

# Handling Strategies for Areas and Slums Settlements with the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Mojokerto Regency, Indonesia

Donny Setyaelvanda Julkarnain<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Bisri<sup>1</sup>, Moh. Khusaini<sup>1</sup>, Andy Fefta Wijaya<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Brawijaya University*

169 Jl. MT. Haryono, Ketawanggede, Lowokwaru Sub-District, Malang, East Java, 65145, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author:

Donny Setyaelvanda Julkarnain

[donnysetyaelvanda@yahoo.com](mailto:donnysetyaelvanda@yahoo.com)

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**Abstract.** The new direction in the current development process is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The concept of sustainable development is organised into four dimensions: economic, social, environmental and institutional. The Sustainable Development Goals have 17 goals and several indicators for their measurement. The United Nations (UN) 2015 formulated these 17 points of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to overcome the problems that exist in the world. One of the goals contained in the SDG's is goal No 11, namely Sustainable Cities and Communities. One of the world problems discussed in this goal is slums found in Target 11.1 points, namely: "Ensure access to decent, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all and improve the quality of slums". This research method uses mixed methods and then solves with qualitative because it can produce a study of existing phenomena. In this case, case studies greatly help handle settlements and slums in other places and different handling methods as a comparative study. Mojokerto's success in addressing slums in Kedungmaling Village was achieved through strategic integration of various aspects: involving the community as active actors and working group formers, intensive on-the-ground mentoring with facilitators, land management without eviction while consolidating public spaces, strong commitment from local institutions, and program integration through DAK Integration and funding collaboration. This approach, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), not only targets local solutions but also steers Mojokerto towards international standards of slum upgrading, making a significant impact at both local and national levels.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals; Slum Areas; Settlements.

## INTRODUCTION

The new direction in the current development process is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The concept of sustainable development is organised into four dimensions: economic, social, environmental and institutional. The Sustainable Development Goals have 17 goals and several indicators for their measurement. The United Nations 2015 formulated these 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to tackle the world's problems, such as poverty and global warming, and address social, economic and environmental issues in cities. One of the goals contained in the SDGs is goal no. 11,

Sustainable Cities and Communities. One of the world's problems discussed in this goal is slums, which are found in Target 11.1 points, namely: "Ensure access to decent, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all and improve the quality of slums", where this problem is still widely found in the world, one of which is in Mojokerto District. In analysing the population settlements, indicators are often used to calculate the area of slums divided by the city's total population and expressed as a percentage. UN-HABITAT describes the characteristics of slums as residential areas that do not have basic settlement facilities and infrastructure, settlements located in illegal areas and do not have the legal status of land and

buildings, inadequate building conditions, high density, located in unhealthy regions and have the potential for disasters, inhabited by the poor, and minimal residential areas. UN-Habitat has developed a definition of slum housing that allows for household-level surveys to identify slum dwellers among the urban population. Slum households are groups of individuals living under the same roof in metropolitan areas that do not have any of the following indicators [1]:

1. A sturdy house that can protect its inhabitants from extreme weather conditions
2. Adequate living space, which means no more than three people inhabit the same space
3. Easy access to clean (safe) water in sufficient quantities and at affordable prices
4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of private or shared toilets
5. Certainty and security of tenure can protect residents from forced evictions.

What has been formulated by the United Nations by the government of the Republic of Indonesia has been harmonised with the policies implemented to realise a Strategy for Handling Sustainable Settlements and Slums, which, of course, is also adapted to the characteristics and conditions of each Province and Regency within the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

The definition of Settlements, according to Law No 4 of 1992, concerning Housing and Settlements, is part of the living environment outside protected areas, both in urban and rural areas, that function as a living environment or residential environment and a place of activities that support livelihoods and livelihoods. In addition, the urbanisation rate in Indonesia reaches  $\pm 1.7\%$  per year, and  $\pm 23\%$  are city dwellers who still live in slum areas. The definition of slums is "Settlements that are uninhabitable due to building irregularities, high building density, and inadequate quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure".

The government has enacted Law No 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas, revising Law No 4/1992 on housing. Generally, this law is a form of government attention to handling housing and slums. In Article 1 point 1 of law No 1 Year 2011, it is stated that housing and settlement areas are a unified system consisting of guidance, housing administration, settlement area administration, maintenance and repair, prevention and quality improvement of slum housing and slums, land

provision, funding and financing systems, and the role of the community. The law explicitly states that one scope of implementing Housing and Settlement Areas is preventing and improving the quality of slums and slums. This is then translated into policies, strategies, and programs by various government institutions responsible for controlling and enhancing slum housing and settlements.

To implement the provisions of Law No 1 Year 2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No 88 Year 2014 on the Development of Housing and Settlement Areas has been stipulated. Guidance on implementing Housing and Settlement Areas is an effort to realise the objectives of implementing housing and settlement areas. Guidance is carried out within planning, regulation, control, and supervision. The government's responsibility is carried out through coordination; socialisation of laws and regulations; guidance, supervision and consultation; education and training; research and development; assistance and empowerment; and information and communication systems development.

Looking at the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of East Java Province in 2019-2024, handling slum areas in East Java Province is also a significant concern. Chapter II on Regional Overview in East Java mentions that the condition needs handling of slum areas covering 1,792.59 ha. In the period 2016-2018, the handling of urban slums covering 1,382.42 Ha, so there is still a need to handle slum areas covering 410.17 Ha spread across East Java.

Chapter IV on Strategic Issues also highlights the problem of Slum Area Handling. At Point 5 on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Infrastructure Development, it is stated that the challenge of regional development in East Java is accessibility and connectivity between regions to develop and optimise potential in the Wilis Ring Area, Bromo Ring, Ijen Ring, Gerbangkertosusila, Java Madura Maritime Corridor, and Java South Maritime Corridor. In the Mataraman region, the potential for tourism and agro-based and maritime industries on the south coast is not yet supported by access to freight ports and airports. The fulfilment of basic housing and settlement service coverage includes providing regional drinking water, urban wastewater management systems, and regional landfills. On the other hand, the fulfilment of the housing backlog is still limited, and the handling of slum areas is still not optimal because the

handling of slum areas has not been implemented in an integrated manner. Fulfilment of infrastructure service coverage to reduce poverty and regional inequality is constrained by limited government funding sources. For this reason, alternative efforts are needed to provide non-APBD funding sources.

Furthermore, in the Mojokerto District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026, Slum Area Management is a critical issue listed in Chapter IV, Problems and Strategic Issues. It is stated that the Mojokerto District Government, in its development, has faced various social dynamics that have grown in the community. Through in-depth analysis, the preparation of medium-term plans needs to consider issues and problems that often occur in the region as a reference in preparing the RPJMD planning framework. By knowing the issues that usually arise, it is hoped that all programs and activities will be able to overcome these problems or at least minimise the impact of all existing issues. Regional development planning is carried out within the integrated national and regional development planning framework. Therefore, the initial stage of regional development planning begins with analysing development results and problems. The aim is for regional development planning to synergise and contribute to solving development problems at the regional, regional, and national levels.

Furthermore, identifying development problems according to local government affairs is detailed as the basis for formulating general policies and development programs. In the discussion of strategic issues, it is conveyed that the analysis of strategic issues is an essential and decisive part of the process of preparing regional development plans to complement the stages that have been carried out previously. Identifying appropriate and strategic issues increases the acceptability of development priorities so that they can be accounted for morally and bureaucratically. Strategic issues are conditions or things that must be considered or prioritised in development planning because of their significant impact on the entity (region/community) in the future. A strategic issue is also defined as an essential condition/event or situation that, if not anticipated, will cause more significant harm. The characteristics of a strategic issue are conditions or things that are essential, fundamental, long-term, urgent, institutional/organisational and determine future goals. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse various vital facts and information identified as strategic issues to

formulate strategic issues. Another essential factor that must be considered in formulating strategic issues is the review of the elected Regional Head's Vision, Mission and Program. It is intended that the formulation of the resulting issues is in line with the ideals and expectations of the community towards the elected regional head and deputy regional head.

Furthermore, development disparities between regions are often a serious problem and, if not eliminated gradually, can lead to more complex issues (such as population, social, economic, political and environmental problems). Therefore, it is necessary to understand the factors that cause development disparities between regions. These include biophysical factors/regional characteristics (natural resources), artificial resources (availability of socio-economic facilities and infrastructure), human resources, social resources, regional economic structure characteristics, and local government policies. By knowing the factors that cause disparities, it is hoped that policies and strategies can be developed to reduce them. The following matters need to be improved. First, the improvement of district roads is still not 100%, the condition of bridges does not match the width of the existing road, and there is still a lack of street lighting.

For this reason, a policy direction is needed to strengthen the connectivity of growth area facilities or potential areas. Second, physical infrastructure and social institutions should be improved to create a livable, safe and comfortable environment for residents. Third, encouraging the value of investment from the set target is necessary to increase the value of investment by the set target.

To synergise regional and sectoral development, the preparation and stipulation of the Mojokerto Regency RPJMD 2021-2026 also takes into account the existence of other documents outside the planning component, such as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) RPJMD of the Mojokerto Regency Government, where the KLHS document is one of the considerations in the RPJMD preparation process, so it is necessary to have a KLHS document that can be used as a consideration in the preparation process. The function of the KLHS RPJMD is to ensure that the issues of strategic problems and strategic targets of sustainable development goals in Mojokerto district are included in the RPJMD. In addition, the preparation of KLHS is mandated by Permendagri No 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for

planning, controlling and evaluating regional development, procedures for assessing draft regional regulations on Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as methods for amending Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, and Regional Apparatus Work Plans. This is necessary to prepare the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Mojokerto Regency RPJMD 2021-2026. In other parts, sectoral and micro-planning documents also need to refer to the RPJMD.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is closely related to the regional development Policy and Program Plan. Strategy is an action or activity carried out from the beginning of the decision-making process that significantly impacts the final results to be achieved. Thus, in the context of SEA, the activity is a study that, from the beginning, considers environmental aspects in the decision-making process in the direction of policies, plans, or programs. For the decision-making process, it is necessary first to formulate the strategic issues occurring in Mojokerto Regency that are included in the environmental aspects. The analysis of strategic issues is an essential and decisive part of the process of preparing regional development plans to complement the stages that have been carried out previously. Identifying appropriate and strategic issues increases the acceptability of development priorities so that they can be morally and ethically accountable to the bureaucracy. Strategic issues are conditions or things that must be considered or prioritised in development planning because of their significant impact on the entity (region/society) in the future. A strategic issue is also defined as an essential condition/event or situation that, if not anticipated, will cause more significant harm. The characteristics of a strategic issue are conditions or things that are essential, fundamental, long-term, urgent, institutional/organisational and determine future goals. The following are the strategic issues of the environmental assessment resulting from the strategic issue scoping discussion process.

By photographing the SEA document above along with the strategic issues discussed, it is concluded that the Mojokerto District Government is still paying serious attention to the handling of settlements and slums, especially in improving the availability of drinking water, proper sanitation and solving urban waste problems, which are outlined in the 3 points of strategic issues of the SEA document.

The existence of slums with building irregularities and low housing quality is still a classic problem, especially for urban areas in developing countries, including Indonesia. The attractiveness of the metropolitan regions that are not matched by the financial affordability of urbanites to access formal housing is one of the causes of the emergence of slums. Not only do they affect spatial planning and encourage environmental degradation, but slums are also an illustration of inequality, poverty, and low levels of community welfare. Therefore, the global forum aims to provide decent and affordable housing for every resident through the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in goal eleven, namely "sustainable cities and communities".

The government has implemented various slum upgrading efforts, as the party is constitutionally responsible for providing housing and settlements. The slum upgrading program has also evolved from the concept of the Kampung Improvement Program (KIP) in 1969 to the preparation of the 100-0-100 baseline (100% access to drinking water, reduction of slum areas to 0%, and 100% access to proper sanitation) in 2015 and the national-scale KOTAKU (Kota Tanpa Kumuh) program in 2016 which continues to this day. In addition to improving the quality of slums and preventing the emergence of new slum areas, the KOTAKU program also makes efforts to improve access to basic infrastructure and services, the formation of District / City PKP Working Groups, and integrating community development through participation.

Although various efforts have been made, problems related to the existence of slums are still homework that cannot be resolved. It is not uncommon for the handling program that has been carried out to be considered partial because it only focuses on physical development and seems to only "beautify" the area, so it has not regarded as various possibilities that can occur in the future, including the sustainability of the arrangement. This is reinforced by the lack of control and follow-up programs after the improvement of settlement quality is carried out, which becomes an opportunity for the return of slums due to the inability of residents to maintain and develop the environment.

The central government has rolled out various programs and strategies for handling slum areas and settlements throughout Indonesia by involving local governments, both provincial and

district/city. The focus is on locations listed in the Slum Decree issued by the regional district, starting with the calculation of the Slum Value (Scoring) and then continuing with the construction of Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities (PSU) to reduce the slum value of an area. However, what happens is that this Slum Area Handling is less successful, indicated by the slow reduction in the area of slum areas. Even in some areas, the area of slums has increased, marked by the issuance of new Slum Decrees containing new locations that require handling. There are many influencing factors, one of which is the development of PSU infrastructure that is less targeted, so it cannot significantly reduce the slum area.

In Mojokerto District itself, from the data we obtained, the Slum Decree has been issued by the Mojokerto District Government several times since 2015, 2016, 2019 and, most recently, 2020. Each time the Slum Decree was issued, it was revised from the previously issued decree. The handling of Slum Areas and Settlements in Mojokerto District from year to year has not made significant progress or can be said to be incomplete. It can be seen that from 2015 to 2016, with the same area and the exact location, it continued by changing the composition of the area in these locations. What is worse is that from 2019 to 2020, there was a drastic jump in the slum area, from 81.22 Ha to 314 Ha, with the emergence of many new locations that require Slum Area handling. Based on the description above, this research aims to determine a strategy to improve the existing handling of slum areas and settlements in Mojokerto using the SDG's framework.

In research on sustainable development and slum upgrading, the international journal literature provides deep insights. For the SDG agenda, studies [2, 3] highlight local responses to this global agenda [4] and present an essential framework for sustainable urban development. Regarding slum upgrading through relocation and stimulus, studies [5, 6, 7, 8] provide diverse perspectives on the successes and failures of various approaches.

Studies on slums and their social problems are presented [9, 10, 11], which discuss social dynamics, beliefs, and health issues in the neighbourhood. Meanwhile, the identification of slum characteristics and factors is described [12, 13].

In the context of typologies and patterns of slum upgrading, the works [14, 15] provide insights into various approaches to addressing the issue. Regarding urban slum management planning and strategies, research [16, 17, 18] highlights the

importance of management and development strategies.

Regarding infrastructure provision as a solution [19, 20], discuss the importance of infrastructure in slum upgrading. Finally, community participation is crucial to improving the quality of slum environments. This literature provides a comprehensive overview of the various aspects and approaches to addressing slum issues in different geographical and social contexts.

## METHODS

This research method uses mixed methods and then solves with qualitative methods because it can produce a study of existing phenomena. In this case, case studies greatly help it handle settlements and slums in other places and different handling methods as a comparative study.

Table 1 – Conceptual Framework Summary Matrix

No	Research Stages	Variable
1.	Research Objective 1: Analysis of Existing Slum Areas in Mojokerto	X: SDG'S Goal 11, as the basic concept of the research Y: Existing condition of Mojokerto slum Z: 7 SDG'S Goals as analysis parameters in the survey questionnaire
2.	Research Objective 2: Determine the Dominant Factors of Slum Areas in Mojokerto	X: Conducting Mix Methods Research Y: Study of Slum Areas & Settlements of SDG's Framework Z: Analyse Statistical Data to find Dominant Factors
3.	Research Objective 3: Slum Area Management Strategy by the SDG Framework	X: Strategy Management Concept Y: Slum Aspects & Criteria for Slum Value Calculation Z: Slum Area and Settlement Handling Strategy according to SDG's

The general scope of this research is Mojokerto district. The research was focused on taking a case study of one of the areas determined in the Mojokerto Regent Decree related to Slum Area Management, namely Kedungmaling Village, Sooko Sub-

district, Mojokerto District. The identification of slum conditions in slum areas in the villages that are the object of research is carried out by scoring the variables, indicators and items that have been previously determined, namely on infrastructure, which includes 1) building condition, 2) environmental road condition, 3) drinking water supply condition, 4) environmental drainage condition, 5) wastewater management condition, 6) waste management condition, 7) fire protection condition.

While the Land Status variable and the Population Density variable are assessed from the results of field data collection and secondary data, the assessment of each infrastructure item uses a range of values/scores with significant differences, namely values of 5, 3, and 1. This is done so that in the slum value obtained, there is a clear difference between the conditions of slums with the categories of severe slums, moderate slums and light slums. While the meaning of each value is:

1. A score of 5 represents a deplorable condition on the assessed item, with the percentage of condition/level of service parameters in the 76-100% range.
2. Score 3 represents a relatively poor condition on the assessed item, with the percentage of condition/level of service parameters in the range of 51-75%.
3. Score 1 represents a poor condition on the assessed item, with the percentage of condition/level of service parameters in the 25-50% range.

The respondents' ratings on each item were summed up, resulting in a total score on each indicator, and the scores on each indicator were also summed up, resulting in a score on each variable. The value of each variable is summed up again so that a total value is obtained, which shows the condition of the slum in the slum settlement area.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

***Housing and Settlement Development Policy by RPJMN 2020-2024.*** Following Law No 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, settlement areas are part of the living environment outside protected areas, both in urban and rural areas, which function as living environments or residential environments and places of activity that support livelihoods and livelihoods. In the Housing and Settlement Area Sector, the indicator is

measured based on the percentage of households occupying dwellings with the following criteria:

1. Building Durability: Roof, wall and floor building materials of houses meet the requirements; National Achievement in 2021: 82,47 %.
2. Adequacy of Living Area: Floor area per capita  $\geq 7.2$  m<sup>2</sup>. National Outcome in 2021: 93,56 %.
3. Access to decent drinking water: Access to decent drinking water. National achievement in 2021: 90,78 %.
4. Access to proper sanitation: Access to appropriate sanitation. National achievement in 2021: 80,29 %

RPJMN 2020-2024 Policy Directions and Strategies have been determined by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia so that the development carried out has clear guidelines. Policy directions related to Housing and Settlement Areas are: Gradually increasing community access to decent, safe and affordable housing and settlements to realise an inclusive and livable city. Meanwhile, strategies related to housing and settlements can be described as follows:

### 1. Demand Strategy:

- 1.1. Strengthening the primary and secondary housing financing system, including optimising the utilisation of long-term financing sources (Taspen, BPJS).
- 1.2. Reforming housing subsidies that are more efficient and well-targeted.
- 1.3. Expanding housing financing facilities, especially for irregular-income people and building their houses independently.
- 1.4. Developing the services of the Public Housing Savings Agency (BP Tapera) to expand access to housing finance.

### 2. Supply Strategy:

- 2.1. Increased provision of housing that is by spatial planning and integrated with essential settlement infrastructure services, including public transportation systems.
- 2.2. Development of a public housing system based on flats in urban areas.
- 2.3. Inclusive urban rejuvenation and land consolidation to realise cities without slums.
- 2.4. Utilisation of land owned by the state / state-owned enterprises to support housing provision for the lower middle-income community.

2.5. The development of the role of the business world includes BUMN / BUMD in housing provision (Perumnas, SMF, BTN).

### 3. Enabling Environment Strategy:

3.1. Strengthening the implementation of reliability standards and building order, ease of licensing and land administration.

3.2. Increasing the capacity of the government / local governments, communities and businesses to provide housing.

3.3. Collaboration between the government, local governments, communities, and businesses should be increased.

3.4. Developing a system of incentives and disincentives in housing provision.

3.5. Developing national and regional housing public service agencies.

**Integrated Slum Management Program with DAK Integration.** The concept of integrated Settlement and Slum Area Management is to focus on dealing with existing slums while also preventing the formation of new slums. Therefore, a comprehensive Housing and Settlement handling program is needed to Improve the quality of slums, urban renewal, Structurally ill slums, and the provision of housing and new settlements (public housing). Aspects towards Cities Without Slums are determined so that slum area management is more focused on things that have an essential influence in reducing the slum value of a housing and slum area. These aspects are:

1. Essential Infrastructure Aspects: Neighbourhood roads, drainage, drinking water, sanitation. Waste and fire Protection (currently still a priority)
2. Aspects of Housing Provision: With efforts to increase MBR access to livable housing.
3. Aspects of Housing Finance: Increasing MBR access to housing finance to access livable homes.
4. Aspects of Land Status Certainty: Provide security of tenure for the community.
5. Spatial Plan Aspects: Spatial enforcement and space provision for MBR housing in spatial plans.
6. Socio-economic Aspects: Linking slum upgrading with improving the economic capacity and social life of slum dwellers.

Currently, the government, through the Ministry of PUPR, budgets funding for handling Housing and Settlement Areas in an integrated manner through DAK Integration, which is expected to be one of the sources of funding to complete the

program that the local government has in handling an area as a whole from various aspects which are expected to resolve the slum significantly. The position of DAK Integration funding against other programs, both from the Central and Regional Governments, can be described in the following chart:

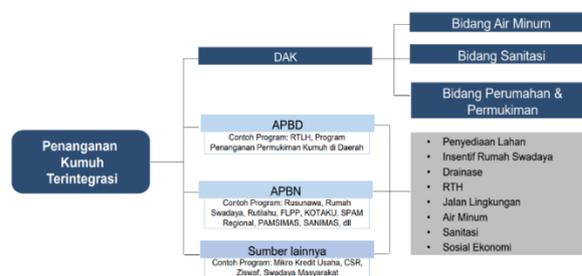


Figure 1 – Funding Integration Chart for Slum Settlement Management

From the chart above, it can be illustrated that DAK Integration is one of the funding alternatives in handling settlements and slums that complements other sources of funds, which will be discussed further because the Mojokerto District Government is planning it at the research location in Kedungmaling village, Sooko sub-district.

### 1. Implementation Objectives of DAK Integration Activities

1.1. Integrate city-scale slum upgrading programs both across sectors and across institutions in a comprehensive manner

1.2. Improve the quality of life of the community through the provision of decent housing and settlements in slum areas for households living in slums

1.3. Improve the implementation of essential aspects of slum upgrading, especially those related to community empowerment and livelihood.

1.4. Helping to increase the capacity of local governments to build program integration and conduct comprehensive slum upgrading planning and implementation.

1.5. Create opportunities for collaboration with other stakeholders in developing livable settlements.

### 2. Expectations from Slum Settlement Management through DAK Integration:

2.1. Apply the Holistic, Integrative, Thematic and Spatial (HITS) approach to slum upgrading.

2.2. Making the local government an integrator of multi-sector and multi-actor programs.

2.3. Develop and modify central government programs and activities to be compatible with various needs in the field.

2.4. Ensure that the fundamental components of slum upgrading are addressed comprehensively to have a tangible impact.

2.5. As a form of support for regional programs that are national priorities.

2.6. Completing the most challenging and neglected for years is risky but impactful.

*Programs in Achieving Cities Without Slums that DAK Integration can fund.*

1. New Housing Development: Development of new decent and affordable housing through government facilitation and community roles.

2. Local improvement: Improving the physical, social, and economic environment into livable settlements.

3. Regeneration: Comprehensive improvement and arrangement to ensure the fulfilment of livable settlements.

4. Relocation/Resettlement: Relocation of communities from locations that cannot be rebuilt/are not by spatial plans and/or are prone to disasters)

*Best Practice of DAK Integration Program Implementation.* DAK Integration Activities are in Tangerang, Kotabaru, and Pematang District.

*Critical Points of DAK Integration Implementation Stages.* Several things need to be considered in each stage of the DAK Integration implementation that can be learned from best practices and other locations that have implemented this program so that it is hoped that the District Government can emulate it for the success of Settlement and Slum Area Management activities. These stages are:

1. Preparation Stage

1.1. The site plan must be agreed upon before the settlement infrastructure activity plan is prepared.

1.2. The work plan must be by the conditions in the field so that no changes occur during implementation.

1.3. Coordination between stakeholders is needed to prepare DED & RAB for all DAK Integration infrastructure activities adjusted to technical standards.

1.4. The arrangement implemented must be able to resolve the slum in that location (referring to the Numerical Slum Baseline)

1.5. There is a need for 1 Coordinator to coordinate all DAK Integration fields (Drinking Water, Sanitation, Housing, and Environmental Drainage Roads).

2. Planning Stage

2.1. Local governments are expected to study policies and regulations related to DAK Integration.

2.2. Data and problems submitted during the beauty contest are expected to match the reality.

2.3. Districts/cities are expected to coordinate with BPN and have started the process of the Location Determination Decree and Slum Regulations.

2.4. The land must be clean and clear.

2.5. It is necessary to conduct socialisation and community meetings for affected communities to prevent social conflicts.

2.6. Predetermined criteria must determine the list of beneficiaries / PAPs.

3. Implementation Stage

3.1. There is a need for communication and coordination between stakeholders in the field's implementation.

3.2. Ensure the availability of resource allocations in infrastructure development.

3.3. Ensure that implementation in the field is to the plan

3.4. Special attention is needed to the administrative process of DAK Integration activities

3.5. Special attention is required from each stakeholder regarding the implementation of construction so that it does not exceed the budget time limit

4. Monitoring Stage

4.1. It is necessary to carry out joint monitoring of all sectors regularly

4.2. Special attention must be paid to the stakeholders regarding the implementation deadline that has been mutually agreed upon (including the funding disbursement).

***Settlement and Slum Area Management of Kedungmaling Village with DAK Integration.*** In handling settlements and slums in Kedungmaling Village, the Mojokerto Regency government is based on several laws and regulations, namely: Mojokerto District Regional Regulation No 9 of 2021 concerning the Mojokerto District RPJMD, concerning the Direction of the Regional Medium-

Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Mojokerto District in 2021-2026, which contains the development vision of the Mojokerto District government for the 2021-2026 period is: "The realisation of an Advanced, Fair and Prosperous Mojokerto Regency through Strengthening Infrastructure and Improving the Quality of Human Resources". In addition, the Direction of the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) of Mojokerto District 2005-2025 also states to sustainably implement the management and preservation of Natural Resources (SDA) and the Environment and increase economic activities and community income. In addition, the Regional Spatial Planning Policy based on the Mojokerto District RTRW 2012-2032 states:

1. Policies and Strategies for developing a balanced system of activity centres between the North and South.
2. Policies and Strategies for developing interconnections of local infrastructure and facilities to national, regional and local infrastructure and facilities to support the region's potential.
3. Policies and strategies for improving the quality and range of telecommunications, energy and water resources infrastructure network services that can support the improvement and equitable distribution of community services and environmental preservation.

*Concept and Strategy for Handling Kedungmaling Area.* The handling of the Kedungmaling area carries the theme: "Slum Area Management Through Infrastructure Development Integrated with Wine Village Arrangement and Supporting Community Livelihood".

#### 1. Issues of the Areas :

- 1.1. The Kedungmaling area is a moderate slum area based on 7 indicators of slum
- 1.2. Many street vendors use the sidewalks as a place to sell, causing chaos
- 1.3. Lack of facilities that the community can use for activities that can attract people to visit
- 1.4. There is no particular area that can accommodate street vendors and UMKM centres/storefronts

#### 2. The potential of the Areas:

- 2.1. It is an area close to the city centre and is traversed by the National road, so it is very strategic for the economic development activities of the community

- 2.2. There are public facilities that support economic and social activities, such as markets, banks, mosques and educational facilities
- 2.3. There has been development of the Vineyard tourism village area
- 2.4. Kedungmaling is a home industry centre for bag making that is already known regionally
- 2.5. There is a bamboo forest location (barongan) that can be developed into a recreation and culinary centre

#### 3. Area Improvement Concept: Restoration

3.1. Area Improvement Strategy: 1) Rehabilitation / Repair of channels and drainage along the corridor jl.Kemas Setyoadi; 2) Quality Improvement of roads leading to Kampung Anggur Tourism Area and Tas home industry; 3) Quality Improvement / Construction of Drainage in RT. 9, RT. 10, RT.11, and RT.12; 4) Pedestrian Development along the corridor of jl. Kemas Setyoadi; 5) Construction of Public Open Space (RTP) on Kemas Setyoadi road (former Brangkal Market land) equipped with Retail area, Gazebo, Main Plaza, Playground, Mushola and Parking Area; 6) Development of Kampung Anggur Tourism Area; 7) Construction / Provision of Fire Protection facilities (Dry Hydrant); 8) Provision of trash bins (3R) along the corridor jl. Kemas Setyoadi; 9) Construction of Waste Management Sites (TPS 3R); 10) Neighbourhood scale slum handling related to 7 slum indicators connected to area scale slum handling.

3.2. Area Physical Development Strategy: 1) Improving the quality of pedestrian paths/pedestrians with the addition of ornaments such as street lights, disability-friendly signs, and seating that characterises the distinctiveness of the area, which is undoubtedly free from street vendors; 2) Arrangement of Public Open Space (RTP) as a social and economic centre for the community; 3) Arrangement of bamboo forest tourism areas as a centre for recreation and culinary tourism; 4) Creation of sales centres/storefronts for MSME products.

3.3. Non-physical development strategy: 1) Development of joint systems and rules for waste management and maintenance of other infrastructure; 2) Socialisation of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS); 3) Establishment of branding of Kedungmaling Area as a Wine Tourism Village and Bag Industry Center; 4) Improvement of the quality of MSMEs and product marketing.

3.4. Map of Kedungmaling Area Potential: Future potential with Public Open Space (RTP) will

support all existing potentials and become unity-linked tourism, which can ultimately improve the community's economy.

*Masterplan and Proposed Management of Kedungmaling Area.* The Mojokerto district government, with the assistance of related parties, has developed a master plan for handling the Kedungmaling area along with funding proposals that are planned to be built with the collaboration of funds from the central and local governments.

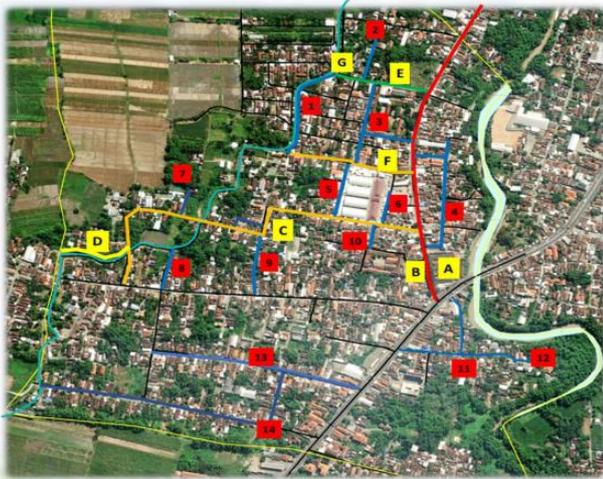


Figure 1 – Masterplan for Kedungmaling Area Management

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Pendanaan APBD / DANA DESA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Pembangunan Jalan</li> <li>2 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>3 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>4 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>5 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>6 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>7 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>8 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>9 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>10 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>11 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>12 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>13 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>14 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>15 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>16 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>17 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>18 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>19 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>20 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>21 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>22 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>23 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> <li>24 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase</li> </ul> | <p><b>Pendanaan APBN Skala Kawasan Tahun 2024</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Pembangunan RTP Eks Pasar</li> <li>B Penataan Koridor Jalan Kemas Setyoadi (Pembangunan Jalan, Drainase, Pedestrian, Hidran Kering)</li> <li>C Penataan Koridor Jalan Kedung Maling 2 (Pembangunan Jalan dan Saluran Drainase)</li> <li>D Penataan Kawasan Kampung Anggur</li> <li>E Penataan Koridor Jalan Kemakmuran (Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase)</li> <li>F Penataan Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 3 (Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase)</li> <li>G Pembangunan Taman Toga (RTH)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



Figure 2 – Proposed activities for handling the Kedungmaling area



Figure 3 – The volume of Proposed Area Management Activities

**Outcome Analysis of Area Slum Reduction.** The Planning and Roadmap for Slum Management for 4 Years from 2022-2025 Can Reduce Slum Area Around 42.97 Ha with Collaborative Funding of APBN, APBD, Village Funds, CSR and Community Self-Help.

Table 2 – Area Slum Reduction Outcome Calculation

ASPEK	KETERANGAN	KAWASAN WILAYAH		DUPLO OUTCOME		KEMUNGKINAN		SALAH
		LOKASI	PROSES (%)	REKONSTRUKSI	REKONSTRUKSI	REKONSTRUKSI	REKONSTRUKSI	
<p>PERHITUNGAN TINGKAT KEKUMAHAN AKHIR/PERHITUNGAN OUTCOME PENINGKATAN KUALITAS</p> <p>Propinsi: JAWA TIMUR Luas SK: 42.97 Ha                      Kabupaten: KAN. MOJOKERTO Luas Verifikasi: 42.97 Ha                      Kecamatan: SOLODO Jumlah Angkut: 708 Unit                      Kawasan: KEDUNGMALING Jumlah Penduduk: 3.007 Ha                      Jumlah Bangunan: 1.000 Ha</p>								
<p><b>1. KONDISI BANGUNAN</b></p> <p>a. Ketersediaan Bangunan: 306.00 Unit (71.29%)                      b. Ketersediaan Bangunan: 119 Unit (27.62%)                      c. Ketersediaan dengan Perizinan Bangunan: 535.00 Unit (124.81%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Bangunan: 11.84%</p>								
<p><b>2. KAWASAN LINGKUNGAN</b></p> <p>a. Cakupan Pelayanan Jalan Lingkungan: 1.735.00 Meter (51.67%)                      b. Kualitas Perumahan dan Lingkungan: 1.873.00 Meter (55.99%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Lingkungan: 54.83%</p>								
<p><b>3. KAWASAN PRIBADI</b></p> <p>a. Ketersediaan Ruang Aman di Dalam: 624.00 Unit (27.78%)                      b. Tidak tersedianya kebutuhan air minum: 640.00 Unit (29.57%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Pribadi di Dalam: 28.67%</p>								
<p><b>4. KAWASAN LINGKUNGAN</b></p> <p>a. Ketersediaan Pengalihan Lingkungan Air: 22.45 Ha (52.34%)                      b. Ketersediaan Fasilitas Kesehatan: 4.978.00 Meter (94.48%)                      c. Kualitas Kesehatan dan Drainase: 1.073.00 Meter (23.09%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Lingkungan: 23.84%</p>								
<p><b>5. KAWASAN PRIBADI</b></p> <p>a. Sistem Pengalihan Air Limbah Tidak Sesuai Standar Teknik: 402.00 Unit (40.87%)                      b. Pemasangan dan Sistem Pengalihan Air Limbah Tidak Sesuai Standar Perencanaan Teknik: 21.00 Unit (1.37%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Pribadi Air Limbah: 20.64%</p>								
<p><b>6. KAWASAN PRIBADI</b></p> <p>a. Pemasangan dan Perawatan Praktek Kesehatan: 1.000.00 Unit (100.00%)                      b. Sistem Pengalihan Perumahan yang Tidak Sesuai Standar Teknik: 1.042.00 Unit (95.48%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Pribadi: 97.84%</p>								
<p><b>7. KAWASAN PRIBADI</b></p> <p>a. Ketersediaan dan Perawatan Praktek Kesehatan: 958.00 Unit (100.00%)                      b. Ketersediaan dan Perawatan Praktek Kesehatan: 958.00 Unit (100.00%)</p> <p>Rata-rata Kondisi Praktek Kesehatan: 100.00%</p>								
<p><b>DATAS ARSIPAN MELU TINGKAT KEKUMAHAN</b></p> <p>1. 0% KAWASAN TERTINGGI                      2. 0% KAWASAN TENGAH                      3. 100% KAWASAN RENDAH</p>		<p>TOTAL RATA-RATA: 40 Kumuh Sedang</p>		<p>REKONSTRUKSI: 40</p>		<p>REKONSTRUKSI: 40</p>		<p>REKONSTRUKSI: 40</p>

<p><b>Pendanaan APBD / DANA DESA 2022-2024</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Pembangunan Jalan : 250 M</li> <li>2 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 110 M</li> <li>3 Pembangunan Drainase : 300 M</li> <li>4 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 361 M</li> <li>5 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 136 M</li> <li>6 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 80 M</li> <li>7 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 45 M</li> <li>8 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 98 M</li> <li>9 Pembangunan Drainase : 146 M</li> <li>10 Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase : 210 M</li> <li>11 Pembangunan Jalan : 455 M</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pendanaan APBN Skala Kawasan Tahun 2023</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Pembangunan RTP Eks Pasar</li> <li>B Penataan Koridor Jalan Kemas Setyoadi (Pembangunan Jalan, Drainase, Pedestrian, Hidran Kering)</li> <li>C Penataan Koridor Jalan Kedung Maling 2 (Pembangunan Jalan dan Saluran Drainase)</li> <li>D Penataan Kawasan Kampung Anggur</li> <li>E Penataan Koridor Jalan Kemakmuran (Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase)</li> <li>F Penataan Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 3 (Pembangunan Jalan dan Drainase)</li> <li>G Pembangunan Taman Toga (RTH)</li> </ul>
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Figure 4 – Roadmap and Investment for Kedungmaling Area Management

Table 3 – Investment in Kedungmaling Area Management

NO	KODE PETA	KEGIATAN	LOKASI	VOL	SATUAN	TAHUN PENANGANAN			Pendanaan APBN	OPD Penanggungjawab
						2022	2023	2024		
<b>PENDANAAN APBN SKALA KAWASAN</b>										
1	A	Pembangunan RTP (Eks Pasar Kedungmaling)	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	1	Unit				6,500,000,000	DLH
2	B	Rehabilitasi Saluran Drainase (2 Lajur)	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	770	Meter				6,769,229,705	DPUPIR
3	B	Pembangunan Pedestrian (2 Lajur)	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	770	Meter				1,776,425,477	DPUPIR
4	B	Pembangunan Jalan (Aspal Hotmix)	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	770	M				445,966,202	DPUPIR
5	B	Beutifikasi (Pii, Kursi Taman)	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	188	Unit				2,746,489,686	DPUPIR; DPRKP2
6	B	Hidran Kering	Jl. Kemas Setyoadi	10	Unit				1,959,617,400	BPRD
7	C	Pembangunan Jalan Paving (Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 2)	RT09, RT10, RT11, RT12	911	Meter				1,020,700,115	DPRKP2
8	C	Pembangunan Saluran Drainase (Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 2)	RT09, RT10, RT11, RT12	1822	Meter				1,151,650,109	DPRKP2
9	D	Penataan dan Beutifikasi Kampung Anggur	RT10 dan RT11	2.233	M2				626,335,732	DPRKP2
10	E	Pembangunan Saluran Drainase (Koridor Jalan Kemakmuran)	RT03-RW02	194	Meter				826,205,781	DPRKP2
11	E	Pembangunan Jalan (Koridor Jalan Kemakmuran) (Aspal Hotmix)	RT03-RW02	194	Meter				91,756,156	DPRKP2
12	F	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 3	258	Meter				289,345,960	DPRKP2
13	F	Pembangunan Drainase	Koridor Jalan Kedungmaling 3	258	Meter				318,828,239	DPRKP2
14	G	Pembangunan Taman Toga	RT03-RW02	289	M2				350,548,912	Pemerintah Desa
15	RTLH		Semua RT	50	Unit				1,000,000,000	DPRKP2

a)

NO	KODE PETA	KEGIATAN	LOKASI	VOL	SAT	TAHUN PENANGANAN			SUMBER PENDANAAN				OPD Penanggung jawab		
						2022	2023	2024	APBD	DD	CSR	SWADAYA		Lainnya	
<b>PENDANAAN APBD, DANA DESA, CSR, SWADAYA DAN LAINNYA</b>															
38		Pemasangan SR & Perpipaan	SEMUA RT	500	Unit				500,000,000						Perumdam
39		Jalan Rabat	RT09-RW04	400	Meter				130,000,000						DPRKP2
40		Jalan Rabat	RT10-RW04	400	Meter				130,000,000						DPRKP2
41		TPS 3R	DESA	1	Unit				312,614,000						DPUPIR
42		Motor Sampah	DESA	2	Unit						63,000,000				Swasta
43		Bak Sampah	SEMUA RT	200	Unit					10,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000			Pemerintah Desa dan Swasta
44		Bak Sampah Pilah 3 Warna	SEMUA RT	30	Unit				45,000,000						DLH
45		Gerobak Sampah	SEMUA RT	17	Unit				63,000,000						DLH
46		Pembangunan Jamban Pribadi	SEMUA RT	109	Unit				763,000,000						DPRKP2
47		APAR	SEMUA RT	30	Unit				30,000,000						BPRD
48	RTLH		SEMUA RT	276	Unit				2,000,000,000			3,000,000,000	520,000,000		DPRKP2

b)

NO	KODE PETA	KEGIATAN	LOKASI	VOLUME	SATUAN	TAHUN PENANGANAN			SUMBER PENDANAAN				OPD Penanggungjawab		
						2022	2023	2024	APBD	DD	CSR	SWADAYA			
<b>PENDANAAN APBD, DANA DESA, CSR, SWADAYA dan Sumber Lain</b>															
15	1	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT06-RW03	250	Meter				312,500,000						DPRKP2
16	2	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT03-RW02	110	Meter				137,500,000						DPRKP2
17	2	Pembangunan Drainase	RT03-RW02	110	Meter				132,000,000						DPRKP2
18	3	Pembangunan Drainase	RT08-RW03	300	Meter				360,000,000						DPRKP2
19	4	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT14-RW06	361	Meter				451,250,000						DPRKP2
20	4	Pembangunan Drainase	RT14-RW06	361	Meter				433,200,000						DPRKP2
21	5	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT07-RW03	138	Meter				172,500,000						DPRKP2
22	5	Pembangunan Drainase	RT07-RW03	138	Meter				165,600,000						DPRKP2
23	6	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT08-RW03	80	Meter					100,000,000					Pemerintah Desa
24	6	Pembangunan Drainase	RT08-RW03	80	Meter					96,000,000					Pemerintah Desa
25	7	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT10-RW04	45	Meter				56,250,000						DPRKP2
26	7	Pembangunan Drainase	RT10-RW04	45	Meter				54,000,000						DPRKP2
27	8	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT09-RW04	98	Meter				122,500,000						Pemerintah Desa
28	8	Pembangunan Drainase	RT09-RW04	98	Meter				117,600,000						Pemerintah Desa
29	9	Pembangunan Drainase	RT13-RW05	146	Meter				175,200,000						Pemerintah Desa
30	10	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT11-RW05	210	Meter				262,500,000						DPRKP2
31	10	Pembangunan Drainase	RT11-RW05	210	Meter				252,000,000						DPRKP2
32	11	Pembangunan Jalan Paving	RT11 dan 24-RW09	456	Meter				570,000,000						DPRKP2
33	12	Penataan Wisata Bidang/Barongan	RT24-RW09	1	Unit					50,000,000	50,000,000				Pemerintah Desa dan Swasta
34	13	Pembangunan Jalan Aspal	RT20-RW08	428	Meter				149,000,000						DPRKP2
35	13	Pembangunan Drainase	RT20-RW08	428	Meter				556,400,000						DPRKP2
36	14	Pembangunan Jalan Aspal	RT21-RW08	630	Meter				220,500,000						DPRKP2
37	14	Pembangunan Drainase	RT21-RW08	630	Meter				819,000,000						DPRKP2

c)

**CONCLUSIONS**

The critical successes and regional innovations in the implementation of DAK Integration as one of the strategies in handling settlements and slums that the Mojokerto district government can use in its efforts to deal with slums in Kedungmaling village, Sooko sub-district, Mojokerto district are:

1. From the aspect of community participation in the location.

1.1. Communities as actors, not just beneficiaries, so that they support government programs.

1.2. Communities participate as volunteer labour and monitor the progress

1.3. Establish a community working group (Pokja)/community for management.

2. From the aspect of program assistance in the field

2.1. Involvement of facilitators to assist the community intensively in the structuring process, mediate between the community and the government and monitor progress

2.2. Assistance and facilitation are carried out continuously by the District/City Government.

3. From the aspect of land availability

3.1. Build without displacing

3.2. Local government commits and fights for asset release until certification

3.3. Consolidating land and providing public space are multiple objectives.

4. From an Institutional Aspect in the Region

4.1. There is a commitment from the Regional Head.

4.2. There is a coordinator for the planning and implementing slum upgrading programs.

4.3. Facilitators and communities are actively involved.

4.4. There is good collaboration and coordination between parties.

5. From the aspect of program integration

5.1. DAK Integration is implemented as a form of support for the vision and programs of the Regional Integrated Slum Management.

5.2. Collaboration of funding (APBD, CSR) in the exact location so that the program results have a significant impact and are visible spatially.

The Slum Area and Settlement Management Program in Mojokerto will be more successful and have a national impact if the program is carried out by applying the handling of the dominant factors discussed in Chapter IV earlier because these factors are guided by the goals listed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). So, applying these dominant factors, it is hoped that Mojokerto can have international standards in handling Slum Areas and Settlements.

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