

UDC 331

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF MINISTERIAL REGULATION ON PUBLIC WORKS AND PUBLIC HOUSING NO 33/PRT/M/2016 ON TECHNICAL GUIDANCE OF SPECIAL ALLOCATION FUND IMPLEMENTATION IN INFRASTRUCTURE FIELD OF COMMUNITY-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (SLBM) CONSTRUCTION: A STUDY ON PUBLIC WORKS AND SPATIAL PLANNING OF TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY

Rachmaddianto R.*, Makmur M., Hanafi I.

Master of Public Administration Program, Faculty of Administrative Science,
University of Brawijaya, Indonesia

*E-mail: rizki.fia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative research that aims to analyze, describe the policies implementation of SLBM program in Tulungagung regency based on Edward C. III theory. The research was conducted by observation techniques, interviews and with documents related to the research. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by Interactive model from Miles, Huberman and Saldana. This research analysis result was the policy Implementation of SLBM program in Tulungagung Regency had exactly been carried out. The supporting factors: Self-Supporting Community Group was founded at the community level which could support and became a connector between the community and the Government, the available community's participation, and SLBM concept with community-based. The inhibiting factors: the difficulty of building the community's trust in the initial socialization of the program, the unavailable policy which regulated Sanitation, the lack of the community's participation in the form of maintenance financing, as well as the technical and operational obstacles.

KEY WORDS

Public policy, implementation, sanitation, public service.

The rapid population growth, particularly at regions or certain areas, gives various impacts of the population growth, for example the more densely populated settlement will increase the environmental problems, the limited green open space and the most serious is the decline of environmental supporting power resulted from the human's behaviour alone. Consequently, the emerged impact must be addressed and observed appropriately, because the population number will increase and lead to the negative behaviour.

The rapid development progress of the region or area will cause the emergence of several problems, that is, the environmental sanitation problem can happen everywhere. The sanitation issue extremely can lead to the damage of physical environment as well as the community's social and mental condition; the activity of sanitation, therefore, is an effort which must be done to create the condition awareness which can remove the emergence of disruption and disease. One of the sanitation's ways is by maintaining cleanness from all elements affecting the environmental conservation and the most appropriate way is enabling to remove any disruption and disease.

Sanitation issue is a crucial and complex phenomenon which requires a special attention from all sides, not only from the related sides but also from all influential elements in the improvement of proper sanitation access. This issue becomes one of the special agendas on fulfilling the main goal of Millenium Development Goals (MDG's). Based on the Achievement Report in Indonesia in 2010, sanitation access in urban area was still in 69, 51% of the target which would be achieved in 2015. Then, what is in progress now in the improvement of sanitation access is replaced by the development framework related to the change of the world situation, in which in the beginning MDGs concept was used; at the present, however, it is replaced by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is stated that for the acceleration of drinking water supply and sanitation reaches 100% in universal access

in the end of 2019. The available increase of proper sanitation access causes the government to give a special attention to this issue.

The rolling of regional autonomy as well as the prevailing Law No. 32 on Regional Government, the construction authority of sanitation is not only done by the Central Government but also by the Regional Government. Then, the Regional Government also has a responsibility for improving the proper sanitation access in the community including community in urban areas, one of which was as done by Tulungagung Regency Administration with the policy of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program.

Therefore, Tulungagung Regency with the available poor sanitation based on the health profile data, the proper toilet access in Tulungagung is still around 68, 15%; in quantity, nevertheless, there are a lot of people who do not have the proper access of sanitation. Moreover, it frequently happens that the intended means are not cared well and rightly, because the approach pattern used is still not in optimal way. This issue often causes health problems, especially the emergence of various health problems such as, diarrhoea and vomiting, diarrhoea, and the other skin diseases such as allergy and itch, in which these cases are suffered by the children in early age or toddlers. It was noted that diarrhoea diseases in 2009 were as many as 6, 689 cases and rapidly increased in 2010 noted as many as 11, 981 cases with 8, 135 diseases cases. Obviously, the diseases will significantly increase if the sanitation construction is not run well and monitored.

Sanitation policy has been implemented in Tulungagung Regency; one of the policies of which is the construction program of sanitation means supporting the community's prosperity. The sanitation means was constructed by the Health Agency through National Program of Independent Community Empowerment (PNPM) and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in 2007, the sanitation construction program of which was called Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) which continued to develop until 2011. Tulungagung Regency started the policy of sanitation program called Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM). The approach of this program fully involved the community in planning, construction or sanitation means control, either in the form of Bathing, Washing, Toilets (MCK++) or Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL).

The policy of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency is assumed to be able to answer the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) policy and to create the construction of urban sanitation whether it is appropriate, succeed to be implemented and there is continuity process. Referring to the explanations stated previously, the researcher does a research entitled: Policy Implementation of Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund Implementation in Infrastructure Field of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Construction (Study on Public Works and Spatial Planning of Tulungagung Regency)

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, the researcher used the literature study of public policy. There are several definitions about public policy, each definition of which gives different emphasis, understanding and comprehension. One of the definition about public policy is as stated by Thomas Dyle as cited in Subarsono (2005, p. 2) that Public Policy is stakeholders' action and choice to be done or not. Besides, public policy covers all things stated and done or not done by the government. Moreover, public policy is a policy developed or made by the government's agencies and officials (Anderson, 1979: 3). Thus, in this case, public policy is only made by the Government not the private institution.

The implementation public policy is an important stage in the policy process. This stage determines whether the policy endured by the government is actually applicable in the field and succeeds in yielding output and outcomes as planned. According to Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (1979) as cited in Solihin Abdul Wahab's book (2008: 65), implementation is comprehending what actually happens after a program stated to prevail or

formulated; this is a focus of attention of policy implementation, those are events and activities emerging after the guideline of the state's policy is legalized covering either efforts to administer or lead to consequences or impacts to the community or events.

George Edward III (as cited in Winarno, 2008) viewed that implementation is crucial for public administration and public policy. Implementation is a policy stage between program establishment and policy consequence for the community affected. If a program is inappropriate or cannot reduce problems which become the policy target, and then that program probably undergoes failure even if that program is well implemented; on the other hand, a bright program will also probably face a failure if it is not well implemented.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The type of the research used in this research was qualitative research with descriptive approach. The Focuses of the Research were: First, Policy Implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency, Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure (George C. Edwards III); Second, the supporting and inhibiting factors of Policy Implementation of Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund Implementation in Infrastructure Field of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Construction. The location site was in Tulungagung Regency that was, Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Agency of Tulungagung Regency. The data sources used were primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained from the interview with the informant, observation, and documentation, while the secondary data were obtained from books, documents, scientific and articles. The instrument of the research was the researcher himself. The data collection technique was done with the interview technique, observation technique, documentation technique, and literature study. The data analysis technique used was interactive model of analysis developed by Miles and Hubberman. In this interactive model, the researcher moved on three components, called data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing which consisted of drawing and verification stages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Policy Implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency. From the research result the researcher had done, it was known that communication factor showed that there was a distinct regulation, that was, Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Infrastructure Field and Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) on Sanitation as the policy document which became transmission of policy implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program had supported policy implementation in Tulungagung Regency. It could be concluded that the transmission, besides through the Technical Guidelines, was also guided on the regulation issued by the government, that was, Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Infrastructure Field and also with the direct socialization to the community, even though the adequate media were not used in this socialization; however, Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program had been implemented because the other Agencies had been involved in its implementation. However, especially in terms of consistency, it showed that the Government was still less consistent in the implementation of community-based sanitation program. Still, it was undeniable that policy in the construction of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program, the community participated directly in its construction, while the government facilitated means and gave assistance on activity implementation. Infrastructure factor did not only become the key of success of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program, but also the awareness and good will from the community to utilize and maintain the means and infrastructure. That was the reason that education factor was also important.

In this research, the resources firstly observed were human resources (staff). The human resources of Public Works and Public Housing Agency of Tulungagung Regency were more observed on the availability aspect of program implementer; those were administration staff and Facilitator staff of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program of Public Works and Public Housing Agency of Tulungagung Regency. From the observation result obtained from several informants showed the availability of human resources aspect showed that from the quality and quantity of Human Resources (staff) of technical implementer were already adequate to support the policy implementation; nevertheless, for the implementer of community empowerment was assumed to be less adequate because to activate the community required enough competence. This matter enabled the staff to be less optimal in the empowerment process in the community carried out by the implementer official of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program.

Further, the resources observed in this research were means and infrastructure facilities. The availability of the other resources to support the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program was that the facilities required to implement the policy/program had to be fulfilled such as, office, equipment, and sufficient funds. Without these facilities, it was impossible that the program could run well. As the data finding in the field obtained in the form of documents or interview, the supporting means of program policy in the Public Works and Public Housing Agency office of Tulungagung Regency for means and infrastructure facilities of office equipment had been adequately available to support Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program. The other implementation support was the available commitment of the leader which could be seen from the available fund support of Regional Budget of Regency. It was necessary to be known that Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program was the form of policy program of sanitation means and infrastructure construction in order to realize clean and healthy life behaviour.

Disposition or the implementer's attitude towards Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program was an important factor in the policy implementation. Referring to this research, based on several informants it showed that the implementers' attitude of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program had collective commitments to oversee, control, and monitor every activity carried out. This matter was done based on sense of will and great freedom to implement the policy. Carrying out the program implementation referred to their main task and function as public servants. Communications done for the stakeholder actors of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program could be stated that it was consistent to realize the program by accounting for their performances. It was because the available regulation, that was, Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Infrastructure Field already became a standard base, in which Public Works and Public Housing Agency of Tulungagung Regency was responsible for sanitation program implementation carried out as program's Implementer agency. From the research result showed that the community gave positive response to Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program planned by the government.

In this research, the influential structure was Standard Operational Procedure (SOP). It could be stated that the supporting factor lied on the existence of Technical Guidance which was the base of the implementer's policy to implement Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung added with the distinct regulation, that was, Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Infrastructure Field. From the research result, Tulungagung Regency Administration, that was, Public Works and Public Housing Agency in efforts for the policy implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program had carried out the available SOP; however, the inhibiting factor lied on the lack coordination among units which were supposed to be involved in activities, because there was still agencies' ego sectoral involved in the program implementation. Basically,

coordination was running fragmentation in the stakeholders who carried out Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) policy.

Supporting and inhibiting factors of policy implementation of Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on technical guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) Implementation in infrastructure field of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) construction. From the findings, the research objective was to identify several available factors which supported the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency. Each of the supporting factors was described as follows:

KSM had been founded at the community level which could support and became a connector between the community and the Government. Institutional community called Community-Self Supporting Group (KSM) in several locations of sanitation infrastructure construction in Tulungagung Regency participated very well to help make Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program succeed. The institutional community had functioned as connective mediator between the government and the community to manage and develop sanitation constructed so that the means could be functioned optimally and continuously. As a result, the available Community-Self Supporting Group (KSM) institutions at village/district supported very well to accelerate sanitation construction with the community-based towards the existence of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program.

The support given by the government's agencies and the community to the local Community-Self Supporting Group (KSM) establishment had become a supporting factor of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program to be able to be realized in Tulungagung Regency. The place facilitation of several gatherings and meetings, suggestions, and their's active role to make Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program succeed could be utilized well by the facilitator, then Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program could be carried out smoothly and on schedule. This matter was relevant with the policy implementation concept developed by Daniel Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier (Abdul Wahab, 2008: 81-108) that among optimal conditions required so that a government's program or policy could run effectively was public's support.

Available community's participation. Special Allocation Fund (DAK) on Sanitation program was a community-based program, so that the community did all things starting from the initial idea to the construction and management, while the government only gave and facilitated. Sanitation program came from the government and aimed at the community empowerment to carry out Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program with community-based. If compared to Arnstein's theory, then the participation level for the formulation criteria of initial idea of implementation at District/Village lied on placation level because in this stage the community could suggest activities which would be carried out on Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program; in several cases, however, the decision was in the government's hand. On the other hand, for Participation Level was on Consultation level, it was caused by even though the Government requested idea from the community; the Decision was on the Government because of several available obstacles in the implementation.

Next, the available community's participation in sanitation construction of mapping activity of self-supporting was one of the stages in the planning process of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program. There were several stages in this sanitation mapping, namely Time line, Ladder, Transect Walk, Venn diagram, problem tree until Community self selection stakeholder meeting, in which this process was usually called RPA (Rapid Participatory Assessment). This method aimed at identifying a sanitation problem and the community's wish to solve that problem based on their own ability which was done in participative manner according to experiences in constructing village infrastructure, community's readiness to contribute, technical properness for sanitation infrastructure, and institution's readiness to manage and prioritize sanitation improvement. Therefore, participation level for mapping criteria of self-supporting lied on partnership level, because

the community could do the activities themselves; they, however, still obeyed the available rules. Then, the available community's participation in the construction of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program highly supported the success of policy run in Tulungagung Regency.

Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) concept with community-based. Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program gave a service in the form of health program with community-based principle and procedure through sanitation in which all this time the community still did not show a healthy behaviour. Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) concept with community-based was a factor which really had a role to support the success of implementation program. Community-based regarding membership, decision making and implementation was carried out by the community. It was very different from another program of one kind which relied on the capital or project fund or government. For years of that program's course since 2011, the sanitation infrastructure construction had obstacles and underwent stoppage in its construction because the participation level required was very low from the result which wanted to be achieved in a community-based program. It was different from Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) whose capital fund was facilitated by the government and for the operational fund of maintenance of means which had been constructed came from community's fund as the receiver of sanitation infrastructure which had been constructed. As a result, sense of belonging was created, reminded one another, watched one another, and responsible for environmental conservation and the program continuity from the members of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) themselves.

In addition to the supporting factors above, there was also a condition or factors which inhibited the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency. Each of the inhibiting factors was described as follows:

Difficulty of building the community's trust in the initial socialization of the program. The difficulty of building the community's trust in the initial socialization of the program was something natural happened. It was caused by the community who reflected on the failure of several previous programs with government assistance which was assumed to be failed and lost without a trace. That lesson made the community selective enough and hard to believe in the government's program which would be implemented at their village/district. Moreover, when it was the time of its process of operationalization, Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) did not get help at all in the form of community's participation, government's financing and the community only became a subject. If this condition could not be overcome, then it certainly became a significant obstacle for the next implementation of the program stages. Because the community thought that the program was only for the politics interest, then the community's distrust towards this program could hamper the community's participation in the program implementation. To overcome that matter, more intensive socialization was necessary to be done and did not rely on merely formal socialization as regulated in the program schedule. However, it had to be done through informal socialization process and it required the implementer's patience and perseverance in the field who was closely assisted by the technical facilitator of the related agencies.

Unavailable policy which regulated sanitation and sanitation strategy in Regency. Likewise there was no legal basis of policy on sanitation and sanitation strategy in regency in the form of Regional Regulation. It was necessarily emphasized that the nature of public policy in the form regulation was necessary to be put into the legislation regulations which was compelling. In this point of view, the sanitation problem which was so complex and became a serious problem could be assumed that public policy regarding sanitation was a policy made by the government oriented on the community's prosperity, which could be realized in the forms of regulations, legislations, and many more. In this case, however, Tulungagung Regency Administration had not planned yet the existence of regulation in the form of Regional Regulation on sanitation. This case became a serious obstacle and could be stated that the prospect of the program continuity on Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) in Tulungagung was less accounted for how important and serious the problem was to overcome sanitation.

Lack of the community's participation in the form of maintenance financing. Capitalization of maintenance financing was also one of the inhibiting factors of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program performance to give the continuity access on the maintenance of infrastructure means which were constructed caused by that Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) concept was community-based concept in which after the sanitation means construction had been implemented, then the community became the main actor on the maintenance of available sanitation means and it required financing in its maintenance. However, there was lack of community's participation in the form of maintenance financing, and then it still came from government's raising cost in its maintenance.

The purpose of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program did this system was to create sense of belonging, independence and the community felt responsible for the maintenance. The financing reinforcement from the government in the maintenance of sanitation means which had been constructed was only temporary which would be given after the construction of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program only in several months.

Nevertheless, it did not mean that after the assistance given this problem would be forever overcome. Together with time passed by, the financing problem would emerge again together with the constructions of available sanitation means. Therefore, the anticipation measure was necessarily available, like facilitation and cooperation with the third party, that was, private sector which was willing to help the financing hardship of the maintenance. For that matter, it took efforts to reinforce the legal status of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) so that it had legal force to do cooperation with the third party independently.

Technical and operational obstacles. Technical and operational obstacles stated in this research were the complexity of the settlement arrangement in urban area and densely populated environment which made it difficult to find a proper land for the construction of sanitation infrastructure. Together with that matter, the infrastructure construction cost and the operational cost were more and more increased in accordance with the more and more difficult to make a construction in urban area. This was called the most basic operational obstacle which had to be overcome. However, the operational and Maintenance matter in each Village/District had different character and the operational and maintenance mechanism was also varied. Indeed, community-based sanitation program was community's independence program to implement environmental conservation and clean life. Still, the operational obstacle in terms of the unavailability of the land for sanitation infrastructure construction was so dominant that people as program receivers were reluctant to grant their land for sanitation means construction for all communities caused by the community did not quite understand the importance of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program.

CONCLUSION

Policy Implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program in Tulungagung Regency (George C. Edwards III):

Communication, in implementation of the success of the policy implementation. Communication factor showed that the available Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) on Sanitation as the policy document and also the available regulation of Ministerial Regulation (Permen) on Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) which became transmission of policy implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program had supported the policy implementation, especially related to the consistency which showed that the Government was not consistent yet in the program implementation of community-based sanitation, proven by there was sanitation construction using a traditional approach, that was, top down sanitation. Also, the available direct sanitation to the community had not used adequate media yet; however, Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program had been implemented because the related

Agencies were involved in the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program. Besides, there was lack of coordination from the stakeholders involved.

Resources, the availability of the implementer which affected the success of the policy implementation. The resources aspect showed that from the quality and quantity of Human Resources (staff) of the technical implementer was already adequate to support the policy implementation; nevertheless, for the empowerment implementer was assumed to be less adequate, because it required enough competence to activate the community. On the other hand, for means and infrastructure of the office equipment was adequately available to support Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) Program. Furthermore, the form of another implementation support was the available leader's commitment which could be seen from the available funding support from the Regional Budget of Regency.

Disposition, the policy implementer's attitude to realize the legalized policy. Based on the policy implementation about the implementation of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program in Tulungagung Regency got good enough response in terms of the policy implementation, that was, Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Agency carried out its task and responsibility as expected in accordance with the instruction from the central authority. The commitment and responsibility to carry out the task, authority, and function were in accordance with the stipulated regulation.

Bureaucratic Structure, as a supporting factor in the task distribution and function in either the policy implementation or arrange its standard procedure. Bureaucratic Structure factor in the implementation lied on the existence of Technical Guideline which was a base of the policy implementer to implement the Program and reinforced by regulated rule which had been stipulated. It could be stated that there was no significant problem on the flexibility aspect of the Technical Guideline, meaning that the available Technical Guideline could have supported Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) activity; however, from the communication aspect, the communication among the related agencies had not been tied well. In fact, the Team work of Sanitation had been founded, but the activities of the founded Team work were not fully optimal.

Supporting and inhibiting factors of Ministerial Regulation on Public Works and Public Housing No. 33/PRT/M/2016 on Technical Guidance of Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Infrastructure Field in Tulungagung Regency:

Supporting Factors. Self-Supporting Community Group (KSM) which had been founded at the community level could support and become a connector between the community and the Government; The available community's participation; Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) concept with community-based.

Inhibiting Factors: Difficulty to build the community's trust in the initial socialization of the program; the unavailable policy which regulated Sanitation and sanitation Strategy in Regency; Lack of the community's participation in the form of maintenance financing; Technical and operational obstacles.

The control aspect done by either the Government or by the coordination between Village Administration and Community-Self Supporting Group (KSM) was more improved to oversee the operational implementation process and the maintenance of sanitation means constructed. Besides, for the law enforcement, the Regional Regulation/Village Regulation/District Regulation was necessarily established to regulate the management of sanitation means accompanied by reward and punishment towards act of damaging to the available means. The researcher suggested that this program could get the follow-up from the Regional Government for its conservation after the construction of sanitation means was done. Moreover, the Regional Government should strive for and optimize connective financing regarding the State Budget, Regional Budget of Province and Regional Budget of Regency, partnership with business world, donation institution, or private sector for sanitation construction and sanitation conservation, advocacy in priority giving on community-based sanitation, socialization reinforcement of institutional Sanitation Team work and Community-Self Supporting Group (KSM) at the community level, reinforcement of technical facilitator and facilitator empowerment in socialization of the importance of Community-Based

Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) program, enforcement of Regional Regulation/Village Regulation/District Regulation on the management of sanitation means including its control.

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