IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) THROUGH THE *"KOTAKU"* PROGRAM TO IMPROVE SANITATION EFFORT IN SUKABUMI CITY

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ABSTRACT

To participate in realizing and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target No.6, with the assistance of the *Ditjen Cipta Karya*, *Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat*, Sukabumi City Government has a *KOTAKU* Program with the aim of improving access to proper sanitation, the program target is 100-0-100, which means here is 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent of slum settlements, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the "*KOTAKU*" program in an effort to improve proper sanitation in Sukabumi City. The research method was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. In determining informants, snowball sampling technique was used, with data collection techniques including observation, interviews, documentation, audio-visual materials. The results of this study show that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation program through the "*KOTAKU*" Program in an Effort to Improve Proper Sanitation in Sukabumi City has not yet reached the expected target due to limited resources both human resources and financial resources.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), KOTAKU, Proper Sanitation*

A. INTRODUCTION

Proper Sanitation is one of the targets of SDGs Goals No. 6 where the availability of water and sanitation must be guaranteed. Indonesia has a poor report card in terms of sanitation, in 2016 access to proper sanitation in Indonesia amounted to 67.80% then increased to 67.89% in 2017 and 69.27% in 2018. The low access to proper sanitation in Indonesia is the impact of inequality and

community disparities that occur, especially in the western and eastern parts of Indonesia (Mayasari 2020).

Before the SDGs, the MDGs had been implemented by countries included in the United Nations (UN) but had not been successful in Indonesia, Sukabumi City itself according to the head of the Regional Development Planning Agency (*BAPPEDA*), the achievement of the MDGs was divided into three classifications, which had been achieved 37%, almost achieved 39% and those that had not been achieved were around 20%. At the time of the MDGs the Sukabumi city government provided a budget of 10% of the APBD, since the SDGs have more goals and indicators it is possible to increase the budget (admin 2015).

Table 1. 1
The percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation

West Java Region	Percentage of Households with Access to Proper Sanitation (Percent)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
West Java Province	67.61	69.64	71.40	71.66
Bogor	58.29	61.17	53.36	63.91
Sukabumi	54.41	49.66	62.88	64.35
Cianjur	43.69	49.71	51.40	58.52
Bandung	63.03	70.09	67.27	64.51
Garut	46.84	41.37	46.42	43.73
Tasikmalaya	38.98	47.19	51.45	49.35
Ciamis	66.07	57.53	69.20	66.59
Kuningan	80.49	82.68	83.92	80.98
Cirebon	81.83	81.84	83.23	83.41
Majalengka	74.37	76.36	79.44	80.59
Sumedang	80.66	89.26	92.43	87.87
Indramayu	82.07	86.40	88.86	89.75
Subang	78.89	78.23	81.14	85.82
Purwakarta	82.77	82.60	83.21	72.61
Karawang	74.12	74.32	78.14	77.19
Bekasi	84.59	86.97	88.82	81.02
West Bandung	55.25	59.47	71.74	63.78
Pangandaran	76.37	82.77	87.58	81.49
Bogor City	66.31	67.57	69.86	75.35
Sukabumi City	41.30	39.79	34.93	39.64
Bandung City	52.04	51.65	51.39	48.90
Cirebon City	87.26	90.85	89.01	92.71
Bekasi City	91.98	96.01	93.90	97.54
Depok City	96.32	96.30	97.48	97.06
Cimahi City	59.83	69.61	70.05	78.67
Tasikmalaya City	48.53	46.66	49.29	52.62
Banjar City	83.58	88.21	89.33	81.92

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Barat

Based on table 1.1, we can see that Sukabumi City has the worst percentage of households with access to proper sanitation in West Java. Despite an increase from 2020 to 2021, the percentage is still the worst when compared to other regions in West Java.

Sukabumi City as one of the cities that claims to be ready to participate in guarding and succeeding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program must certainly be able to solve environmental problems such as the availability of clean water and access to proper sanitation in order to achieve the targets of SDGs No. 6. The availability of clean drinking water is one of the problems that occurs in Sukabumi City, because the provision of clean drinking water in Sukabumi City still goes to the Sukabumi District area (Mohar Syarif 2016). Not only that, public awareness of the importance of proper sanitation is still lacking, the mayor of Sukabumi at the Coordination Meeting for Strengthening Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) said that there are still people with the habit of defecating in the open, and there are also MCK facilities that have been built and facilitated by the government but these facilities are currently unused and even only used during the inauguration (Budiyanto 2020).

Provisions related to proper sanitation have been regulated in the *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 3 Tahun 2014* concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation, where septic tank facilities are facilities that must be present in every latrine. As explained by the *Badan Pusat Statisik* (*BPS*) proper sanitation facilities are those that meet health requirements and have access to private latrines equipped with septic tanks. The Secretary of the Sukabumi City Health Office said there are still 52% of Sukabumi residents who practice open defecation, and do not use septic tanks. 48% of residents who have ODF are still mostly in residential areas (Editorial 2020).

The problem of sanitation is still a problem for several cities with high population density, one of which is Sukabumi City. To participate in realizing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target No.6, with the help of *Ditjen Cipta Karya*, *Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat*, The Sukabumi City Government has a *KOTAKU* Program with the aim of improving access to proper sanitation, the program target is 100-0-100 which means 100 percent universal access to drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100 percent access to proper sanitation. This program has succeeded in increasing the number of households with proper sanitation, but has not been able to increase the percentage. (Team of Diskominfo 2021).

Based on the Slum Decree (*SK*) established by the Mayor of Sukabumi, there are 33 (thirty-three) locations, in 7 (seven) sub-districts, with a total area of 260.53 hectares. The Sukabumi City Government is committed to implementing a complete and sustainable improvement of the quality of slum housing and slum settlements as a regional development priority in the housing and settlement sector, together with the Provincial Government and the Central Government.

Table 1.2
Slum Area Reduction in 2022 in Sukabumi City

NO	SUB-DISTRICT	AREA DECREE	REDUCTION OF Slums YEAR 2021-2022	REMAINING SLUM AREA
1	BAROS	23.89	0	23.89
2	CIBEUREUM	30.77	0	30.77
3	CIKOLE	38.85	0	38.85
4	CITAMIANG	52.27	14.6	37.67
5	GUNUNG PUYUH	42.26	4.96	37.3
6	LEMBURSITU	35.91	0.23	35.68
7	WARUDOYONG	36.57	0	36.57
	TOTAL	260.53	19.79	240,73

Source: researcher

As a study and comparison that can be a differentiator with previous research, researchers have reviewed several studies that are relevant to this research, Previous research First, written by (Susanti, Rifardi, and Kadarisman 2021). This research is entitled "The Role of the Community in Achieving the Target of Sustainable Development Goals for Clean Water and Sanitation Adequate Villages". The results of this study are the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for villages worthy of drinking water and sanitation is still quite far from the 100% target in 2030. The role of the community in efforts to support the achievement of SDGs targets Desa layak air minum dan sanitasi is in the form of energy, material (goods and money) and thoughts which are realized by activities or actions to save money to make shallow boreholes, hand washing stations, closed septic tanks and sanitation according to standards to make rainwater reservoirs, buy water filters move the location of septic tanks utilize used goods as hand washing containers and attend health counseling for community groups who do not have access to drinking water and proper sanitation.

Then in the research written by (Anih Sri Suryani 2020). With the title "Development of Clean Water and Sanitation during the Covid-19 Pandemic". The results of this study indicate that the Covid-19 pandemic has brought many changes, especially in people's behavior in sanitation practices, people also pay attention to handling wastewater, especially medical waste. The pandemic has encouraged and sensitized the government in developing sanitation and making it a priority.

The next research was written by (Novellita Myrsa Puspatiara Putri 2022). This research is entitled "Implementation of the City Without Slums (*KOTAKU*) Program in the Public Works and People's Settlements Office (*PUPR*) of Sidoarjo Regency". The results of this study state that the *KOTAKU* Program in Sidoarjo Regency has been running quite well and has been able to bring considerable changes to the condition of slum areas in urban areas through the revitalization of

BKM as the main component of prevention, quality improvement and slum management.

Based on the three previous studies cited above, researcher found several differences that are certainly interesting to study, including in previous studies, there was no research that looked from the point of view of the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals through the *KOTAKU* program, not only that in research related to the *KOTAKU* program, researchers only focused on one indicator, namely proper sanitation, other differences also exist in the use of theory and data collection techniques. In this study, researchers found data related to the low percentage of proper sanitation in Sukabumi City, so researchers were interested in conducting this research. Thus, the purpose of this research is to describe and see how efforts made by implementing agencies in improving proper sanitation in Sukabumi City and to find out the factors that become obstacles in improving proper sanitation in Sukabumi City.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
Public Policy

Public policy is a series of interconnected choices (including inaction decisions) made by government agencies and officials.

Public policy as a sanctioned action that leads to a specific goal directed at a particular problem or group of interrelated problems that affect most citizens (Chief J.O 1981)

(W.I Jenkins 1978), argued that government policy is a series of interrelated decisions taken by a group of public actors regarding the objectives that have been chosen and the means to achieve them in all situations where the decision is in principle still within the limits of the power authority of these actors. Public policy is generally understood as an effort made in order to carry out tasks, in the form of regulations or decisions. Public policy is inseparable from the role and function of the bureaucracy. Because public policy is binding for many people, therefore public policy must be made by political authorities, namely those who receive a mandate from the public or society. Which is then implemented by public administration run by the government bureaucracy.

Policy Implementation

Implementation is always connected to an activity that is carried out to achieve certain goals. To realize a plan requires implementation, without implementation a concept can never be realized. In government, many plans are not implemented in reality. Experts provide several definitions of implementation.

Guntur Setiawan in his book entitled Implementation in the Development Bureaucracy argues:

"Implementation is the expansion of activities that adjust the interaction process between goals and actions to achieve them, and requires an effective network of implementers, bureaucracy" (Setiawan 2004).

Based on the definitions above, it can be said that implementation is a process to carry out ideas or activities in the hope that others can accept and make

adjustments in the bureaucracy to achieve a goal and of course it can be achieved with a trusted network of implementers.

Meanwhile, according to Sabatier and Mazmanian in his book entitled Implementation and Public Policy, they argue the notion of implementation as follows:

> "Implementation of the basic policy decision, usually in the form of laws, but can also form commandments or the decision important executive or udicial bodies or decision. Typically, this decision identifies the problem you want addressed, explicitly mention the purpose or objectives to be achieved, and various ways to structure or organize the implementation process" (Mazmanian 1983, 61).

Based on the definition above, implementation is the process of implementing ideas or plans that have been made before. Implementation is carried out to achieve the plans that have been set so that they can achieve their goals. The implementation or application of the plan usually refers to certain rules that have been made by the regulators, with the existence of these rules it is very important that the implementation process runs well and smoothly so that it can then be said to be successful.
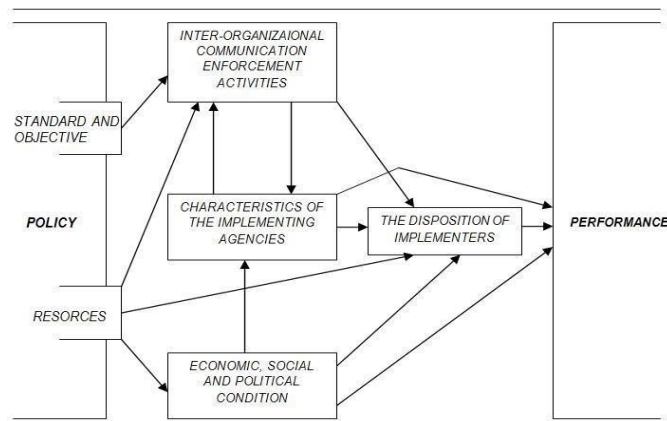
Policy Implementation Model

Van Meter and Van Horn Model

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (Van Meter 1975 : 445-484), policy implementation runs linearly from public policy, implementors, and public policy performance. There are several variables that are included as variables that affect public policy, including the following:

1) Policy Standards and Objectives, outlining the overall objectives of a decision.
2) Policy Resources, deals with funds or incentives in the program that can encourage or facilitate effective implementation.
3) Communication Between Related Organizations and Enforcement Activities, effective implementation requires that the standards and objectives of the program are understood by the people responsible for achieving them.
4) Characteristics of the Implementing Agency, the relationship of the implementing agency with other participants in the policy delivery system.
5) Social, economic and political environment, the external environment of public policy.
6) Implementer Disposition, the response of implementers can affect their ability and willingness to implement policies.

The Van Meter and Horn implementation model can be presented in the image below:

Picture 2.1 Policy Implementation Process Model
Source: Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975

C. METHOD

The research method that researchers use in this study uses a qualitative research approach with descriptive methods that emphasize aspects of in-depth understanding of a problem rather than looking at problems for generalization research. This method needs to use special protocols to record data, analyze information through various steps, and mention approaches to document the accuracy or validation of the data that has been collected, (Creswell 2017,245). The unit of analysis that is the object of this research is Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Kota Sukabumi who are fully responsible for the *KOTAKU* program and of course in improving proper sanitation in Sukabumi City. In the informant sampling technique, the researcher uses the snowball sampling technique. (Sugiyono 2017,220), states that snowball sampling is "a sampling technique for data sources, which at first amounted to a little, gradually became large". Data collection techniques in this study were conducted by means of observation, interviews, documentation, audio and visual media. Then in validating the data, the researcher conducts triangulation, applies member checking to find out the accuracy of the research results, makes rich and dense descriptions, clarifies the biases that researchers may bring into the research, presents "different" or "negative" information, utilizes a relatively long time in the field or research location, conducts questions and answers with fellow researchers. Then at the data analysis stage the researcher starts by processing the data, reading the entire data, coding the data, applying the coding process, showing the results of the description, then at the final stage, the interpretation of the data (Cresswell, 2017).

D. EXPLANATION

The results of this study will be described using the Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn model which consists of six variables, namely, Standards And Objectives, Resources, Characteristics Of Implementing Agencies, Inter-organizational Communication Enforcement Activites, Economic, Social and Political Conditions, The Disposition of Implementers

Standards and Objectives

In measuring the success rate of a policy implementation, it can be measured through the objectives of the existing policies at the policy implementer level which are realistic and socio-cultural in nature. Not only that, the measurement of a policy implementation must also emphasize the standards and objectives that must be achieved by policy implementers. The *KOTAKU* program is a government program that aims to build an integrated system for slum upgrading. This program refers to the two patterns of handling referred to in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Slum Settlement Areas. The research results related to the standards, goals and objectives of the policy on the *KOTAKU* program in Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City can be concluded that the variables of standards, goals and objectives of the policy have met the variables of the policy implementation model proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn. The goals and objectives in this policy are to achieve the desired future, namely to overcome slum areas in accordance with the desired target by utilizing existing conditions as much as possible and minimizing negative impacts on the physical and social environment.

Resources

The ability of policy implementers to utilize available resources is also key to the success of a policy implementation. Human resources are one of the most important in determining the success of a policy implementation. Qualified human resources can help implement a policy. Financial resources also determine the implementation of a policy. If in the implementation of a policy the financial resources are problematic, this will hinder the implementation of the policy. Based on the research results related to these resources, the researcher concluded that the implementation of the *KOTAKU* program at the Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City has not been able to meet the resource variables in accordance with the indicators put forward in the Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Implementation model. This is because there are several barriers such as limited financial resources, and lack of public awareness and participation in reducing slum areas in Sukabumi City.

Characteristics of The Implementing Agencies

The policy implementers here include formal organizations or informal organizations. The characteristics of the implementers greatly affect the performance of policy implementation, therefore democratic and persuasive implementers are needed. In this section, the results showed that the characteristics of implementing agents in implementing the *KOTAKU* program at the Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City can be said to be good, according to Van Meter and Van Horn on the characteristics of implementing agents there are several factors in the policy implementation model which include norms, bureaucratic structures and relationship patterns. The implementation of the *KOTAKU* program at the Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City has been said to be good because in the implementation of this program there is supervision and control carried out by means of routine field monitoring and evaluation to see the progress or progress of the implementation of activities which of course is carried out in accordance with applicable SOP.

Inter-organizational Communication Enforcement Activites

Based on the research results in inter-organizational communication is in accordance with the variables, the inter-organizational relationship shows a vertical relationship because the direction of the inter-organizational relationship is seen from the top agency to the lowest agency. At the district/city level, the Satker/Pokja PKP coordinates with the Camat and Lurah, then the facilitators are controlled by the Korkot Team to coordinate at the village level, namely *BKM/LKM* and *KSM* are controlled by *BKM/LKM*. This is said to be appropriate because good communication regarding the standards and objectives of policy implementation has been established so that policy implementers can understand it.

Economic, Social and Political Conditions

Based on the results of the research conducted, the researcher can conclude that the social economic and political environment has a significant influence on the implementation performance of the *KOTAKU* program at the *Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang* Sukabumi City. For example, the level of public awareness about the importance of improving slum settlements can affect community participation and support for the *KOTAKU* program. A high level of participation and support from the sustainability of strong public policies related to the *KOTAKU* program are important factors in implementation performance. If there are changes in policy or political uncertainty, the program may experience obstacles and delays in implementation.

The Disposition of Implementers

The acceptance or rejection attitude of the implementers greatly affects the success or failure of a policy implementation. The views or ways of seeing policy implementers are strongly influenced by organizational interests or personal interests. Based on the results of the research conducted, the researcher concluded that the Implementation of the *KOTAKU* Program at the Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City has met the predetermined policy variables.

Based on the theory that the researcher has formulated, after conducting interviews, it can be seen that the *KOTAKU* Program implementers at the Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang Sukabumi City have responded well and accepted the implemented program. Then regarding cognition, namely the implementor's understanding of the policies implemented based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, the implementors understand well what the objectives and responsibilities of each task that has been given. Meanwhile, regarding the intensity of the implementor's disposition, namely value preferences, the reference in implementing this policy is the value of obedience to applicable laws. So that the law is used as a guideline in implementing the policy.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the *KOTAKU* Program in an Effort to Improve Proper Sanitation in Sukabumi City, the researcher concluded that in its achievements the *KOTAKU* program has not been able to increase the number of proper sanitation in Sukabumi City, this is due to resource factors both

human resources and financial resources in this program are not still an obstacle. As stated by Van Meter and Van Horn, the lack or limitation of funds or incentives in the implementation of a policy is a major contribution to the failure of policy implementation. Therefore, the researcher concludes that although some indicators have been implemented properly and in accordance with existing regulations, the resource factor that hinders it greatly influences the course of a policy.

Based on the conclusions of the results of this study, researchers hope to provide knowledge and understanding related to policy implementation, especially the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the *KOTAKU* Program in Efforts to Improve Proper Sanitation in Sukabumi City. Not only that, researchers also really hope that this research can have a good impact on the central and regional governments, and can be an improvement material for program implementers by more actively socializing to the community about the importance of improving slum areas so that community participation in this program will increase.

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