jalan lingkungan

Figure 8. *Kelurahan* Jodipan Settlement Vision and Mission

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)



Based on the results of the vision of the Settlement, Critical Reflection Case (RPK) is implemented with the aim of fostering critical awareness and public awareness of the current environmental conditions of the settlement as well as identifying the potential and social, economic and environmental problems for the achievement of the vision of the settlement. When conducting RPK, TIPP attended only by Mr. Choirul Khafid with Mr Supriatin assisted by BKM to record and measure the existing infrastructure and socio-economic problems at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. Of course also get assistance from the *Faskel*. Mr Khafid said

"It was raining, we measured and recorded the problems in all RW at *Kelurahan* Jodipan, around December, and we have to move fast because the deadlines to compose RPLP while our energy is limited." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Waktu itu hujan-hujan, kami mengukur dan mendata permasalahan yang ada di kelurahan Jodipan. Sekitar bulan desember lah, dan kami harus gerak cepat karena deadline menyusun RPLP. Sementara tenaga kita kurang."

In line with Mrs. Supriatin who is more focused on the social and economic problems of the residents

"I came to every RW even RT to find the data of anyone who will be the target of KOTAKU program, here we plan to hold *bedah rumah*. Wherever also noted for people still have drinking water and latrines that do not conform to technical standards." (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Saya datang ke tiap RW bahkan RT untuk mencari data-data siapa saja yang akan menjadi sasaran program KOTAKU disini kami berencana untuk mengadakan bedah rumah. kemudian mendata mana-mana saja penduduk yang masih



memiliki sarana air minum dan jamban yang tidak sesuai dengan standar teknis.

In addition, this activity is implemented to build public awareness to contribute to the improvement of the conditions of settlements in the region, that the community is able to provide solutions and improvements to the conditions of settlements that can be started from themselves. So that every member of the community is able to contribute (whether energy, time, thoughts, money for other groups to participate, democracy, etc.) collectively doing settlement arrangement.

a) Facilities and Infrastructure Condition

Land at Kelurahan Jodipan which is used as a means there are various kinds, among others, earmarked as a means of education, health, trade and services, industry and warehousing, as well as means of worship. The following uses urban land as a center of facilities:

Table 9. Facilities at Kelurahan Jodipan

FACILITIES	TOTAL
EDUCATION	
TK	9
SD	2
SMP	1
GOVERNMENT	
Balai Pertemuan	3
TRADE	
Traditional	1



FACILITIES	TOTAL
Market	
Modern Market	-
LITURGY	
Mosque	6
Church	2
RTH (m²)	10,4

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan Jodipan* (2017)

Modern market facilities do not exist, because *Kelurahan Jodipan* is close to the traditional markets Kebalen and Pasar Besar Malang. As for the Green Open Space, already exist but the utilization is not right on target. Existing green space is about 10,4 m² and used as a place for pedicab.

Table 10. Infrastructure Condition of Environment Accessibility

A. Environmental Accessibility Condition

Access availability is important in order to support the achievement activities to a region and to support movement activities within the region. Based on the provisions, environmental accessibility is said to be eligible if the environmental road has a dimension width of more than 1.5 meters, the road environment is hardened surface, then not damaged and equipped with side drains (drainage channels)

DATA BASELINE 100-0-100

Long. Total Distance. Road Neighborhood. (m)	20534.6
Long. Road Neighborhood. With Width> 1.5 m (m)	18151
Long. Road Neighborhood. With width> 1.5 m of hardened Surfaces (m)	17847
Long. Road Neighborhood. With Width> 1.5 meters of Hardened and undamaged surfaces (m)	17708
Long. Road Neighborhood. With width> 1.5 meter with side channel (m)	17196



SETTLEMENT PROFIL

Residential areas served by minimum adequate road network environment	85%
The condition of the road network in residential areas has minimum adequate quality	83%

POTENCY

1. Roads are owned by residents/public
2. *Swadaya* and the value of mutual cooperation is quite good

PROBLEM

1. There is still a narrow path of less than 1.5
2. There is still a broken rebound path
3. There is still a path that has not been completed by the edge channel

DIAGRAM

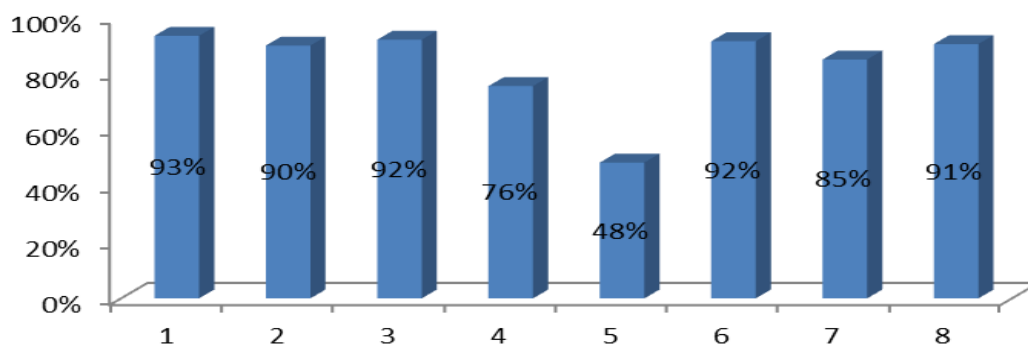


Figure 9. Road based on Technical Requirement at each RW (%)

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)

From the table above has been explained that the condition of environmental accessibility must have a width of more than 1.5 m, hard surface, not damaged, and equipped with water channels beside the road. While the condition at *Kelurahan* Jodipan in accordance with the above technical requirements is quite good with percentage 83.74%.

Table 11. Infrastructure Condition of Environmental Drainage
B. Environmental Drainage Condition

The drainage network is needed basically to drain rainwater runoff in the settlement environment to the main channel in order to avoid puddles or floods that can cause various problems in the environment. Provision of adequate drainage networks is required in every neighborhood and even in slum neighborhoods. Based on the provisions, the provision of drainage is not only limited to the development of the channel but also there is a minimum quality that needs to be fulfilled so that the channel function can work optimally.

DATA BASELINE 100-0-100

Area of free surface of water / flood (ha)	26.5818
--------------------------------------------	----------------

Total drainage length (m) of environmental road length > width > 1.5 meter whose surface is hardened and undamaged (m)	18225
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

The length of drainage network with sufficient quality (m)	15971
------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Settlement area does not occur puddles / floods	100%
-------------------------------------------------	-------------

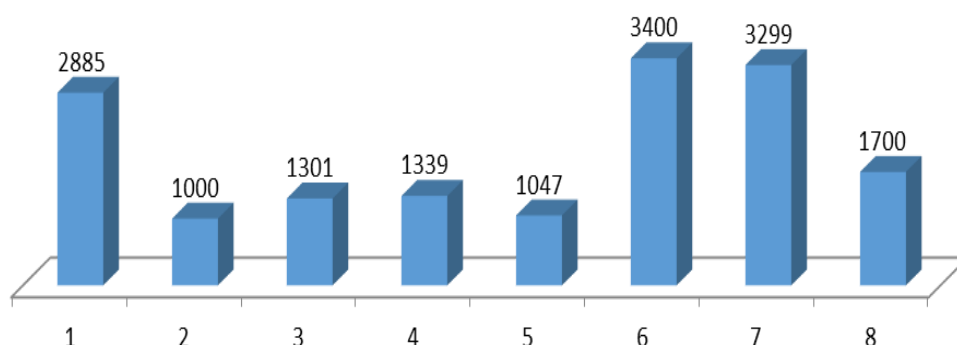
The condition of the drainage network in the settlement location has minimum adequate quality	88%
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

POTENCY

1. Land for drainage belongs to the public
2. *Swadaya* and the value of mutual cooperation is quite good

PROBLEM

1. Dimension of small drainage so cannot be able to accommodate rain water
2. There is still a damaged drainage

DIAGRAM

Figure 10. Long drainage network conditions at residential sites have sufficient quality (m)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)



The drainage condition at *Kelurahan* Jodipan on average is quite high, with percentage 88%. It's just that there are some RW that drainage conditions have a quality that is still low compared with other RW, namely RW 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Table 12. Neighborhood Wastewater Management Condition

C. Neighborhood Wastewater Management Condition	
Efforts to manage waste, especially liquid waste, need to be done to improve the quality of hygiene and environmental health of settlements. Wastewater management in the settlement environment is influenced by community access to latrines, the quality of latrines in accordance with the technical requirements as well as separate household sewerage channels with environmental drainage channels.	
DATA BASELINE 100-0-100	
Σ People with access to family toilets/public toilet (5 KK/WC) (Unit)	2892
Σ Family toilet/public toilet accordance with Technical Requirements (Unit)	1950
SETTLEMENT PROFIL	
Societies have access to family toilet/public toilet (5KK/WC)	94%
Family latrines/public latrines accordance with technical requirements (have a goose neck toilets connected to septic tank)	70%
Sewerage pipes separate with environmental drainage channel	100%
POTENCY	PROBLEM
DKP	There are still many residents who do not have septic tanks and directly throw the waste in the river
DIAGRAM	

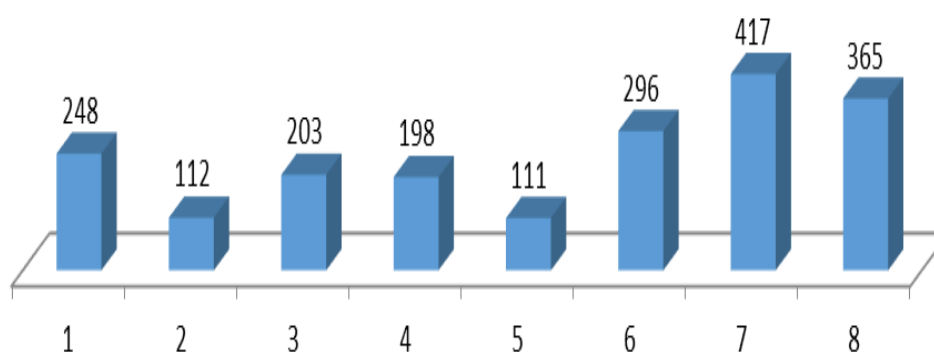


Figure 11. The number of family latrines/public latrines accordance with technical requirements (has a goose neck toilets connected to a septic tank) (unit)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

The condition of household waste water management at Kelurahan Jodipan also can be quite good that is with percentage 70%. But there are some RW whose condition is not in accordance with the requirements, namely RW 2, 4, and 5

Table 13. Drinking Water Supply Condition

D. Drinking Water Supply Condition

Water is one of the important needs that support human life, whether in the form of drinking water or clean water. The availability of water is not only necessary for drinking, but also for cooking, bathing, washing and other household activities. Based on the provisions, the need for drinking water is minimal to support drinking, bathing, washing per person per day is as much as 60 liters. The drinking water facilities used to serve the needs of drinking water can be either piped or non-piped (well and other) networks that are adequately protected and accessible to the community on a daily basis.

DATA BASELINE 100-0-100

Σ The people served by the Drinking Water Facilities & Eligible Washroom (Unit)	2052
Σ The community fulfilled the needs of drinking water and toilets (Min 60 liters/org/day) (household unit)	2810

SETTLEMENT PROFIL

Water Supply underserved communities for drinking, bathing, and washing (piped or non-piped protected decently)	76%
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------



The community fulfilled the needs of drinking water, bathing, washing (minimum 60 liters/org/day)	94%
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

POTENCY	PROBLEM
PDAM	There are still residents who use wells for daily needs.

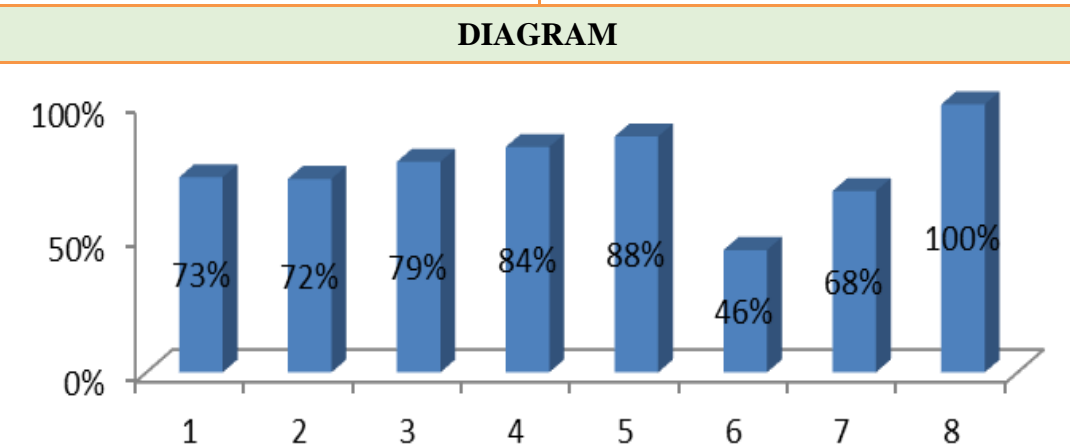


Figure 12. Water Supply underserved communities for drinking, bathing, and washing (piped or non-piped protected decently)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

The condition of drinking water supply at Kelurahan Jodipan can be considered quite high that is 76%. There is even one RW that has been served perfectly with a percentage of 100% that is in RW 8. This condition is different from the RW next to the RW 7 is only equal to 68%, and the lowest of the other is RW 6, with percentage only 46%.

Table 14. Waste Management Condition

E. Waste Management Condition

The presence of waste can be a source of problems in the neighborhood, ranging from the condition of cleanliness, environmental and other aesthetics. Therefore, waste management efforts should be carried out starting from the household level and done thoroughly to the final processing level. The review of waste management in this residential area can be based on data on the number of households whose garbage is transported to TPS/TPA at least 2 (two) times a week. The indication can also describe the condition of waste management system that can be done independently by the community or by local government agencies

DATA BASELINE 100-0-100

Σ Domestic Trash RT Transported to TPS/TPA min. 2 X a week (Unit)	1556
Σ The community fulfilled the needs of drinking water & toilets (Min 60 liters/org/day) (household unit)	

SETTLEMENT PROFIL

Domestic household waste in residential areas is transported to TPS/TPA 2 times a week	68%
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

POTENCY

PROBLEM

DKP

1. Dumpster is less feasible
2. Trash is dumped in the river
3. Trash is dumped in vacant lot

DIAGRAM

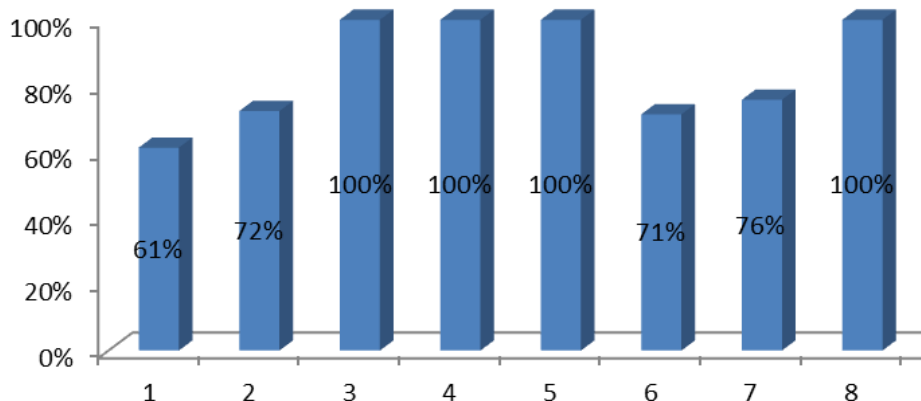


Figure 13. Percentage of domestic household waste in residential areas is transported to TPS / TPA at least 2 times a week (%)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)



The problem of waste management for *Kelurahan Jodipan* can be said to be enough with a percentage of 68%. Many people still throw their garbage into rivers or vacant lots. But there are also those who have managed the waste perfectly, that is transported to the TPA at least twice a week in RW 3, 4, 5, and 8.

While the lowest in handling waste is RW 1.

b) Land Use and Building Condition

Table 15. Land Use

A. Land Use

Land use characteristic at *Kelurahan Jodipan* is generally dominated by land use housing along with public facilities supporting settlements (trade facilities, worship, industry, government, green open space and education). Along with the increase and development of the population, *Kelurahan Jodipan* which is dominated by settlements is now almost entirely turned into trade and services other than settlement. One indication that can be seen as a result of such changes is the barely empty land that can be used for new functional land-use activities. The following is the area of land use at *Kelurahan Jodipan*.

Land Use (Area)

Housing	26,5
Green Open Space (RTH)	10,4
Liturgy	0,14
Trading	4,52
Industry	1,52
Government	0
Education	0,2



DIAGRAM

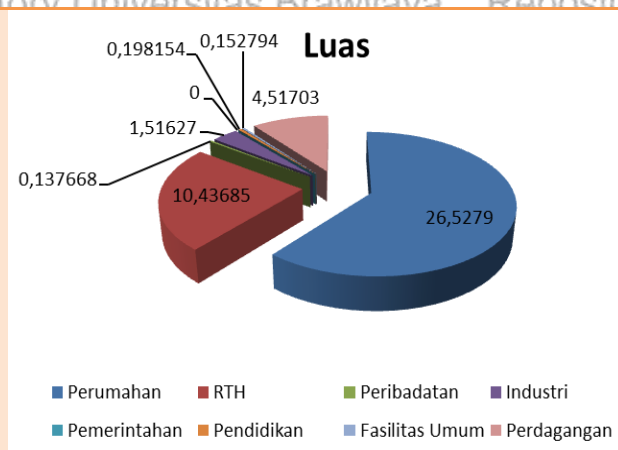


Figure 15. Percentage of Land Use at Kelurahan Jodipan

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)



Figure 14. Land Use Condition at Kelurahan Jodipan

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

The largest of land use at Kelurahan Jodipan is for the settlement of citizens with the percentage of 26,53%, then followed by Green Open Space with 10,4%, then the trading place is about 4.52% where many people depend on the trade as their jobs.

B. Building Condition

Variables required in the identification of residential areas associated with this building is the condition of building regularity and building density in the settlement environment. Building regularity needs to be reviewed because it affects the condition of comfort and beauty of the settlement environment, where the parameters measured are the number of residential buildings that are in regular condition.

**Table 16. Building Regularity and Density**

RW	BUILDING REGULARITY		BUILDING DENSITY		
	Σ REGULAR BUILDING (Unit RT)	PROPO RTION (%)	SETTLEM ENT AREA (Ha)	Σ BUILDING TOTAL (unit)	BUILDING DENSITY LEVEL (Unit/Ha)
1	437	74%	3.25	573	1904.24412
2	103	60%	3.56	285	705.3189664
3	236	84%	3.09	292	826.6520531
4	157	61%	2.871	285	987.2236311
5	51	31%	2.3	208	1088.413232
6	202	27%	4.1208	760	4150.743936
7	69	12%	3.54	655	3254.39566
8	365	94%	3.85	375	1349.027778

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan Jodipan* (2017)

Based on the data, the highest level of building regularity in RW 8 reaches 94% with 365 units of regular buildings from 375 residential building units.

Meanwhile, the lowest level of building regularity is in RW 7 with a value only 12% or regular building only 69 units of 655 units of residential buildings.

The next review is the density of the building, where the slums are generally indicated from the density of the building is quite high. Among the existing RW, the area with the highest building density is RW 6 which reached 4150.74 units of buildings per hectare, while the RW area with the lowest building density is RW 7 with a building density of about 394 units per hectare.

Furthermore, the variable of the condition of the building under consideration is the feasibility of the residential building to be expected to affect the condition of the community development. Based on the provisions, residential buildings are said to be feasible if the building has a floor area of $\geq 7.2 \text{ m}^2$ for each person and has a roof, floor, and wall conditions in accordance with the



habitable technical requirements. In general, the condition of residential buildings in slum areas has relatively narrow floors and types of roofs, floors and walls that are less adequate/less feasible. Therefore, the level of ownership of floor area and type of floor, floor and wall in accordance with the technical requirements in each RW will be displayed as in the following table.

Table 17. The Feasibility of Residential Buildings

THE FEASIBILITY OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS				
RW	Σ Residential Building with floor area ≥ 7.2 m ² /person (unit)	Percentage (%)	Σ Residential Buildings with roof, floor, wall conditions as technical requirements (unit)	Percentage (%)
1	318	62%	529	94%
2	157	77%	197	96%
3	197	74%	189	72%
4	194	80%	205	82%
5	124	78%	141	90%
6	494	69%	734	100%
7	416	76%	550	100%
8	148	40%	365	100%

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan Jodipan* (2017)

Based on the table, the proportion of residential buildings that have a floor area of ≥ 7.2 m² per person in the average planning area of 70%, which means there are still many households who have occupancy with decent area. In this case, the proportion of the largest decent floor area in RW 4 reaches 80% of the total existing residential buildings. Meanwhile, the proportion of residential buildings that have roof, floor and wall conditions in accordance with the average technical requirements have been very good reached 92%. The largest proportion is found in RW 6, 7 and RW 8 reaching 100% so it can be concluded that



residential building in RW has almost entirely have condition and type of roof, floor and wall in accordance with the provisions of technical requirements especially related to proper residential building Habitable.

The description of the condition of residential buildings is not only based on physical condition but also non-physical conditions such as the legality of residential buildings. In this case, the legality aspect related to residential building must have IMB (Building Permit) as the basis of building construction and must have SHM/HGB/letter recognized by the government especially related to land ownership. Problems related to the legality of buildings and occupancy occur in slum areas, which are indicated by many buildings that do not have IMB and letters of land ownership adequately. In general, the condition of the legality of buildings and land contained in the residential area in the *kelurahan* can be seen as in the following table.

Table 18. Legality of Building Establishment

RW	LEGALITY OF BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT			
	Σ Building Permit with IMB (unit)	Percentage (%)	Σ Building land with SHM / HGB / Government recognized letter (unit)	Percentage (%)
1	34	9%	510	90%
2	30	11%	165	82%
3	0	0%	205	77%
4	0	0%	217	90%
5	52	32%	141	90%
6	0	0%	735	100%
7	0	0%	536	98%
8	0	0%	365	100%

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)

Based on the data it can be seen that residential buildings in urban villages that have been equipped with IMB (Building Permit) averaged only 7%. Many factors cause the low ownership of IMB is the number of houses/residential buildings that were established prior to the IMB and the local community still not paying much attention to the importance of IMB. Furthermore, the proportion of residential buildings that already have the largest IMB is in RW 5 of 32% with the number of residential buildings as much as 141 units. While the smallest ownership proportion of IMB is found in RW 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 which is only 0% or no house has IMB. Furthermore, legality is also related to ownership of land/land ownership certificate which can be SHM (*Surat Hak Milik*), AJB (Deed of Sale), HGB (*Hak Guna Bangunan*), and others. This indicator is important to see if existing settlement areas are established on legal or illegal land. In this case, the percentage of proof land ownership is quite high in this *kelurahan* with value reaching 91%. The highest percentage of residential buildings with the highest registered SHM/HGB/letters is found in RW 6 and RW 8 which reach 100% while the lowest is in RW 3 area only about 77%.

The last indicator used to describe the condition of buildings in the planning area is the utilization of electrical energy. The use of electric power is divided into 450 Watt, 900 Watt, 1.300 Watt, 2.200 Watt and rides/does not have own power meter. The use of electric power can be affected by the economic conditions of each household.

**Table 19. Utilization of Electrical Energy**

NO	UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY				
	450 W (UNIT)	900 W (UNIT)	1300 W (UNIT)	>2200 W (UNIT)	Rides/Does not Have Own Power Meter (UNIT)
1	40	509	7	0	0
2	41	132	24	1	14
3	129	134	3	2	3
4	103	121	16	2	6
5	55	81	19	0	1
6	0	729	0	0	6
7	0	550	0	0	0
8	0	365	0	0	0

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)

Where the use of electric power is the most widely used at *Kelurahan* Jodipan is a moderate power, 900 Watt, with the number reached 2621 housing units. In the meantime, there are households that do not have their own electricity meter so they have to join or access the electricity service from nearby building units. The households are mostly in RW 2 with 14 households.

c) Social and Economic Condition

From social condition, institution at *Kelurahan* Jodipan LPMK, BKM, PKK, RW, *Kelurahan* Government, is very helpful for the realization of this program because most of the institutions already have concrete data especially related to Low Income Community (MBR) so for basic data of social problem easier to get it, while the future that needs attention is the counseling and empowerment of communities associated with awareness of the environment. The social data can be described in the following table.



Table 20. Potency and Social Problem

NO	POTENCY	SOCIAL PROBLEM
1	The value of mutual cooperation is still quite good	There are still odd jobs
2		There are still cannot afford for school children

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan Jodipan* (2017)

From the table above can be seen that the society at *Kelurahan Jodipan* still holds the ancestral cultural value of mutual help. On the other side of the economic problem many society work on odd jobs and some of them even can not send their children to school.

One indicator that can describe the progress of a region is economic growth. *Kecamatan Blimbing* is one of the strategic economic locations in Malang, with the function of activity as a trade and service industry area. *Kelurahan Jodipan* is a village located in *Kecamatan Blimbing*, Malang City. This *kelurahan* consists of eight RW and 86 RT with typology of trade and services.

The most famous of *Kelurahan Jodipan* is its *Kampung Wisata Jodipan* (KWJ/*Kampung Warna Warni*), located in RW 2 on the banks of the Brantas river, under the bridge of *Embong Brantas*. In addition *Jodipan* is also famous for its “ROMA” or *Rombongan Malam* which is a buying and selling of secondhand goods located along the street Gatot Subroto at night, also famous



for its street vendors who come from outside Jodipan who sells secondhand goods in the vicinity of *Jalan Juanda*.

Kelurahan Jodipan is notorious for being on the banks of the Brantas River and on the railway. But in mid-2016, *Kelurahan* Jodipan located above the Brantas watershed received assistance from UMM campus academics in the form of painting, make so famous as KWI. The impact is very large, especially in the socio-economic aspects.

Mr. Choirul Khafid, who happens to be living close to KWI said

"This KWI really can change the lives of people who had been so shabby now look very beautiful, they have not dumped the garbage in the river again, have realized the importance of maintaining cleanliness, then they are initiative to open a shop business. They can add to their income." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"KWI ini benar-benar bisa mengubah kehidupan masyarakat yang tadinya kumuh kini terlihat sangat cantik. mereka sudah tidak membuang sampah di sungai lagi, sudah sadar pentingnya menjaga kebersihan. kemudian mereka secara inisiatif membuka usaha warung-warung kecil. bisa menambah pendapatan mereka."

This success is also appreciated by Mr. Pandu

"their willingness to change and clean up, and consistently until now deserves thumbs up, because it is not easy to change a non-physical slum where the slum comes from their mind set, in fact this success also boost the name of private sector involved in KWI ie PT Indana Paint. They will even build a glass window to connect KWI with the colorful villages next to it." (March, 21 2017 at 9.07 AM in BARENLITBANG Malang City)



"Kemauan mereka untuk berubah dan berbenah, dan konsisten hingga sekarang patut diacungi jempol. karena tidak mudah mengubah suatu kekumuhan non fisik dimana kumuh berasal dari mind set mereka. Nyatanya keberhasilan ini juga mendongkrak nama private sector yang terlibat dalam KWJ yakni PT Indana Paint. Mereka bahkan akan membangun jendela kaca untuk menghubungkan KWJ dengan kampung warna-warni di sebelahnya."

From the social aspect, the community so clean up their environment, starting from the common rules about waste processing up to the increasingly close social relations. While from the economic aspect, making the surrounding people can open small stalls in front of the house or in the tourism area in the form of food and drink and KWJ souvenirs that can increase income.

In addition, Jodipan also has a group of BSM (Garbage Bank Malang) which is productive and active especially in RW 2 and RW 8. Jodipan also has KSM livelihood (P2B and P2BM) which is still active in RW 4 and RW 8 with superior product Recycling garbage from packets of coffee, newspapers and beverages in the form of bags, tissue boxes, wallets, mosquito nets, frame etc.

Apart from the recycling of used waste, there are also people who work as fabric craftsmen in RW 4. Majority because they are in the center of trade and services, close to Pasar Kebalen and Pasar Besar, some of the population do work in trade sector by opening stalls


Table 21. Society Livelihood at Kelurahan Jodipan

RW	SOCIETY LIVELIHOOD			
	Industrial /Factory (RT)	Construction/ Infrastructure (RT)	Trade/Service (teacher, paramedic, hotel, etc) (RT)	Public Personnel (RT)
1	3	7	519	12
2	1	1	196	10
3	0	2	264	5
4	0	2	234	12
5	12	3	127	8
6	0	0	718	7
7	0	0	542	8
8	0	0	362	3

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Table 22. Kind of Livelihood at Kelurahan Jodipan

RW	LIVELIHOOD		TOTAL	NOTE
	FIXED	NOT FIXED		
1	12	529	541	Fixed livelihood: Civil-Servant
2	10	198	208	
3	5	266	271	
4	12	236	248	
5	8	142	150	
6	7	718	725	
7	8	542	550	
8	3	362	365	

Source: RPLP Kelurahan Jodipan (2017)

Most of the population at Kelurahan Jodipan has good economic condition, but there is still some poverty that needs attention to be handled by institutions at Kelurahan Jodipan and donors who have concern for economic issues.

Table 23. Potency and Economic Problem

POTENCY	PROBLEM
1. There is KUR BRI	1. Lack of capital
2. There are UPKs with	2. Lack of skills



POTENCY	PROBLEM
revolving loans 3. The majority of productive age so that it can still grow 4. Many culinary business stalls 5. Lots of scattering in the village 6. Buildings Shop and shop houses on the roadside. 7. Motorcycle and car repair shops 8. Minimarket (Indomaret Alfamart) 9. Business field of clothing/clothing store 10. Laundry business 11. Beauty salon 12. Adjacent to traditional markets (Pasar Kebalen) and trading center (Pasar Besar Malang)	3. Low income 4. The ability of entrepreneurship is still lacking 5. The large number of stalls in the streets that make jams and look slum 6. There are moneylenders

Source: RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan (2017)

The table above is the potential and economic challenges at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. Although it is close to Pasar Besar Malang and Pasar Kebalen, as well as many people engaged in trade, there are many people who do not have the capital and skills to entrepreneurship. This limitation certainly hampers the huge potential that is in sight. For that in the program KOTAKU socialization related entrepreneurship and a place to develop and provide capital citizens for trade is very necessary.



Table 24. Management of Information System of KOTAKU Program on (Quick Status Summary Improvement Location Preparation and Planning Stage at Kelurahan Level)

ACTIVITY	JODIPAN		
	NOT YET	ONGOING	DEADLINE (Date)
MS SCHEDULE QS KOTAKU 2016			
Planning preparation at kelurahan level			
Availability of base map of <i>kelurahan</i> scale 1: 5,000 in digital form with SHP format	1	0	15-Jun-2016
Existing map of 1: 5000 urban village in the form of digital with SHP format	1	0	15-Jun-2016
TIPP establishment	1	0	20-Oct-2016
Update/refinement of slum settlement profile at kelurahan level			
100-0-100 baseline data update	1	0	4-Aug-16
A map of the slum delinquency	1	0	5-Oct-16
7 thematic map of slum indicators	1	0	15 Jun 2016
Household data in delineated slums	1	0	4-Aug-16
Profile of <i>kelurahan</i> settlement	1	0	15 Mei 2016
Profile of <i>kelurahan</i> slum	1	0	15-May-16
Vision of settlement and RPK			
Formulation of vision and mission of settlement	1	0	23-Oct-2016
Formulation of critical issues of slums	1	0	23-Oct-2016
Swadaya Mapping			
Data on the identification of problems, potentials, and constraints on handling slums at <i>kelurahan</i> level	1	0	05-Nov-2016
Map analysis from <i>swadaya</i> mapping result	1	0	05-Nov-2016
Analysis matrix data from the result of <i>swadaya</i> mapping	1	0	06-Nov-2016
BA Workshop on the results of <i>swadaya</i> Mapping	1	0	06-Nov-2016
Preparation of RPLP for kelurahan which have the existing delineation of slum settlements (priority areas)			
Formulation of prevention plan agreement and improvement of urban slum quality	1	0	08-Nov-2016



Formulation of scenario agreements and determination of priority areas of slum handling	1	0	08-Nov-2016
Alternative Formulation of the Concept of Improving the Quality of Slum Areas in Priority Areas	1	0	09-Dec-2016
Formulation of site plan priority on map scale 1: 1.000	1	0	09-Dec-2016
Matrix formula of indication plan of investment program and budgeting	1	0	10-Dec-2016
Formulation of common rules and management of development results	0	1	
Drafted RPLP (complete with map, etc)	0	1	28-Dec-2016
RPLP public test	0	1	08-Jan-2017
RPLP endorsement	0	1	28-Dec-2016
Copyright P2KP © 2009			

Source: KORKOT of Malang City's documentation (2017)

The table above is a deadline created by KORKOT of Malang City in the preparation and planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. The target is not fully run as planned, because there are one thing or another that makes delayed many activities that have been set before.

2) Formulation of Scenario of Concept and Priority Area Determination

Formulation of scenarios, concepts and determination of priority areas are prepared based on the results of *swadaya* mapping, analysis and appropriate vision and policy of settlement planning. The activities undertaken at *Kelurahan* Jodipan are:



- a) Coaching/on the job training related to scenario formulation activities, concept alternatives and priority area setting to TIPP and BKM

This training is dedicated to TIPP as the team in charge of making KOTAKU program planning with the output of RPLP as guidance of KOTAKU program at *kelurahan* level. But BKM also participated in this activity. Activities named On the Job

Training are budgeted in a proposal dated November, 5-6 2017.

Mr. Tri Binta as senior *Faskel* revealed

"At that time they immediately made the RPLP by referring to other RPLPs that have been made, the data to make the RPLP partly they got from the measurement and data collection directly to the community, while the rest is to continue the activities of the former PNPM which is considered successful and needed by the citizens." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT office)

"Pada saat itu mereka langsung membuat RPLP dengan mengacu RPLP kelurahan lain yang sudah jadi. data untuk membuat RPLP sebagian sudah mereka dapatkan dari pengukuran dan pendataan langsung ke masyarakat. Sementara sisanya adalah melanjutkan kegiatan dari PNPM dahulu yang dianggap berhasil dan dibutuhkan warga."

Mr. Sullivan said,

"When preparing the RPLP until protracted due to the deadline, the RPLP still has not been legalized since it has not conducted public test, and now it is still possible if the activities in the RPLP are changed." (April, 12 2017 at 9.45 AM in Mr.Sullivan's house)

"Dulu saat menyusun RPLP sampai berlari-lari karena mengejar deadline. Hingga saat ini pun RPLP masih belum disahkan karena belum melaksanakan uji



publik. dan sekarang masih membuka peluang apabila kegiatan yang ada di dalam RPLP itu pun berubah."

b) Making activity plan

The making of KOTAKU Program planning activities for *Kelurahan* Jodipan is contained in RPLP. In RPLP there is Program Indication, actually it is the main core of planning in KOTAKU program for 4 years to handle slum. The content in RPLP must be existed kind of activity, location, volume, unit price, year of handling, source of funding, and note.

The types of activities contained in the RPLP contain any activities that will be implemented for 5 years, ie from 2017-2021. Activities include the construction and revitalization of facilities and infrastructure that are not in accordance with technical regulations. This activity also refers to slum indicators consisting of roads, drainage, sanitation, drinking water, garbage and disasters. Then for buildings, *Kelurahan* Jodipan has *Bedah Rumah* program for 65 houses. TIPP and BKM also seek revitalization of green open space at *Kelurahan* Jodipan to be more feasible and proper to function.

Pak Sullivan said

"This infrastructure development activity is partly from the citizens' suggestion, while the other is the result of measurements made by TIPP yesterday, that are not in line with the technical regulations." (April, 12 2017 at 9.45 AM in Mr. Sullivan's house)



"Kegiatan pembangunan infrastruktur ini sebagian ada yang dari usulan warga. Sementara yang lain adalah hasil dari pengukuran yang dilakukan oleh TIPP kemarin yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan teknis."

Mr. Ikrom added

"There are some advanced programs from previous programs that are bedah rumah activities. This activity is highly anticipated by the citizens but it is not done, until the new president, and replace the new program for this KOTAKU program, additional quota that used to be 20 houses now becomes 65. We are recording it from the RT's suggestion." (April, 14 2017 at 15.30 PM in Mr. Ikrom's house)

"Ada beberapa program lanjutan dari program sebelumnya yakni kegiatan bedah rumah. Kegiatan ini sangat dinanti-nantikan oleh warga tetapi tidak kunjung terlaksana, hingga ganti presiden baru, dan ganti program baru. Untuk program KOTAKU ini, melanjutkan saja. Masalah penerima ada tambahan kuota yang dulunya 20 rumah sekarang menjadi 65. Kita mendatanya dari usulan RT."

For economic and social activities, the activities that exist in the KOTAKU program are continuing from the previous program. Because indeed the community needs the program and still running until now.

Every activity funded by KOTAKU must be implemented with reference to the principles of sustainable development, including environmental, social, cultural, and economic considerations, as set out in applicable laws and regulations.

Unfortunately in Malang City, KOTAKU program does not yet have indicators of sustainable development. Mr. Pandu told that



"Sustainable development of environmentally-based support for example the provision of green space, renewable energy. Included in the slums, this sustainable means that the program not only looks at the physical aspect while leaving the non-physical aspects. There are two slums, physical slums and non-physical (mindset) slums. For example, not all rich people living in the river border have an awareness of sanitation issues. They are to throw domestic waste directly into the river. Well in this context it is a thorough handling should not only deal with slums but there are steps to prevent him from getting dirty again. Sustainability can also mean that he does not move. We handle in place A, eh the slum move in place B, so the B is slum. So not only based on momentary achievements but achievements in the future that let him not return slum or even worse than the beginning.

In the process carried out various kinds, unfortunately there is no mechanism of effectiveness to measure, how many percent already handle. For more obvious physical slums can be seen but for non-physical yet. To my knowledge there is no clear platform from the center to measure. Only the steps that have been designed, such as the community participate in designing the planning discussion, it is part of educate the community, socialization-socialization was also implemented such as WWTP. Only a measuring tool to evaluate the achievement each year is still not there, we do self-supporting, there is no clear standard. If the slum in a non-physical society can get out of slum indicator whether the change moment or arise self-awareness for example self-help build own septic tank. There are no parameters that I think can be used as the most concrete foundation. But we want to evaluate with record stories from friends but not scientifically. Different for example with sanitation, the measurement is already there, the measuring instrument is valid, so there are indicators that can be measured like a, b, c.

There are two sides, if I think the area is capable. Able to prepare the parameters if it is necessary. But the problem is if we prepare the term itself *mindon gaweni* or two times work. If in the acceleration of handling is deemed necessary, I think the identification can be done without having to complicate for example with a measuring tool to remove the city of Malang gets the number 6/7. It is difficult and in fact it is not good with the assessment of numbers, better for example Malang



Municipal wastewater already covers this segment, society has changed like this. Better to convey the written idea than we determine the range of its value. Different if there is a range of values. People will race to reach that number, while what we want to achieve is what it's worth. The emphasis is the components in it and the evaluation therein. Well I think the city does not need to wait for the other to inventory the achievements of the annual KOTAKU program. It is the realm of the PKP working group to evaluate achievements only it is possible to confuse what its evaluation rules are.” (March, 21 2017 at 9.07 AM in BARENLITBANG Malang City)

“Pembangunan berbasis daya dukung lingkungan yang berkelanjutan contohnya penyediaan RTH, energy secara terbarukan. Termasuk dalam permukiman kumuh berkelanjutan ini diartikan agar program itu tidak hanya melihat aspek fisik saja sementara meninggalkan aspek non-fisik. Kekumuhan itu ada dua, kekumuhan fisik dan kekumuhan non-fisik (mindset). Contohnya tidak semua orang kaya yang tinggal di sempadan sungai itu memiliki awareness terhadap masalah sanitasi. Kumuhnya adalah mereka membuang limbah domestik langsung ke sungai. Nah dalam konteks ini adalah penanganannya harus menyeluruh tidak boleh hanya menangani kumuh saja tetapi ada langkah-langkah untuk mencegah agar dia tidak kumuh kembali. Berkelanjutan juga bisa diartikan agar dia tidak berpindah tempat. Kita menangani di tempat A, eh kumuhnya pindah di tempat B, jadi B yang kumuh. Jadi tidak hanya berbasis capaian sesaat tapi capaian ke depannya itu biar dia tidak kembali kumuh atau justru lebih buruk dari yang awal.

Dalam prosesnya dilakukan berbagai macam, sayangnya belum ada mekanisme efektifitas untuk mengukur, sudah berapa persen yang sudah terhandle. Untuk kekumuhan fisik lebih jelas bisa terlihat tapi untuk non-fisik belum. Setahu saya belum ada platform yang jelas dari pusat untuk mengukur. Hanya langkah-langkah saja yang sudah dirancang, seperti masyarakat ikut merancang diskusi perencanaan, itu bagian mengedukasi masyarakat, sosialisasi-sosialisasi pun juga diterapkan seperti IPAL. Hanya alat ukur untuk mengevaluasi ketercapaian setiap tahunnya itu masih belum ada, kita melakukan secara swadaya belum ada standard yang jelas. Kalau kumuh secara non-fisik masyarakat bisa keluar dari kumuh indikatornya apakah berubahnya



sesaat atau timbul kesadaran sendiri misalnya secara swadaya membangun septic tank sendiri. Belum ada parameter yang menurut saya bisa dijadikan sebagai landasan paling konkret. Tapi kita mau mengevaluasi dengan catatan cerita-cerita dari teman-teman tetapi tidak secara ilmiah. Beda misalnya dengan sanitasi, pengukurannya sudah ada, alat ukurnya valid, sehingga ada yang indikator yang bisa diukur seperti a, b, c.

Ada dua sisi, kalau menurut saya daerah itu mampu. Mampu untuk menyiapkan parameter itu kalau memang dirasa perlu. Tetapi problemnya kalau kita menyiapkan sendiri istilahnya mindon gaweni atau dua kali kerja. Kalau dalam rangkaian percepatan penanganan dirasa perlu saya pikir identifikasi bisa dilakukan tanpa harus mempersulit misalnya dengan alat ukur untuk mengeluarkan Kota Malang mendapat angka 6/7. Itu sulit dan sebenarnya itu tidak bagus dengan penilaian angka, lebih baik Kota Malang air limbah sudah mencakup segini, masyarakat sudah berubah seperti ini. Lebih baik menyampaikan gagasan yang tertulis dari pada kita menentukan range scorenya. Beda kalau sudah ada range scorenya. Orang-orang akan berlomba untuk mencapai angka itu, sementara yang ingin kita capai itu 75 nilainya apa sih. Yang ditekankan adalah komponen-komponen di dalamnya dan evaluasi didalamnya. Nah saya fikir kota tidak perlu menunggu yang lain untuk menginventarisasi capaian program KOTAKU tahunan. Kalau ranahnya pokja PKP itu salah satu tugasnya adalah mengevaluasi capaian hanya memang mungkin kebingungan peraturan evaluasinya seperti apa.”

KOTAKU program in Malang City does not have indicator of achievement to realize sustainable development yet.

So the writer tries to find the impact given from the existing activities in the RPLP seen from three aspects, economic, environmental and social.

1. Economical Principle

Activities within the KOTAKU program must have an impact on the community's economy. Ranging from



infrastructure development that must pay attention to the impact given, to social and economic activities that are projected to improve the welfare of people in slums. Mrs. Supriatin said

"The development of infrastructure and buildings at Kelurahan Jodipan, of course, also consider the economic impact, although not directly accepted by the community. These developments facilitate the mobility of people in everyday life. This convenience will certainly lead to the effectiveness of citizens to work, Trade who need access to a decent place to buy and sell, and the lives of other citizens.

For socio-economic activities covered in the RPLP, it is clear that these activities are needed by the citizens and the benefits are considered very profitable. The activities included in the socio-economic activities of P2BM group. P2BM is an extension of the Community-Based Development Planning. P2BM is a follow up activity carried out in previous programs in the era of previous government. The P2BM group owned by Jodipan Urban Village is a group of P2BM Orchid Group. The P2BM group organizes savings and loan activities for the community. Turnover is also large to reach the range of 15.000.000. For this KOTAKU program will be created P2BM group again with the name of Orchid Moon. Because the budget has not gone down, then we borrow the P2BM group for initial capital. At this time who entered the P2BM group members about 6 people." (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Pembangunan infrastruktur dan bangunan-bangunan yang ada di Kelurahan Jodipan, tentunya juga memperhatikan dampak ekonomi walaupun tidak secara langsung diterima oleh masyarakat. Pembangunan-pembangunan itu memperlancar mobilitas penduduk di kehidupan sehari-hari. Dengan kemudahan ini tentunya akan menimbulkan keefektifitasan warga untuk bekerja, berdagang yang membutuhkan akses tempat yang layak untuk jual-beli, dan kehidupan warga lain-lain.

Untuk kegiatan sosial ekonomi yang tercover dalam RPLP, jelas memang kegiatan tersebut dibutuhkan oleh warga dan manfaatnya memang dirasa sangat



menguntungkan. Adapun kegiatan yang termasuk dalam sosial ekonomi adalah kegiatan kelompok P2BM. P2BM adalah kepanjangan dari Perencanaan Pembangunan Berbasis Masyarakat. P2BM ini merupakan kegiatan lanjutan yang dilaksanakan pada program sebelumnya di era pemerintahan sebelumnya. Kelompok P2BM yang dimiliki oleh Kelurahan Jodipan bernama Kelompok P2BM Anggrek. Kelompok P2BM ini menyelenggarakan aktifitas simpan pinjam untuk masyarakat. Omsetnya juga sudah besar hingga mencapai kisaran 15.000.000. Untuk program KOTAKU ini akan dibuat kelompok P2BM lagi dengan nama Anggrek Bulan. Karena anggaran belum turun, maka kita meminjam kelompok P2BM untuk modal awal. Saat ini yang masuk menjadi anggota kelompok P2BM sekitar 6 orang.”

Mr. Choirul Khafid added

"Citizens also need entrepreneurship training considering the large numbers of people who can not market the skill products resulting from the exercises given so far, although Jodipan is close to the market, but for the results of their skills are still not confident even there are those who really do not have the same knowledge Once about marketing, so we facilitate the residents to get extra income, there is another activity that is vertikultur organic plant training. This is an innovation from the community to make the settlement look greener, and we use organic crops to be worth selling." (April, 17 2017 at 6:03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Warga juga membutuhkan pelatihan entrepreneurship mengingat warga banyak yang tidak bisa memasarkan produk keterampilan hasil dari latihan-latihan yang diberikan selama ini. Walaupun Jodipan dekat dengan pasar, namun untuk hasil keterampilan mereka masih tidak percaya diri bahkan ada yang benar-benar tidak memiliki pengetahuan sama sekali tentang marketing. Jadi kita memfasilitasi warga untuk bisa mendapatkan tambahan penghasilan. Ada lagi kegiatan lain yakni pelatihan vertikultur tanaman organik. Ini merupakan suatu inovasi dari masyarakat agar permukiman terlihat lebih hijau. Dan kita memanfaatkan tanaman organik agar bernilai jual."



From the above explanation of existing activities in the program KOTAKU expected to give impact to the economy, in order to increase the welfare of the community. Although the impact given is not immediately felt to the citizens, but the long process by means of education is expected to be their guidance to develop independently now and later.

ii. Environmental Principle

All activities within the KOTAKU program adopt Indonesian Government laws and regulations which are also in line with the fulfillment of the World Bank's Environmental Assessment Policy. All activities in the RPLP *Kelurahan Jodipan* have also been confirmed to the environmental *Faskel* whether it has fulfilled the regulation or not. So that later will not cause environmental effect due to various developments that will be carried out at *Kelurahan Jodipan*. Mr. Choirul Khafid said

"The mapping also considers the condition of the environment whether it violates the regulation or not, violating the regulation in this case means whether the land is legal or illegal, then we synchronize with the more specific regulation related to the development of eg, the construction of a good latrine should be like. We are not go alone, there are environmental *Faskels* and UPL that help us direct those things." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Waktu pemetaan kan juga memperhatikan kondisi lingkungannya apakah menyalahi regulasi atau tidak. menyalahi regulasi dalam hal ini berarti apakah lahan tersebut legal atau ilegal. Kemudian kita sinkronkan



dengan regulasi yang lebih spesifik terkait pembangunan misal, pembangunan jamban yang baik harus seperti apa. Kami tidak berjalan sendiri, ada Faskel lingkungan dan UPL yang membantu kami mengarahkan hal-hal tersebut."

Mr. Tri Binta confirmed this statement

"Yes we are always watching as they carry out the measurement independently, considering the limited resources and capacity, we also intervene to help them make the measurements, but because the RPLP also mentioned RT, RW and recipients, by the time flew it can change, because it takes into account various factors, one of which is money and energy." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT office)

"Ya kami selalu mengawasi ketika mereka melaksanakan pengukuran secara swadaya. Mengingat keterbatasan sumber daya dan kapasitasnya, kami juga turut turun tangan untuk membantu mereka melakukan pengukuran. Namun karena dalam RPLP tersebut disebutkan pula RT, RW, dan penerima, tidak menutup kemungkinan untuk sewaktu-waktu bisa berubah. Karena memperhatikan berbagai faktor. Salah satunya uang dan tenaga."

For the problem of the impact of KOTAKU program development on the environment, Mr. Ikrom explained

"It is clear that there will be an impact on the environmental aspects in Kelurahan Jodipan. If running smoothly, then the impact will be given also very good I think, from the negative impact that will be obtained. Building and infrastructure more fully and in accordance with technical requirements." (April, 14 2017 at 15.30 PM in Mr. Ikrom's house)

"Jelas nanti akan ada dampak terhadap aspek lingkungan di Kelurahan Jodipan. Apabila berjalan dengan lancar, maka dampak yang akan diberikan juga sangat bagus saya fikir, dari pada dampak negatif yang akan didapatkan. Sarana dan prasarana semakin lengkap dan sesuai dengan persyaratan teknis."



Although there are no definite indicators regarding the success of a KOTAKU program development on various aspects of sustainability, but the impacts caused by direct development are accepted by the citizens. And this development certainly gives a positive impact to their settlements, in order to escape the slums.

iii. Social Principle

KOTAKU programs are also considered from the social aspect. In this case relates to the mentality of citizens to the changes that will occur. Based on the results of interviews with Mr. Tri Binta mention

"An attempt to eliminate the slums must also be related to the mental itself, whether the villagers are prepared with mental changes or whether they are experiencing a shock culture and even opposed. At Kelurahan Jodipan there are many people who like to oppose to renovate. Although there are many people who support it, we need to approach them continually, so that they will at least receive our arrival first." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT office)

"Sebuah usaha untuk menghilangkan kekumuhan juga harus berhubungan dengan mental itu sendiri. Apakah warga siap dengan perubahan mental atau jangan-jangan mereka mengalami shock culture bahkan menentang. Di Kelurahan Jodipan banyak yang seperti itu. Ada beberapa warga yang tidak suka bahkan menentang untuk dilakukan pemugaran. Walaupun banyak yang mendukung. Untuk itu kita perlu melakukan pendekatan ke mereka secara terus menerus, agar mereka mau setidaknya menerima kedatangan kita terlebih dahulu."

Mrs. Supriatin added



"There is more homework for the Jodipan community in order to eliminate and not repeat the mentality of its slums, which means they are already aware of the importance of clean living and do not become slum, this must come from within themselves that the ground is completely lost from the settlements." (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Ada PR lagi bagi masyarakat Jodipan agar bisa menghilangkan dan tidak mengulangi mental kekumuhannya. Ini berarti mereka sudah sadar akan pentingnya hidup bersih dan tidak menjadi kumuh. Hal ini harus muncul dari dalam diri mereka sendiri agarkumuh itu benar-benar hilang dari permukiman."

Optimism emerged from Mr. Ikrom

"However, the people of *Kelurahan* Jodipan have started to care and know anyone who is related to the KOTAKU Program, although not all of them. When there is certainty when the funds come down and when will begin to be renovated, I believe that later this will be running successfully and smoothly, takes time to deal with it." (April, 14 2017 at 15.30 PM in Mr. Ikrom's house)

"Walaupun demikian, masyarakat Kelurahan Jodipan sudah mulai peduli dan mengenal siapa-siapa saja yang berhubungan dengan Program KOTAKU walaupun tidak semuanya. Ketika sudah ada kepastian kapan dana turun dan kapan akan mulai direnovasi, saya percaya bahwa nantinya hal ini akan berjalan dengan sukses dan lancar. Butuh waktu untuk mengatasi hal tersebut."

The social impacts caused by the KOTAKU program are still low. People have started to care and know about KOTAKU program. But over time the program is also expected to eliminate the nature of the slums that still exist in the community.



2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

When planning KOTAKU program at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing, of course there are factors that influence it. There are supporting and inhibiting factors both internal and external. At the time of the interview writer can record the following factors:

a. Internal

1) Supporting Factors

a) Mutual Cooperation Value

The value of mutual cooperation in Jodipan urban village is quite high. This is in line with what Mr. Sullivan has to say

"While conducting self-help mapping, the resources of BKM and TIPP are still limited, and citizens are initiative to assist in taking measurements, and many citizens also want to know what they are doing, so that the socialization process can be done even with the conditions thereby." (April, 12 2017 at 9.45 AM in Mr. Sullivan's house)

"Pada saat melaksanakan pemetaan swadaya, sumber daya dari BKM dan TIPP masih terbatas. Para warga secara inisiatif ada yang membantu ikut melakukan pengukuran. Dan banyak warga pun juga ingin tahu untuk apa mereka melakukan hal itu, sehingga proses sosialisasi bisa terlaksana walaupun dengan kondisi yang demikian."

Mr. Choirul Khafid also appreciated the nature of community mutual cooperation



"At that time the rain, there are some residents who give us warm tea and snacks. This makes the motivation for me, apparently they appreciate my efforts, to make changes in this *kelurahan*." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Pada saat itu hujan-hujan, ada beberapa warga yang memberikan kita teh hangat dan camilan. Hal ini menjadikan motivasi untuk saya, ternyata mereka menghargai usaha saya, untuk melakukan perubahan di kelurahan ini."

This spirit of mutual cooperation became a supporting factor for the implementation of the KOTAKU Program. Especially later when it has begun to carry out the development, such a trait is necessary because it takes a lot of resources to do physical development, and hope they are also easily directed to a better thing.



Figure 16. Swadaya Measurement with Society of Kelurahan Jodipan

Source: KORKOT Malang Documentation (2017)



b) Synergy between TIPP, BKM, and *Faskel*

This synergy has been seen from the beginning of TIPP formation, to the next processes. Communication that works well among them is supporting factor for KOTAKU program planning.

Mr. Tri Binta said

"We always accompany them, because it is our duty like that, and doing business for this KOTAKU program is difficult if they walk alone without any direction." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT office)

"Kita selalu mendampingi mereka, karena memang tugas kita seperti itu. Dan melakukan usaha untuk program KOTAKU ini memang sulit kalau mereka berjalan sendiri tanpa adanya arahan."

Mr. Choirul Khafid added

"Yes, we often coordinate, if there is anything directly communicated to BKM and *Faskel*, although sometimes there is friction but it is resolved." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Ya kami sering koordinasi. Kalau ada apa-apa langsung dikomunikasikan kepada BKM dan Faskel. Walaupun kadang ada gesekan pendapat tapi hal itu terselesaikan."

This synergy goes on today to create RTPLP, AB, and other activities. Not infrequently the *Faskel* invited to attend the event at *Kelurahan Jodipan*.



Figure 17. Discussion between Faskel and TIPP at KORKOT Office

Source: Writer Documentation (2017)

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) Ignorance from some local community

The ignorance of *Kelurahan Jodipan* residents does not apply to everyone. There are some people who do not care even against this program, Mr. Ikrom said

"Their ignorance arises from the fact that there are so many programs that promise development but do not exist, such as the *Bedah Rumah* program, so they are accustomed to addressing government programs." (April, 14 2017 at 15.30 PM in Mr. Ikrom's house)

"*Ketidakpedulian mereka muncul akibat sebelumnya banyak sekali program yang menjanjikan pembangunan namun tak kunjung ada. Seperti program Bedah Rumah. Jadi mereka sudah biasa saja menyikapi adanya program-program dari pemerintah.*"

While the uncomfortable treatment had been obtained by Mrs. Supriatin while doing self-help mapping



"There is a head of RT 5 who even refused my presence, after knowing my purpose to do data collection for KOTAKU program so I asked through others." (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Ada ketua RT 5 yang bahkan Beliau menolak kehadiran saya, setelah tahu tujuan saya untuk melakukan pendataan guna program KOTAKU. Jadi saya tanya melalui orang lain."



Figure 18. Garbage Piles in the Brantas River Basin

Source: KORKOT Documentation (2016)

b) Less Commitment from TIPP Member

The commitments referred to herein are TIPP commitments. At the time of the establishment there are 14 people, until now the remaining only two people. Mrs. Supriatin understands the condition

"Yes because of being a TIPP is a side job while they have a major job, there is a hassle



because it can not divide the time, some are tired, and some are not interested". (April, 19 2017 at 10.22 AM in Mrs. Supriatin's house)

"Ya karena menjadi TIPP adalah tugas sampingan sementara mereka memiliki pekerjaan utama. ada yang kerepotan karena tidak bisa membagi waktu, ada yang kecapekan, dan ada pula karena memang sudah tidak tertarik".

Mr. Choirul Khafid also regretted that happened

"Because we're really volunteers, unpaid, and the portion of our work is also not easy, it's very powerful to be the reason to lose on the trip." (April, 17 2017 at 6.03 PM in Mr. Khafid's house)

"Karena kami benar-benar relawan, tidak digaji, dan porsi pekerjaan kami juga tidak bisa disebut mudah. Hal ini sangat kuat untuk dijadikan alasan gugur pada saat perjalanan."

Many activities, heavy work, to be unmotivated because they really become a volunteer, making their commitment does not materialize. Until now TIPP only two people left which greatly affect their performance due to the limitations of human resources.

b. External

1) Supporting Factors

a) Monitoring from DJCK and World Bank

This monitoring activity becomes a form of support from DJCK and World Bank because it means they care and want to know the extent to which KOTAKU program runs.



Mr. Pandu said

"DJCK and World Bank are always scheduling monitoring to Malang, because we are a pilot project, they also ask what are the obstacles so far, we have said, but there is still no follow up." (March, 21 2017 at 9.07 AM in BARENLITBANG Malang City)

"DJCK dan World Bank selalu mengendakan monitoring ke Kota Malang, karena kita menjadi pilot project. Mereka juga menanyakan apa saja yang menjadi hambatan selama ini. Kami sudah utarakan, namun masih belum ada tindak lanjut."

Their monitoring activities certainly not only visit, but also provide direction, and hearings from involved stakeholders. Although there has been no follow up of the complaints.

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) The central government's commitment is still lacking

In addition to the KOTAKU program, there are many other programs carried by central government. So that this program impressed not a government priority, but already included in RPJMD President Jokowi. Pak Pandu said

"The government tends to prioritize development in the outermost and underdeveloped areas, which certainly impacts the KOTAKU program's reduced acceptance rate from last year, while our homework is still high, to reach 0 Ha of slum areas throughout Indonesia in 2019. So this Such as a lighthouse policy where each leader has its own policy branding but not necessarily they can



realize the policy." (March, 21 2017 at 9.07 AM in BARENLITBANG Malang City)

"Pemerintah cenderung lebih memprioritaskan pembangunan di wilayah terluar dan tertinggal. Hal ini tentunya berimbas dengan pagu penerimaan program KOTAKU yang dikurangi dari tahun lalu. Padahal pekerjaan rumah kita masih banyak, untuk bisa mencapai 0 Ha wilayah kumuh di seluruh Indonesia di tahun 2019. Jadi ini seperti kebijakan mercusuar dimana tiap pemimpin memiliki branding kebijakan sendiri tapi belum tentu mereka bisa merealisasikan kebijakan tersebut."

Mr. Winardi added

"The government is split with a lot of development but the country's financial revenues are not very stable, resulting in a lot of budget cuts for government programs. The biggest obstacle is on money, because the biggest development resources are financial." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT Malang City)

"Pemerintah memang terpecah fokus dengan banyaknya berbagai pembangunan namun penerimaan keuangan negara tidak terlalu stabil. Hal ini mengakibatkan banyak sekali pengurangan anggaran untuk program-program pemerintah. Kendala terbesar memang pada uang, karena sumber daya pembangunan terbesar salah satunya yakni masalah finansial."

Therefore, the commitment of the central government is questionable. Whether it is really the policy of the lighthouse or the central government is focused on handling slums up to 0 Ha in 2019.



b) Policy Insuitability

The conformity of this policy is also affected by the government's commitment. Mr. Winardi said

"The government is targeting us to eliminate slum areas up to 0 Ha in 2019. With limited capital resources, of course, this also affects the effectiveness of time to be able to perform various activities." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT Malang City)

"Pemerintah menargetkan kita untuk bisa mengeliminasi wilayah kumuh hingga 0 Ha di tahun 2019. Dengan keterbatasan sumber daya modal tentunya hal ini juga berpengaruh pada keefektifitasan waktu untuk bisa melakukan berbagai kegiatan."

Mr. Pandu added

"The targets given by the government also I think is too high. To be able to eliminate the slum up to 0 Ha it really takes a very extra effort, especially we live 2 years of service while in the city of Malang itself has only been implemented about 20%. It is become the reason why the target is too high." (March, 16 2017 at 3.25 PM in KORKOT Malang City)

"Target yang diberikan pemerintah pun juga menurut saya terlalu tinggi. Untuk bisa mengeliminasi kekumuhan hingga 0 Ha itu sungguh membutuhkan usaha yang sangat ekstra, terlebih kita tinggal 2 tahun masa kerja sementara di Kota Malang sendiri baru terlaksana sekitar 20%. Hal ini bisa dijadikan alasan mengapa target tersebut terlalu tinggi."

The conformity of the policy here can be seen from the target set, with the effort already implemented. The stakeholders involved also felt pessimistic about the targets given by the central government.



C. Data Analysis and Discussion

1. Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*)

a. Preparation Stage

1) Initial Socialization and Community Preparedness Meeting (RKM)

Socialization is the dissemination of information (programs, regulations, policies) from one party (owner of the program) to another party (the general public) and the empowerment process, which is expected to foster critical awareness, foster behavior change, and community behavior. Therefore, socialization must be integrated into empowerment activities and carried out continuously to enable the community to cope with problems independently and sustainably.

In this case, the government disseminates the KOTAKU program to the people of Malang City through its representatives

to carry out the government's mission to eradicate the slums.

Communities are included in the socialization activities because they will become actors to run this program, therefore it takes a forum for introduction, open the insight and concern of the community related to KOTAKU program. To cultivate a change of attitude from the original slums, it is not easy to just do a

socialization. Especially the number of slums in Malang is very wide about 608 Ha. Through representatives who are invited to attend the socialization, the government hopes to be transmitted to other communities, because they are appointed not only without reason, at least they have a strategic position such as BKM, Chairman of RW, in order to have the authority to disseminate information and bring awareness to the community other.

According to Goode (2007), "socialization is a process that young humans must go through to acquire the values and knowledge of their group and learn about its social role that fits into its position there." In terms of physical activity, socialization is expected to apply several approaches based on differences in target audiences, the approach taken, is expected to build community involvement (as the subject of program implementers) through the exchange of experience, knowledge and understanding to find mutual agreements based on equality, critical awareness, and common sense.

Participants invited by Malang City Government to attend the socialization of KOTAKU Program furthermore have responsibility to socialize KOTAKU Program in each *kelurahan*. It aims to create a participative development attitude from citizens and then channeled to more citizens with different

backgrounds. Therefore, the citizen of *Kelurahan* Jodipan is expected to open insight and also sensitivity to the surrounding slums.

Socialization of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan is a place for reflection on whether they will accept and support the KOTAKU Program. This readiness needs to be discussed first in view of the need for commitment and participation of all citizens for the program to be implemented. Because KOTAKU Program has very good purpose and the government also promises resources to do the development, the residents welcomed the program.

Through the process of socialization, individuals learn to know and understand what behaviors to do and what behaviors should be done (against and against others) in society. So when the society of *Kelurahan* Jodipan has conducted socialization and they have deliberated the readiness to adopt the KOTAKU program, it is fitting that they know that it is their responsibility and know their role and function in KOTAKU program. Also it has become their duty to work together to support and implement KOTAKU program.

In political development and renewal, one concern is the presence of contradictions in the increasing demands of equality.

In addition to participation is one element in political



development, participation can also be used as a basis for political development and nation building (Listyaningsih, 2014: 129). Participatory programs at a given level provide a direct opportunity to the community to participate in plans concerning their welfare, as well as directly implementing themselves and reaping the results of the program. KOTAKU program is one example of a participatory program involving the community as its policy implementing agent.

2) Embodiment Institutional Participatory Planning of Settlement Environment Arrangement at *kelurahan* level

Development as a whole social change requires the participation of certain organizations that capable to introducing, keeping, and even maintaining social and physical reforms (Listyaningsih, 2014: 42). Therefore, it is necessary to establish an institution related to it. The expected changes are not only physical, but also their values and functions, among others, leadership variables, doctrines, programs, and internal organizational resources.

Institutional development is an integral part of any development project funded by the World Bank. In addition to building in the form of physical facilities and infrastructure, there is another goal that is the aspect of institutional development. If the project is an investment in services, then the



institutional development aspect becomes a priority concern (Suryono, 2010:250). In carrying out its duties as a state organizer as well as development organizer, the government is required to be able to create an effective and efficient internal institution in order to improve government performance. Without a reliable institution then the implementation of development seems to have difficulty to keep up with the demands of the times and society. Considering the government is the public servant.

Institutional development at *kelurahan* level associated with settlement arrangement, mainly for various agencies and related sectors can work together in a collaborative platform for the achievement of program objectives as well as the settlement vision of *Kelurahan*. Conducive working climate needs to be created internally at *kelurahan* level nor external that is between another *kelurahan*, with *kecamatan* and city actors. BKM, *lurah*, and other institutions at *kelurahan* level play an important role in working together to implement KOTAKU Program.

To implement the KOTAKU program stages at *kelurahan* level built institutions in accordance with needs. The agency can enable existing or new ones. For the planning phase of the program, a Core Team of Participative Planning (TIPP) is established to manage and coordinate the whole process of



participatory planning stages of settlement arrangement at *kelurahan* level. TIPP can create various working groups of volunteers according to the needs of the program stages. Existing activity management units (eg UPL, UPS, and UPK) work together with TIPP to implement planning results.

In the handling of slum settlements, there are often quite complex issues to be solved at *kelurahan* level, such as land issues. The issue needs to be solved by working together with related parties outside *kelurahan* with technical assistance from *Pokja PKP* and technical guidance from consultants. Rapid assessments can be undertaken by communities with district/city governments to find out the causes of problems and alternative solutions/scenarios. Issues emerging at *kelurahan* level can be input or feedback for city/regency, provincial or national level policies.

By involving the community as a member of TIPP who is authorized to plan KOTAKU program activities, will increase the articulation (ability) to formulate the goals and especially ways to achieve the development goals. In the participation of development needs to be developed capabilities of society and especially community organizations, especially BKM and TIPP to support the development process. This is because development processes often require renewed orientation,



values, and institutional attitudes and structures within the community.

b. Planning Stage

1) Building Vision for Settlement and Critical Reflection Case (RPK)

According to Wibisono (2006: 43), vision is a series of sentences that express the ideals or dreams of an organization or company to be achieved in the future. In other words, vision can be said to be a want to be statement from an organization or company. Vision is also a very crucial thing for organization to ensure long-term sustainability and success.

In the vision of an organization there are also values, aspirations and organizational needs in the future as expressed by Kotler cited by Nawawi (2000: 122), vision is a statement about the organizational goals expressed in the product and services offered, the needs that can be overcome, community groups served, values gained as well as aspirations and future ideals. So it can be concluded that vision is the ideal or dream of an organization to be achieved in the future to ensure long-term sustainability and success.

According to Wheelen as quoted by Wibisono (2006: 46-47) mission is a series of sentences that state the purpose or



reason of the existence of the organization that contains what is provided by the organization to the community, either in the form of products or services. In other words the mission is a statement about what the organization must do in its effort to realize the vision. In operational people are guided by the mission statement which is the result of a compromise interpretation of vision. Mission is a real thing to aim for and can also provide guidance outline how to achieve the vision.

As well as with the vision of settlements at *Kelurahan Jodipan*, "the realization of a clean environment, beautiful, bright, and healthy". There is a purpose from society to create such an environment. And the purpose of the settlement to be achieved by the people of *Kelurahan Jodipan* has been explained in more detail into the settlement mission. The goal is certainly in harmony with RPJMN Malang and other regulations that apply in Malang City. Moreover, the vision and mission of settlement are made as a preparation stage in the KOTAKU program which is the product of public policy. So that there are public policy explanations as the foundation of KOTAKU program activities, therefore included activities must be in accordance with applicable public policy descriptions.

Between the vision and mission of settlement and planning KOTAKU Program has a very close relationship and need each



other. Vision is the general formula of the desired state at the end of the planning period, the mission is the general formula of the efforts to be implemented to realize the vision, while planning is the process of deciding the programs to be implemented by the organization and the estimated amount of resources to be allocated to any medium-term program over the next five years of KOTAKU Program.

Thus planning is used to determine/realize the vision and mission of *Kelurahan* Jodipan and divide up the resources needed to achieve it. So it can be said that Jodipan initially has the ideals or goal of the end of the settlement that want to be achieved in the long term called the vision, then to achieve/realize the vision that has been determined, *Kelurahan* Jodipan formulate general efforts to be carried out called mission, Then to realize the mission, *Kelurahan* Jodipan make/formulate the special efforts that felt most effective and efficient to achieve the ideals of the organization called planning in the RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan. The relationship between vision, mission, and planning is to provide direction that will bring *Kelurahan* Jodipan in achieving the goals in accordance with the vision and mission that has been formulated.

After forming the vision and mission settlement, followed by Critical Reflection Case (RPK). In the implementation of



RPK using FGD method, to see actual reality related density, slum and poverty that can only be done with a critical process of social analysis. Making critical social analysis, meaning looking for a critical causal relationship, to the deepest things that can be found the root of the real problem. To make a social analysis of the density, slum and poverty of every condition, whether external or internal, must be explored and then sought for causal relations in a logical framework so that the main problems in the society can be found.

RPK is a form of deepening of a topic by involving mentally, feeling and initiative in a structured way to build critical awareness of participants of reflection (community) about density, slum and poverty and its relation to the patterns of behavior and mindset of everyday life of the local people.

RPKs are conducted to foster people's critical awareness of the root causes of slum settlement problems and poverty. This critical awareness is important, as it often happens in various programs that place the community as an "object", often people are invited to do various problem-solving efforts without knowing and realizing the real problem (the problem is formulated by "Outsiders"). These conditions lead to the solving of the problem of the community just to carry out the will of "Outsiders" or because tempted by the lure of money aid, rather

than carrying out activities because it really realizes that the activities are indeed beneficial to solving their problems. This awareness is important before the community finally agrees on how the KOTAKU Program should be implemented, and agrees on how to encourage the involvement of the poor with other community components in exploiting the opportunities available in the KOTAKU Program to support the poverty alleviation they will undertake.

2) Formulation of Scenario of Concept and Priority Area Determination

This stage is the real planning stage for KOTAKU program for 5 years. Planning in the KOTAKU program does not have the same stages in planning policy in general, because the program is run by the community so it requires the process of understanding and socialization to the community first. When associated with the planning process in general, it is possible to adopt the theory of Listyaningsih (2014:114) consisting of the following steps:

a) Performance evaluation

KOTAKU program is a transformation of some previous government programs as described in the following table.



Table 25. Program Transformation toward KOTAKU Program

Period	1999-2006	2007-2014	2015	2016-2020
Objectives	Addressing the economic crisis by increasing the capacity of communities to become development actors through the establishment of representative and accountable public institutions	Helping the urban poor getting benefit from improved environmental quality and good governance	Transition from poverty alleviation to handling slum	Improving access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums to support the realization of viable, productive and sustainable urban settlements
Outcome	The establishment of democratic societal institutions, learning planning and implementation of development, and good governance	Communities learn to organize a settlement environment through spatial planning, partnering with various parties, involving local governments in funding and roles, learning local economic development	Create a slum profil baseline based on 7 indicators and pilot quality improvement and slum prevention	

Source: BARENLITBANG of Malang City Documentation (2016)



From the transformation of the above programs, it is certainly possible to obtain information on the capacity of the implementing agencies of the programs, the quality of the plans in those programs, and the stakeholders involved in the KOTAKU program can estimate the capacity of future performance achievement of programs that already running. For this latter purpose, the authorized capacity is at a higher level ie BARENLITBANG.

b) Planning creation

The steps of drafting a plan based on Listyaningsih are almost the same at the time of the RPLP. The following steps are taken during RPLP creation:

i. Preparation of the TIPP development plan design that is rational, comprehensive, and measurable, as a result of self-help mapping and from RPK conducted by the FGD method.

ii. Preparation of the draft work plan set out in the RPLP by TIPP and Pokja PKP in accordance with the main task and refers to the development plan

iii. Deliberation of development planning by TIPP and Pokja PKP to determine the funding sources available in the RPLP



iv. Preparation of the final draft of the development plan

c) Determination of planning

At this stage the determination of the plan is done by the relevant parties to reach at the city level, in this case the relationship with BARENLITBANG and Pokja PKP. And the draft planning was brought into Musrenbang.

d) Control

The executive control of the plan is the city level government, DJCK, to the World Bank.

In its development accordance with what is mentioned by Friedman, planning also requires the contribution of other disciplines. Borrowing a term from Faludi, the KOTAKU Program planning process is more dominant in using procedural theory than in substantive theory. Therefore in the process of planning the program also did not follow the planning steps in general. KOTAKU programs pay attention to other aspects such as social aspects of citizens to receive and support the KOTAKU program, citizen participation being the development agent for KOTAKU Program, and the physical aspects of development that have technical criteria.

Although at the time of the KOTAKU program planning, procedural theory was more dominant, but the planning makers



of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan did not forget the important elements of a plan. So the planning set forth in the RPLP can be well defined. A statement from Abe related to a planning element is able to describe the condition of a KOTAKU program planning for Jodipan urban village. The elements are as follows:

Action performed is a description of the vision and mission

a) How to achieve it

To be able to implement the KOTAKU program planning at *Kelurahan* Jodipan well, then must implement the following strategies:

i. Conducting community institutional capacity building, Municipalities of Malang and *Kelurahan* Jodipan in managing settlement environment, including prevention and improvement of slum quality, independently and sustainably

ii. Encouraging the collaboration of many parties, various levels, and many sectors between municipalities including *kecamatan* and *kelurahan* official, BKM, communities and concerned groups related to settlement arrangements, primarily in the

realization of habitable, productive and sustainable settlements at *kelurahan* level.

iii. Encouraging participatory, space-oriented, gender responsive, disaster-responsive planning and budgeting processes, and mainstreaming social and environmental safeguards

iv. Encouraging institutional integrity, integration of planning products, and integration of budgeting from various sources of funding for settlement settlement arrangement at urban village level, mainly handling slum settlements

v. Encouraging change of attitude and behavior of society and governance of *kelurahan* in managing settlement environment to be habitable, productive and sustainable

b) Who did

Table 26. Actor related to KOTAKU Program

No	Actors	Usability
1.	Actor at national level	Technical Assistance Reference
2.	Local Government and Pokja PKP	Technical Assistance Reference
3.	<i>Camat and Lurah</i>	Implementation Reference
4.	BKM	Implementation Reference
5.	TIPP	Implementation Reference
6.	Volunteers, other stakeholders at city and <i>kelurahan</i> level	Implementation Reference
7.	Regional and city consultants (Tim Korkot and Facilitator)	Implementation Reference

Source: JUKLAK KOTAKU at *Kelurahan* Level (2016)



c) Location of activity

In planning of KOTAKU program set forth in the RPLP described in detail the RT, RW which is carried out by development based on need. In addition, measured volume or needs to be built with the size that is based on the original calculation in the field. For *bedah rumah* program, the specific recipient of the program mentioned.

And already set the size to be built later.

d) When does the deadline

In RPLP *Kelurahan* Jodipan, has been determined the year of implementation with a span of time from 2017-2021. Although this exceeds the target set by the central government to successfully eradicate the slum in 2019, it is not without a careful consideration. Given the limited resources both financially and energy making KOTAKU program planning targets are set backwards, while consistently implementing the KOTAKU program. For development projects in some places it has been set to be implemented in what years. The placement of the year for the deadline provided is also a consideration for TIPP, BKM, and *Faskel* of *Kelurahan* Jodipan, as they must also consider various aspects. Such as the distribution of development resources for a period of 1 year will be used



for anything, the community's readiness to undertake development, the level of need for such development, and the political factors can also greatly influence the placement of development deadlines.

e) Resources needed.

In planning of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan Jodipan*, already planned for the resources that needed for this program. In RPLP the resources are written in budget ceilings as needed. The determination of this budget also must be adjusted to the existing standard of development cost in Malang City, to determine this budget TIPP of *Kelurahan Jodipan* was not have capacity, so assisted by *Faskel*. Funding will be sought from various sources ie from the state budget, budget, BDI, and CSR. Because the implementation of the KOTAKU program is implemented starting in 2017, the source of funding, the amount and when the budget should be determined.

From RPLP that has been made by *Kelurahan Jodipan*, writer classify the type of planning as follows:

a) Planning in term of time

Planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan Jodipan* when viewed from the aspect of time with the foundation of Aji and Sirait (1984: 26) included in the



category of medium-term planning, fixed plan. This

KOTAKU program is designed for a period of 5 years ie from 2017-2021. All arrangements are arranged in advance before stepping into the year of implementation.

Then will be implemented until the last year. After the plan ends, a new planning process is repeated.

b) Planning in term of territory

Planning in terms of area is very easy to classify.

Planning of KOTAKU Program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan includes planning at the village level. The importance of the village has a plan because the village must arrange and manage its village according to the self governing community. Village planning is expected to strengthen the rights and authorities of the village as well as optimize the source of village wealth as the main capital in rural development. Act No. 6 of 2014 about Villages in article 78 mentions village development aimed at improving the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and environment. Those are suitable with the outcome of KOTAKU program.



c) Planning in local development

The planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan Jodipan* is participatory planning, with the aim of the community itself that will eradicate and protect their environment from slum. Tjokroamidjojo (1995) argued that the success of planning and implementation of development depends on the active involvement of the community. Concerning education to the community, Conyers (1994) argues that it is essential and necessary for the education component in every form of participatory development planning. People must understand how the decision-making system works, and what choices are there for them so they can participate effectively. In line with this Suprajogo (2003) states that in the context of regional autonomy, local people who better understand the needs and problems faced should be empowered or enhanced capacity so that they are better able to recognize their needs.

To realize sustainable development in KOTAKU program has been attempted by TIPP, BKM, and Faskel of *Kelurahan Jodipan* to be done. The following analysis of the existing activities in KOTAKU Program to realize sustainable development viewed from economic, environmental, and social aspects.



1) Economical Principle

The definition of economic principle is to maintain or preserve natural resources not decline when the resources are utilized (Asdak, 2012:41). The economic principle that is perceived by the benefits of KOTAKU program planning for society at *Kelurahan Jodipan* is still not seen. But if it has implemented this KOTAKU program directly or indirectly the economy of Jodipan urban village will increase. The indirect benefits the community derives from physical development will mobilize their mobilization, in addition to entrepreneurship-related training or skills training will be a provision of their knowledge to make money if the knowledge is actually applied by the citizens. Benefits that can be directly picked by the society is the existence of P2BM groups. Where the group seeks savings and loan activities, which can be used by the community to be able to play their financial cycle.

The benefits of the program implemented did not interfere with the ecological or environmental system at *Kelurahan Jodipan*. Activities in the KOTAKU program are designed so as not to negatively impact or deplete resources, which in turn will lead to scarcity. But consider various aspects in order not to harm other aspects.

2) Environmental Principle



Another principle of sustainable development is the environmental principle. Environmental principles are all activities undertaken by humans should keep the utilization of natural resources is still under the carrying capacity of the environment (Asdak, 2012:41-42). KOTAKU program activities are highly perceived in terms of environment. Improvement of integrated infrastructure and buildings is very necessary for the community to avoid problems that overlap later. Especially in the neighborhood of *Kelurahan* Jodipan densely populated, so should consider the carrying capacity of the surrounding environment.

Under the KOTAKU program there are development projects, the project will focus on (a) developing small and limited tertiary infrastructure including roads, clean water, sanitation, electricity, waste, drainage and fire safety, (b) Small and restricted linking from the slums to existing municipal networks, and the limited improvement of existing secondary and primary infrastructure associated with slum areas. Eligible projects are subproject categories with only local impacts in certain locations, few (if any) of which are irreversible, and can generally be planned for mitigation. As outlined in the project description, eligible for financing may not be project activities that have significant negative, sensitive, complex,



unrecoverable, sensitive, complex, environmental impacts that may affect a wider area than a location where employment Physically implemented which requires a full environmental assessment to manage and mitigate such impacts in accordance with the World Bank, Minister of Environment Regulation no. 5/2012, and activities with outside scales as defined in Regulation of the Minister of Public Works no. 10/2008.

In terms of environmental and social management, any infrastructure sector project funded by the KOTAKU Program should refer to Act 32/2009 on Environmental Management and Protection, and Government Regulation 27/2012 on Environmental Permits, Minister of Environment Regulation 16/2012 On Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL and SPPL), Act 1/2011 on Housing, Act 11/2010 on Cultural Resources, Act 18/2008 on Waste Management, Act 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, Act 38/2008 on Roads, Minister of Environment Regulation 5/2012 on the Type of Activities Required AMDAL and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works 10/PRT/M/2008 on Types of Business and/or Project Activities under Public Works requiring Environmental Management Effort (UKL) And Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL), Environmental Management



Guidelines 08, 09, 10 and 11 of 2009 issued by the Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

3) Social Principle

The last principle is social principles where the sustainability of social system can be achieved if the participation of society is high enough (Asdak, 2012:40). At the end of preparation and planning KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan can be called still low. This is not without reason because the target of this activity is still partial. But overall the KOTAKU program is indeed a participatory policy product that involves community participation both at the time of insertion, planning, implementation, and sustainability. Public participation is needed because they have a social responsibility to make their settlements free of slums.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in Planning of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

a. Internal

1) Supporting Factors

a) Mutual Cooperation Value

Mutual cooperation is a positive attitude that supports the development of the village and also needs to



be maintained as a manifestation of the habit of doing a job together (Kusnaedi, 2005:16). Mutual cooperation as a hallmark of rural society can not be separated from the existence of society as individuals and as social beings.

Because human beings in accordance with their qualities are able to build themselves that are people who know and aware and have awareness of their needs (Widjaja, 2004: 76).

Mutual cooperation is a form of mutual help that prevails at *Kelurahan Jodipan*. Cooperation of society at *Kelurahan Jodipan* for KOTAKU program is still not seen clearly. Because this attitude arise when there is a development that requires their physical energy. To cooperate in planning that requires the contribution of ideas and thoughts are not all involved. But they help each other when self-help mapping implemented by TIPP and BKM. Mutual cooperation as a form of cooperation between individuals and between groups establish the status of mutual trust to cooperate in dealing with issues of mutual interest. This form of mutual cooperation is one form of social solidarity. In order to maintain the values of social solidarity and voluntary society participation in development in the present era, it is necessary to be grown



from the social interaction that takes place because of cultural ties. So as to bring together society that elements include: feeling, shared, and mutual need. In the end it regenerates social solidarity.

b) Synergy between TIPP, BKM, and Faskel

Pamudji (1985:12) says that synergy itself essentially indicates the existence of two or more parties that interact or establish relationships that are dynamic to achieve common goals. In planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan, the coordinating bodies of TIPP, BKM and Faskel. TIPP as the core team that made the planning assisted by BKM non-governmental organizations trusted by DJCK to carry the KOTAKU program at *kelurahan* level. While the Faskel here is tasked to assist the community at *kelurahan* to implement all stages of KOTAKU activities, coordinate periodically with *kecamatan*, *kelurahan*, BKM, TIPP and TAPP, and communities related to the implementation of activities.

Borrowing the terminology from Dimock, there is a program manager whose job is to coordinate with various stakeholders. If we see from the program KOTAKU at *Kelurahan* Jodipan this, a program manager seen held by the faskel. Where in addition to coordinating with BKM

and TIPP, Faskel also coordinate with KORKOT, *kelurahan* government, *kecamatan* government, even to municiplaity. All the stages at *kelurahan* they already know, to bring the needs of citizens to be realized, then the faskel coordinate with the positions authorized to grant the policy. Stakeholders involved in planning the KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan Jodipan* can be seen in the following figure.

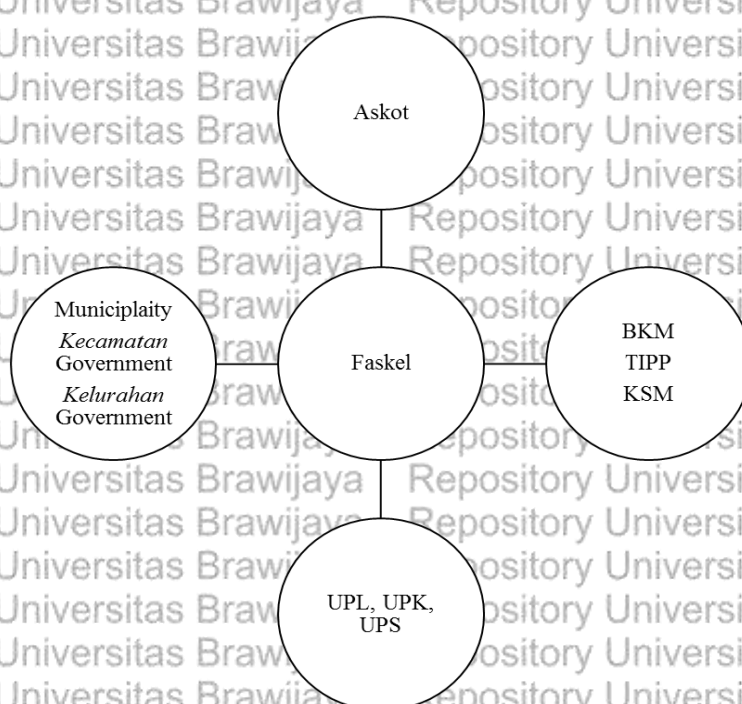


Figure 19. The Relationship All Stakeholder in Planning of KOTAKU Program

Source: Processed by writer (2017)

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) Ignorance from Some Local Community



Awareness of society at *Kelurahan* Jodipan to the environment is very low, based on it can be predicted that people still do not care about the cleanliness of the surrounding environment. Most of the people think partially and just want to benefit themselves, such as disposal of garbage disposal, household waste disposal, business waste such as restaurants, air pollution, water pollution, and others. Public awareness is a process that begins with a sense of belonging. The sense of having an environment around will trigger a sense of responsibility or sense of responsibility. This sense of responsibility will result in citizens' awareness that the task of preserving the environment is not only the government's obligations but also the citizens.

Act No. 6 of 2014 about Villages describes Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop the independence and welfare of the community by improving knowledge, attitude, skills, behavior, ability, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities and assistance in accordance with the essence problems and priorities of the villagers' needs. Therefore with the KOTAKU program that



empowers the community to eat awakening awareness will keep their environment from slum.

b) Less Commitment from TIPP Member

Commitment is the ability and willingness to align personal behavior with the needs, priorities and goals of the organization. This includes ways to develop goals or meet the needs of organizations that essentially prioritize the mission of the organization rather than personal interests (Soekidjan, 2009). According to Meyer and Allen (1991) on Soekidjan (2009), commitment can also mean a strong acceptance of the individual towards the goals and values of the organization, and the individual strives and works and has a strong desire to remain in the organization.

According to Martin and Nichols (1991) in Soekidjan (2009), the three pillars of commitment that need to be built are a sense of belonging, a passion for work, ownership of the organization. It appears that this has not yet emerged to TIPP members who resigned during their duties. With a fairly short formation period and must be confronted with many other tasks and obligations, it is certainly less able to improve ownership and be responsible for being a TIPP, coupled with



volunteer work. There is no motivation for them to stay afloat for volunteer work to eradicate settlements in their area.

b. External

1) Supporting Factors

a) Monitoring from DJCK and World Bank

Act Number 25 Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System mandates Control and Evaluation of the implementation of development plans. According to Government Regulation No. 39 of 2006, it is mentioned that monitoring is an activity to observe carefully a situation or condition, including certain behavior or activity, with the aim that all input data or information obtained from the observation result can be a basis in making decision action Then what is needed. Such action is necessary if the observation results indicate a condition or condition that is not in accordance with the original plan. The purpose of monitoring to observe/know progress and development, identification and problems anticipation/problem solving.

DJCK and World Bank often come to Malang City to monitor the implementation of KOTAKU program. Although *Kelurahan* Jodipan is not a priority of their visit,



but the essence of monitoring them to see and evaluate is much more important. Because DJCK and the World Bank have a higher and more strategic role to help solve their problems. And the World Bank as a donor can also provide funding or any resources to do for KOTAKU program

2) Inhibiting Factors

a) The central government's commitment is still lacking

When looking at agencies in the area and even urban villages working hard to implement government programs, but the government's focus is fragmented to do various development, this can lead to program bottlenecks due to limited budget, and clarity of management that can be disrupted to the lowest point though. In this Jokowi administration, he has various development agendas that must be implemented in the era of his leadership, the main priority of development is the development of disadvantaged areas and the outer regions. The number of developments that must be implemented without accompanied by sufficient resources can undermine the government's commitment to eradicate slum areas in accordance with established targets in 2019.

b) Policy Insuitability



Korten stated that a program will be successfully implemented if there is a suitability of the three elements of program implementation. First, the suitability of the program with the beneficiaries, ie the suitability between what is offered by the program and what is needed by the target group (beneficiaries). Due to the proposed program activities from the community then, KOTAKU Program is right on target. All the needs of residents related to settlement problems to socio-economic problems are in accordance with the original conditions needed by society at *Kelurahan Jodipan*.

Second, the suitability between the program and the implementing organization, namely the suitability between the tasks required by the program and the capability of the implementing organization. To this end, many obstacles are experienced by implementing organizations such as BARENLITBANG, KORKOT, BKM, and TIPP in implementing the KOTAKU program. This non-compliance caused by the workload given by the central government to the organizing agencies is quite difficult, given the short time targets and the limited resources available. The slopes target of 0 Ha in 2019 is considered too optimistic by some organizers. Because the kind of



slum is diverse, there are heavy, medium, and light. But their job is that the whole of the slum has to be gone by 2019, while the clarity of the budget is not yet available.

Third, the suitability between the beneficiary group and the implementing organization, namely the suitability between the terms decided by the organization to obtain the output of the program with what the program target group can do. Because the KOTAKU program does not require the beneficiaries with the provisions, then there are no obstacles to date. But their commitment to help keep the environment in place.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted by writer about planning of KOTAKU program in achieving sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*)

In planning of KOTAKU program to realize sustainable development at *Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing*, there are two processes through which the preparation stage and hold the planning itself. The preparation phase focused more on socialization to the community about Jokowi's mission. In the preparation stage, the socialization is given by municipality of Malang, then to each *kelurahan*. After the socialization phase at *kelurahan* level, RKM is conducted to see the readiness and willingness of the community to implement the KOTAKU program. Society at *Kelurahan Jodipan* also willing to participate in KOTAKU program. In addition, a community-based voluntary organization called TIPP was formed to carry out its task of planning the KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan Jodipan*.

The next stage is the planning stage. TIPP is assisted by BKM and faskel *Kelurahan* Jodipan to create development plan for KOTAKU program for 5 years from 2017-2021 called RPLP. Previously must be carried out RPK to know the damage and lack at *Kelurahan* Jodipan. So that the development process will really be right on target. KOTAKU program planning is a participatory planning that involves citizens in the planning process until the implementation later.

Planning of KOTAKU program is projected to create a sustainable development that has an impact on the economic, environmental, and social sectors. For now the impact is still not visible. But in its implementation it is hoped that it will be able to improve the welfare of the citizens without depleting the resources for the future, and the life of the people will run for long periods of time because the land capacity has been projected from now, and the community can consciously and independently eliminate and safeguard their environment from Slum.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in Planning of *Kota tanpa Kumuh* (KOTAKU) Program in Achieving Sustainable Development (Study at *Kelurahan* Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

- a. Planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan also faced support and obstacles. In terms of internal, support factors in planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan are citizen who still has the nature of mutual cooperation is very good to implement development. Besides the cooperation between the



planning agency of KOTAKU program namely TIPP, BKM, and Faskel cooperate very well. With the existence of these supporting factors, do not make the planning of KOTAKU program at *Kelurahan* Jodipan running smoothly. The commitment of TIPP members themselves is still less, proven by the number of members who have neglected their responsibilities. Other than that the awareness of the people who are still lacking to keep the environment to avoid the slum becomes a big enough obstacle in planning of KOTAKU program.

- b. In addition to internal factors, there are external factors that also affect planning of KOTAKU program. Supporting factors include monitoring from DJCK and World Bank, so that emerging issues can be communicated. On the other side there are obstacles encountered namely, the central government's commitment is not entirely focus due to other development is a lot. Thus causing budgetary obscurity for the KOTAKU program. In addition to the discrepancy of a policy due to very high targets but limited capacity is also an obstacle in planning of program.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings and conclusions that have been presented, there are several suggestions that can be given by writer as follows:



1. It is necessary to motivate TIPP members who are willing to volunteer to plan the KOTAKU program. This motivation is urgently needed to boost their morale to participate again as TIPP members whose existence is indispensable.
2. Socialization to people who still do not care about their residential area by bringing the speakers are quite respected. So they feel reluctant to ignore the invitation in the socialization.
3. The central government must adjust again given the target given to be more realistic, and the final goal can be achieved. The government must adapt to the capacity of the institution that organizes the KOTAKU program and the distribution of resources should be clearer. Then, government should immediately made an indicator of the achievement of KOTAKU program. This achievement indicator is very important in order to compare the results that should be achieved through the implementation of certain activities with actual results achieved. So it will be encouraged to continue to catch up.



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ENCLOSURE



Documentation of interview with Mr. Winardi as head of KORKOT Malang on March 16, 2017 at 03.25 PM located at KORKOT Office of Malang City



Documentation of interview with Mr. Pandu Zanuvar as staff BARENLITBANG Malang City on March 21, 2017 at 09:07 AM located in Malang City BARENLITBANG Office



Documentation of interview with Mr. Sullivan as secretary of BKM Kelurahan Jodipan on April, 12 2017 at 09.45 AM at Mr. Sullivan's house



Documentation of interview with Mrs. Supriatin as TIPP staff *Kelurahan Jodipan* on April 19, 2017 at 10.22 AM at Mrs. Supriatin's house



Documentation of interview with Mr. Ikrom as staff of BKM *Kelurahan Jodipan* on April 14, 2017 at 15:30 PM at Mr. Ikrom's house



Documentation of interview with Mr. Tri Binta as Senior Faskel at *Kelurahan Jodipan* on April 25, 2017 at 10.27 AM located at KORKOT Office of Malang City



PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR

KEPUTUSAN WALIKOTA MALANG

NOMOR : 188.45/  /35.73.112/2015

TENTANG

PENETAPAN LINGKUNGAN PERUMAHAN DAN PERMUKIMAN KUMUH

WALIKOTA MALANG,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka peningkatan mutu kehidupan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, pemerintah dapat memberikan bimbingan, bantuan, dan kemudahan kepada masyarakat, baik dalam tahap perencanaan maupun dalam tahap pelaksanaan, serta melakukan pengawasan dan pengendalian untuk meningkatkan kualitas perumahan dan permukiman;
- b. bahwa dalam rangka pencapaian Program Nasional pada RPJMN 2015-2019 yaitu peningkatan akses aman air minum 100%, penanganan kawasan permukiman kumuh 0%, dan akses sanitasi 100%, perlu ditetapkan kawasan kumuh sebagai target sasaran penanganan;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Walikota tentang Penetapan Lingkungan Perumahan dan Permukiman Kumuh;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2002 tentang Bangunan Gedung;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang;

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 tentang Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman;
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2011 tentang Rumah Susun;
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014;
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 26 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional;
7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 15 Tahun 2010 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penataan Ruang;
8. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 2 Tahun 2015 tentang Rencana Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2015-2019;
9. Peraturan Menteri Perumahan Rakyat Nomor 10 Tahun 2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman dengan Hunian Berimbang;
10. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 2 Tahun 2006 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Jawa Timur;
11. Peraturan Daerah Kota Malang Nomor 5 Tahun 2010 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah Tahun 2005-2025;
12. Peraturan Daerah Kota Malang Nomor 4 Tahun 2011 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Malang Tahun 2010-2030;
13. Peraturan Daerah Kota Malang Nomor 4 Tahun 2008 tentang Urusan Pemerintahan yang Menjadi Kewenangan Pemerintahan Daerah;

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WALIKOTA MALANG,
H. MOCH. ANTON

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Indikator Kinerja Keberhasilan (KPI)
Program KOTAKU (Indonesia Wilayah I)

HASIL	INDIKATOR
1. Meningkatkan akses masyarakat terhadap infrastruktur rangka wilayah berdasarkan 8 indikator kumuh	<p>1a. Jumlah kelurahan kumuh yang dikurangi dari 1174 kelurahan menjadi kurang dari 200 kelurahan berdasarkan 8 indikator kumuh.</p> <p>1b. Wilayah kumuh yang diperbaiki aksesnya terhadap infrastruktur dan pelayanan perkotaan meningkat seluas 6700 ha.</p> <p>1c. 60% penerima manfaat yang disurvei pada saat penyelesaian proyek puas terhadap kualitas infrastruktur dasar dan pelayanan dasar perkotaan di wilayah kumuh yang ditargetkan.</p> <p>1d. 80% infrastruktur yang dibangun/rehabilitasi sesuai dengan prioritas masyarakat dalam Rencana Aksi Masyarakat/<i>Community Action Plan</i> (CAP).</p>
2. Mendorong kolaborasi dengan stakeholder melalui pemberdayaan pemerintah daerah	<p>2a. Sekurang-kurangnya 90 % kota telah membentuk Pokja PKP proyek selesai.</p> <p>2b. Lebih dari 80 % Kabupaten/Kota memiliki dokumen SIAP (Slum Improvement Action Plan) yang telah terkonsolidasi dengan <i>Community Action Plan</i> (CAP).</p> <p>2c. Lebih dari 90 % kelurahan/desa memiliki dokumen CAP yang telah terkonsolidasi dengan <i>Community Action Plan</i> (CAP).</p> <p>2d. Sekurang-kurangnya 15% dari alokasi dana kegiatan pada tingkat kabupaten kota dipenuhi (secara tunai atau dalam bentuk sharing) dari pemerintah daerah, pihak swasta dan/atau sumbangan.</p>
3. Meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dengan mendorong penghidupan berkelanjutan di wilayah kumuh	<p>3a. Sekurang-kurangnya 50% kelurahan/desa di lokasi proyek (tambahan 1250 kelurahan/desa terhadap 1400 kelurahan/desa yang telah ada) melaksanakan kegiatan <i>livelihood</i> pada tahun 2020.</p> <p>3b. Tingkat inklusi keuangan (akses terhadap rekening tabungan) di kelurahan/desa mencapai 20% dari 5%.</p> <p>3c. Lebih dari 50% KSM Ekonomi telah melaporkan perkembangan/ekspansi usaha mereka.</p> <p>3d. Lebih dari 50% BDC yang didirikan dapat bertahan selama 2 tahun masa operasi.</p> <p>3e. Sekitar 50% KSM yang memiliki usaha kecil yang potensial dilayani oleh BDC.</p>



RESEARCH LETTER



KEMENTERIAN RISET TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

FAKULTAS ILMU ADMINISTRASI

Jl. MT. Haryono 163, Malang 65145, Indonesia

Telp. : +62-341-553737, 568914, 558226 Fax : +62-341-558227

http://fia.ub.ac.id

E-mail: fia@ub.ac.id

Nomor : 4200 /UN10.F03.11.11/AK/2017

Lampiran : -

Hal : Riset/Survey

Kepada : Yth. Kepala

Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Malang

Jl. Ahmad Yani No 98, Malang 65125 Jawa Timur

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Universitas Brawijaya Malang mohon dengan hormat bantuan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk memberikan kesempatan melakukan riset/survey untuk Mata Kuliah Skripsi bagi mahasiswa:

Nama : Ria Kurniawati

Alamat : Jl. Kertosari No 11, Ketawanggede, Lowokwaru, Malang

NIM : 135030100111064

Program Studi : Ilmu Administrasi Publik

Judul Skripsi : Implementation of Kota tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program on
Perspective of Quadruple Helix in Achieving Sustainable Development
(Case Study at Kelurahan Jodipan, Kecamatan Blimbing)

Lamanya : 2 bulan

Peserta : 1 (Satu) Orang

Demikian atas bantuan dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Malang, 17 Maret 2017

Mengetahui,

a.n Dekan

Ketua Prodi Administrasi Publik



Dr. Lely Indah Mindarti, M.Si

NIP. 1969052420002122002



RESEARCH LETTER



PEMERINTAH KOTA MALANG
BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK
Jl. A. Yani No. 98 Telp. (0341) 491180 Fax. 474254
MALANG

Kode Pos 65125

REKOMENDASI PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN
NOMOR : 072/88.03.P/35.73.406/2017

Berdasarkan pemenuhan ketentuan persyaratan sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Peraturan Walikota Malang Nomor 24 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pelayanan Pemberian Rekomendasi Pelaksanaan Penelitian dan Praktek Kerja Lapangan di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kota Malang Oleh Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Malang serta menunjuk surat Kaprodi Adm. Publik FIA Univ. Brawijaya Malang No. 3207/UN10.F03.11.11/AK/2017 tanggal 27 Pebruri 2017 perihal : Riset/ Survey, kepada pihak sebagaimana disebut di bawah ini :

- a. Nama : RIA KURNIAWATI. (peserta : - orang terlampir).
- b. Nomor Identitas : 135030100111064.
- c. Judul Penelitian : Implementation of Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program on Perspective of Quadruple Hekix in Achieving Sustainable Development (Case Study at Kelurahan Jodipan Kec. Blimbing.

dinyatakan memenuhi persyaratan untuk melaksanakan penelitian tugas skripsi yang berlokasi di :

- Barenlitbang Kota Malang - DPUPR Kota Malang.
- Kelurahan Jodipan Kec. Blimbing Kota Malang.

Sepanjang yang bersangkutan memenuhi ketentuan sebagai berikut :

- a. Tidak melakukan penelitian yang tidak sesuai atau tidak ada kaitannya dengan judul, maksud dan tujuan penelitian;
- b. Menjaga perilaku dan mentaati tata tertib yang berlaku pada Lokasi tersebut di atas;
- c. Mentaati ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, dan masa berlaku rekomendasi ini adalah sejak tanggal *ditetapkan s/d 06 April 2017*.

Malang, 06 Maret 2017

An. KEPALA BAKESBANGPOL
KOTA MALANG



Drs. KUNTORO TRIATMADJI

Pembina Tk. I

NIP. 19600212199111 1 001

Tembusan :
Yth. Sdr. - Kaprodi Adm. Publik FIA Univ.
Brawijaya Malang.



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Ria Kurniawati
 SID : 135030100111064
 Time and Place of Birth : Surabaya, December 09, 1994
 Sex : Female
 Religion : Moslem
 Address : Jl. Brawijaya No. 33 RT 01/RW
 01, Dusun Bedagas, Desa
 Tunggapager, Kecamatan
 Pungging, Kab. Mojokerto
 Hosted Address : Jl. Kertosari No 11, Kota Malang
 Email : 09riakurniawati@gmail.com
 Educational Background :



No	Educational Level	Institution	Period
1.	TK	RA Nurul Ulum	1999-2001
2.	SD	SDN 2 Mojosari	2001-2007
3.	SMP	SMPN 1 Ngoro	2007-2010
4.	SMA	SMAN 1 Mojosari	2010-2013
5.	S1	Public Administration Department Universitas Brawijaya	2013-2017

Organizational Experience :

No	Organization	Position	Period
1.	EM UB	Internship staff at Ministry of Social Affairs	2013
2.	BEM FIA	Internship staff at Ministry of Student Advocacy	2013
3.	LPTP	Internship staff at Scientific Development	2013
4.	BEM FIA	Staff at Ministry of Student Advocacy	2013-2014
5.	HUMANISTIK	Staff at Department of Student Education	2013-2014
6.	HUMANISTIK	Expert Staff Treasurer	2014-2015
7.	HUMANISTIK	General Treasurer	2015-2016