

Poverty Reduction through Slum Program Collaboration in Kendari City

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Abstract Poverty Reduction through the Collaborative Handling Program Collaboration Model, is an activity that aims to identify and analyze poverty prevention collaborations through Slum handling at the handling level, where collaboration is a fundamental process of collaboration that creates trust, integrity and breakthrough through achieving consensus, ownership and integration in all aspects of the organization. The research method is description research, by describing phenomena and trying to combine the patterns of handling slums through collaborative efforts of the parties. The results of this study describe that Poverty Reduction through the Collaborative Handling Program Collaboration was carried out with the principle of collaboration in handling housing and slum areas by encouraging the role of the parties and streamlining the role of the parties at the level and in accordance with the wishes of the community as stated in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2011. Evaluation of program implementation and the effectiveness of roles between sectors must still be carried out for the sustainability of the program and the effectiveness of poverty reduction.

Keyword ; Collaboration, Poverty Alleviation, Slum Handling

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I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a development problem faced in every region of the world[1]; [2]. The high rate of poverty invites world attention to reduce the number of poor people. Reducing the number of poor people in the world is one of the global agreements stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, containing 17 Goals and 169 Targets expected to be achieved by 2030, in order end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. SDGs apply to all countries (universal), so that all countries without exception developed countries have a moral obligation to achieve the Goals and Target SDGs[3].

Different from its predecessor the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are designed to involve all development actors, be they the Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academics, and so on. Approximately 8.5 million voices of citizens throughout the world also contribute to the Goals and Target SDGs. In the Indonesian context, poverty is a major problem that needs to be addressed in the development process both at the national and regional levels. This handling is very necessary because the characteristics of poverty are multi-dimensional, multi-sector, and multi-period [4]. In other parts, efforts to reduce poverty as an effort to meet the needs of poor families, which ultimately have a direct impact on quality of life, are problems that are currently the main concern both through government policies, as well as the private sector and the community independently.

In the context of urban poverty, the characteristics of poverty are very different, where if the rural poor still have land to grow crops or shelter, many poor people in urban areas do not have land at all. Because of this, they became homeless. To take refuge, they take shelter under bridges or parts of buildings that can be used.

The poverty line in Kendari City continues to show an increase from 2010-2017, which is from the income level of Rp. 225,955.00 to Rp. 301,894.00 in 2017. Meanwhile, the percentage of poor people in this area also shows a downward trend, which is from 8, 02% in 2010, 7.46% (2011), 6.39% (2012), 6.07% (2013), 5.56% (2014), 5.59% (2015), 5.51 % (2016) and 5.01% in 2017. Likewise the index of severity and depth of poverty which also continues to show a decline in numbers from year to year. Meanwhile, the Kendari City Human Development Index (HDI) rate showed an increase in the past five years. If in 2012, Kendari's HDI

status was still in the high category, namely 79.77%, then in 2013 to 2017 it was in the very high category[5]. HDI is an approach to measuring the success rate of human development[6]; [7]; [8].

In the context of discussions on slum areas, the concept of housing and settlements is mentioned as one of the basic human needs and is an important factor in increasing human dignity and quality of life. Housing and settlements are also part of national development which needs to be continuously improved and developed in an integrated, directed, planned, and sustainable manner[9]; [10]. Meanwhile, the data from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing in 2018, explained that in the past forty years, Indonesia experienced a high urban population growth, the average population growth rate in the city reached 2.75% per year and it was estimated that by the end of 2025 there would be around 60% Indonesian population will live in urban areas[11]; [12]. The population growth has implications for increasing settlements, the needs of decent and affordable housing, as well as basic service needs and adequate settlement management systems.

UU Number 1, 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas explains that Slum Settlements are settlements that are not habitable due to irregularities in buildings, high density of buildings, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements, while Slum Housing is housing that experiences decrease in the quality of functions as a place of residence, meanwhile Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR Candy) Number 2 of 2016, concerning Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Settlements, states that Slum Settlements are uninhabitable settlements due to building irregularities, density levels high buildings where the quality of buildings and infrastructure does not meet the requirements[13]; [14]. This definition formulates the characteristics of slums and slums, namely: (1) Unit of housing and settlement entities; (2) The condition of the building is not eligible, irregular and has a high density; and (3) The condition of facilities and infrastructure does not meet the requirements (limits on facilities and infrastructure are set in the scope of workshops), namely: (a) Environmental Roads, (b) Environmental Drainage, (c) Provision of Clean / Drinking Water, (d) Waste Management, (e) Waste Water Management, and (f) Fire Safeguards[15]; [16].

The slums create social problems, namely poverty, besides that there are also health problems because of the difficulty of getting proper clean water and the absence of adequate sanitation. Environmental pollution also occurs because household waste is thrown away.

Housing and settlement environmental problems occur because of the imbalance of land availability with population growth. the distribution of slums of Kendari City in general is characterized by densely populated settlements with inadequate quality of the environment and infrastructure. The Slum Area of Kendari City has an area of 497.27 hectares which is spread in 55 urban villages with three clusters, namely the city center cluster, riverbank cluster and coastal area cluster.

The data on slum area in the city of Kendari in 2014 was 395.2 ha to 497.27 ha in 2016. For the location of the planned treatment in this work it can be seen that those who meet the requirements for handling the provincial government (10-15 ha), namely Kecamatan Kandai. Where in 2014 an area of 12.00 ha and in 2016 an area of 13.82 ha.

At present, from various sources of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, it is stated that the handling of slums is a complex challenge for the city / regency government, because in addition to being a problem, on the other hand it is one of the pillars supporting the city's economy, to realize habitable settlements through the No Slum City Program (Kotaku Program, 2017), with a focus on handling slums that integrates various resources and funding sources, including from the central, provincial, district governments, donors, the private sector, the community, and other stakeholders. The KOTAKU program intends to build an integrated system for slum handling, where local governments lead and collaborate with stakeholders in planning and implementation, and prioritize community participation. Conducted through capacity building of local governments and communities, institutional strengthening, planning, improvement of infrastructure and basic services at the city and community level, as well as technical assistance to support the achievement of the 2015-2019 RPJMN target of reducing urban slums to 0 percent.

Collaboration is a fundamental process of the form of cooperation that gives birth to trust, integrity and breakthrough through achieving consensus, ownership and integration in all aspects of the organization. So the keywords of collaboration are integration, or what is known as harmonization. so that to face new challenges it is necessary to re-design the organization, in this context, the concept of collaboration is a must.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collaboration is a fundamental process of the form of cooperation that creates trust, integrity and breakthrough through achieving consensus, ownership and integration in all aspects of the organization. So the keywords of collaboration are integration, or what is known as harmonization.

This research is classified as a type of description research, so in this study research methods are used that tend to use research patterns to describe phenomena[17][18]; and try to combine by looking at the

description of slums. While the method of data collection is carried out by collecting data through review of available documents relating to slum handling.

Responding to the research objectives, related to Poverty Reduction through the Slum Handling Program Collaborative Model, researchers conducted a qualitative analysis, describing based on the documentation material from the results of previous studies and answering the problems with the Triangulation method.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Goldsmith (2009) in [19]; [20] suggests that the advantages of network models are with specialization, innovation, speed and flexibility, and increased reach. The focus of innovation is to collaborate units in organizational units to create a new unit that is more modern and flexible. In poverty alleviation, this network context is analogous to the Organizational Network Model by [20];[21] where in addition to the "government" organization, the organization also plays an active role in poverty alleviation, which is the effort to facilitate and assist poor people. Higher Education (yellow) with a pattern of poverty study and business entity (Purple) with its CSR Program. The whole analogy is integrated in the Organizational Network Model[20][22].

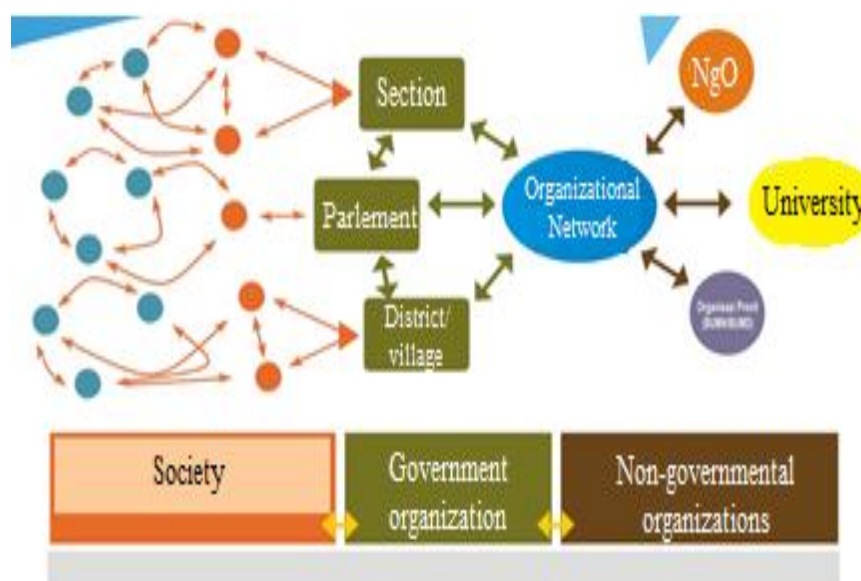


Figure 1. Network Model Analogy offered[20];[23].

In the context of handling the problem of slums, this network model is mentioned as "collaboration" where it is stated that the underlying principles of collaboration in handling housing and slum settlements, as illustrated by the Circular Letter of Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya No. 40 of 2016 concerning General Guidelines for a No Slum City Program (KOTAKU) is; (1) Participation (P), means that all parties have the same opportunity to express opinions, decide matters that are directly related to their fate and are responsible for all decisions that have been agreed upon. In implementing participation must be timely or appropriate, meaning participation must be punctual (P) so that synchronization occurs; (2) Acceptance (A), meaning that the presence of each party must be accepted by the other party as is and in equality. In order for each party to be accepted by another party, each party is required to be responsible or reliable or accountable; (3) Communication (C): means that each party must be willing and able to communicate itself and its work plan so that synergies can be carried out. For that each party is required to want to merge into a single entity / collaboration; (4) Trust (T), meaning that each party must be able to trust and be trusted or trust each other because it is impossible for an intimate cooperative relationship to be built on suspicion. For this reason, each party is required to be brave to be open / transparent; and (5) Sharing (S), meaning that each must be able to share themselves and his property (time, treasure and talents) to achieve a common goal and not just one party that must sacrifice or give everything so that it is no longer proportional. In the principle of sharing, it also means submission / put (put under control of another), meaning that each party besides being ready to give is also ready to accept the opinions of others including being criticized[24].

The study also conducted by [25], illustrates that the implementation of poverty alleviation programs will almost never be resolved, if the problem is only carried out by handlers in one sector only, so that it requires integrated and integrated handling efforts in a single management organization. In the context of handling poverty, it is stated that the handling of poverty reduction is no longer appropriately approached through an

economic approach, but by optimizing the pooling of resources in each organization collaborated on an order to prosperity, through a network of organizations[26];[25]; [27].



Figure 2: Integration of Poverty Reduction Institutions[26];[28].

If the concept of integration is analogous to the management of handling slums, then managers need to design by making changes to conventional organizational models that are obtained through organizational re-design. In this context, the concept of collaboration is a must.

Collaborative arrangement means a high level of participation from stakeholders to decision making and control over program implementation, power equality where there is no domination by certain parties and each actor involved is not hindered by hierarchical boundaries and there is mutual respect and actors actors who have competence in communication, understand substance and have orientation to achieve common goals

The results of collaborative planning are: (1) Referring to a shared vision, clear, accurate and measurable goals and objectives in the handling of regional slum settlements and at the district / city level. This vision is in accordance with the vision of the RPJMD; (2). Harmonization of priority location / slum areas targets to be addressed and all parties agree, across sectors and actors, work together at the same work location; (3). Harmonization of the planning sector includes aspects of infrastructure, facilities, housing and settlement utilities and disaster threats and the legal, health, social, cultural and economic aspects of the region and residents; (4). The handling pattern uses two approaches, namely community-based and institutional-based approaches; (5). Harmonization of institutions that will handle so that there is no duplication of institutions at the village / kelurahan level given the variety of nomenclature of community institutions (BKM, LKM, Pokmas, Gapoktan, and other communities); and (6). Harmonization of various resources that can be provided by stakeholders (funds, time, people) and based on the type of component and type of investment.

In this concept it is illustrated that at the Central level; The National Working Group Steering Team will centrally conduct Tupoksi with the Central Level Working Group accompanied by Regulations in the form of legislation and national policy on Slum handling including the regulation on how to rejuvenate, resettlement regulations, general guidance at the city level and slum pedman community level

Meanwhile at the provincial level with the governor's control, the Program will be synergized with the settlement area handling program with the existence of an institution in the form of a working group (POKJA) for Settlement Areas, with the support of the city in the form of coordination and synchronization, along with funding and budgeting for slums handling in the APBD province.

For the city level, it is done by the availability of regional regulations regarding slums, the availability of strategy and presentation documents in the form of master plans and DEDs, RABs, Strategic Work Plans, community activities and support in the form of information, appreciation, participation and coordination, all of these activities are carried out by the Mayor's direction the settlement area management group at its level. At the Sub-district level, coordination is carried out by the Sub-District Head and at the Kelurahan level in handling efforts by fully involving.

At the community level, help form the self-help mapping of slum profiles and participatory planning, planning irrigation into strategic and planning documents in the form of SIAP / RKP documents, strengthening institutions with BKM capacity management and village government in handling slums and slump detention after the implementation of community-level quality improvement and quality investment and infrastructure activitie and the Implementation Team contracted by the Community and collaborating with BUMN groups with CSR funds, Universities with community service activities and NGO activities.

Especially at the community level, the community institutional model found a conclusion that this model is able to contribute to solving the problem of poverty that is multi-dimensional and structural in nature, especially those related to political, social, and economic dimensions, and in the long term able to provide assets that better for the poor in increasing their income, improving the quality of their housing and settlements and voicing their aspirations in the decision-making process. To realize these things, a community empowerment process is carried out, namely with intensive mentoring activities in each target village. Through a community institutional approach and providing aid funds directly to the target community.

If we examine the Kendari City Regulation Number 8 of 2011, concerning Poverty Reduction, the concept of slum handling is in accordance with the objectives stated in Article 2, where the concept of poverty alleviation aims to; (a) guarantee the protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of the poor, in which it is analyzed as meeting the needs of homes and habitable areas, (b) accelerating the decline in the number of poor people, (c) increasing community and business community participation; and D). guarantee consistency, integration, synchronization and synergy in poverty alleviation.

In the context of the role, the Collaboration in the basic form of cooperation gave birth to trust, integrity and breakthrough through achieving consensus, ownership and integration in all aspects of the organization. So the keywords of collaboration are integration, or what is known as harmonization. so that to face new challenges it is necessary to re-design the organization, in this context, the concept of collaboration is a must. This collaboration program was carried out in order to encourage the role of all parties in tackling poverty through the Slum Handling Program and in line with Article 13 and Article 28 of Kendari City Regulation Number 8 of 2011.

Continuous collaboration is called Collaboration, because in collaboration there is a fundamental process of the form of collaboration that gives birth to trust, integrity and breakthrough through achieving consensus, ownership and integration in all aspects of the organization. So the keywords of collaboration are integration, or what is known as harmonization. To complete this information, the researcher will describe in the role scheme as follows ;

The concept of handling poverty alleviation in the Slum Handling Program Collaboration Program is analogous to the following figure.

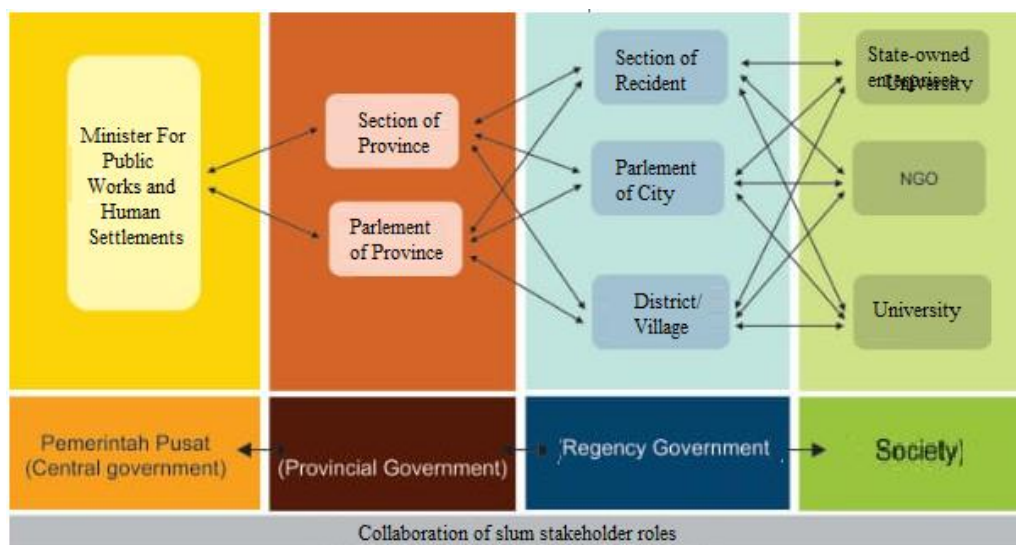


Figure 3. Collaboration of Poverty Alleviation through the Slum Handling Model

From the overall analysis above, the series of analogies can be seen below.

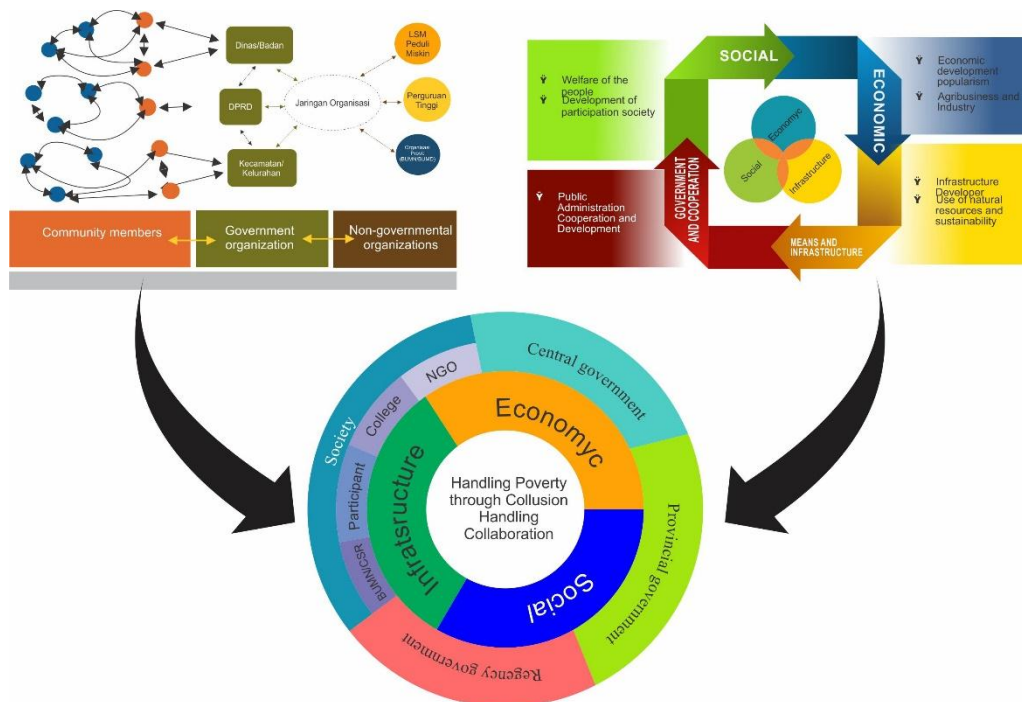


Figure 4. Series of Poverty Reduction through Slum Handling[29]

IV. CONCLUSION

Management of Poverty through a Slum Handling Program Collaborative Model, slums can be solved carefully by carrying out the principles; (1). Participation ; (2). Acceptance; (3) Communication; (4) Trust; and (5) Sharing, where if these five principles are analogous to poverty alleviation through slums handling, then managers need to design by re-designing the organization and in this context, the concept of collaboration is a necessity.

In this handling concept, role-level collaboration at its level will greatly influence the effectiveness of handling, which at the Central level; The National Working Group Steering Team will carry out tupoksi centrally with the Central Level Working Group with the assistance of a Unit specifically tasked with handling slums in the area. Meanwhile at the provincial level with the governor's control, the program will be synergized with the settlement area handling program. For the city level, it is carried out by the Mayor's direction on the settlement area management group at its level. At the Sub-district level, coordination is carried out by the Sub-District Head and at the Kelurahan level in handling efforts by fully involving the Implementation Team contracted by the Community and collaborated with BUMN groups with CSR funds, Universities with community service activities and NGO activities.

Specifically, the results of this study describe that slum handling can be solved by carrying out the principles of collaboration by implementing all efforts to encourage the role of all parties in overcoming poverty through the Slum Handling Program by streamlining the role of the parties at the level and in accordance with the objectives of the Kendari City community. reflected in Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2011.

To ensure the sustainability of poverty reduction, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of the program and the effectiveness of the roles between sectors, so that the sustainability of the program and the effectiveness of poverty reduction can be maintained.

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