

# IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVEABLE HOUSING PROGRAMS (RTLH) IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN BOLAANG UKI DISTRICT, BOLAANG MONGONDOW SELATAN REGENCY

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the implementation, and the supporting and inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Livable Housing Program (RTLH) in alleviating poverty in Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency.

This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The informants in this research were the Social Office, Head of Sub-District, Sangadi and community who received RTLH assistance. Data analysis through data reduction, display data and conclusion drawing/verification.

The results showed the stages of implementation which included: Proposal verification, location assessment, socialization, location determination and verification of potential beneficiaries are deemed not maximally successful. The house construction stages include the assessment stage and the determination of the part of the house to be repaired and prioritization of the part of the house to be repaired is considered unsuccessful. Supporting factors are communication and disposition. While, inhibiting factors are the resources and structure of the bureaucracy.

**Keyword:** implementation, livable housing program (RTLH)

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty can be said to be part of the fundamental problem for any country and has become the center of world attention. Indonesian people can be categorized as poor if they do not have their production factors. Poverty can also be seen from the feasibility of a house to live in because housing is a basic necessity for every human being. A livable house is a necessity for every family [10].

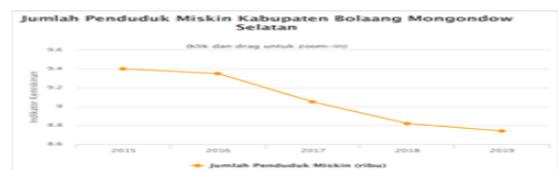
The government of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency to make the community prosperous and reduce the poverty rate has developed an integrated and integrity program such as habitation house rehabilitation program. The number of livable housing assistance (RTLH) can be seen in Table 1 below:

**Tabel 1.** The number of livable housing assistance (RTLH)

Sub-District	RTLH that was built				Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Bolaang Uki	32	25	25	32	114
Helumo	2	-	65	-	67
Tomini	5	25	-	20	50
Posigadan	0	25	25	31	81
Pinolosian	9	25	-	28	62
Pinolosian Tengah	2	20	65	0	87
Pinolosian Timur	1	-	-	28	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>490</b>

**Source:** Social Office, 2020

This is poverty rate over the last 5 years, can be seen in Figure 1 below:



**Figure 1.** Poverty Rate in the Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency

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The description of poor households (RTM) and beneficiaries of livable housing (RTLH) in Bolaang Uki District can be seen in the following table 2 recapitulation:

**Table 2.** Poor Households (RTM) and Beneficiaries of Livable Housing (RTLH)

Village	RT M	RTLH				To- tal
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
Molibagu	89	1	5	4	2	12
Popodu	193	-	9	7	2	18
Toluaya	138	1	6	7	2	16
Pintadia	44	-	-	-	-	-
Sondana	221	11	-	3	-	14
Tolondanu	138	3	-	-	3	6
Tolondanu I	221	-	-	-	3	3
Tolondanu II	141	-	-	-	3	3
Tabilaa	180	4	-	-	2	6
Soguo	118	-	5	2	-	7
Salongo Timu	52	-	-	-	3	3
Salongo	130	12	-	2	-	14
Salongo Barat	134	-	-	-	1	1
Pinolantungan	115	-	-	-	2	2
Dudepo	98	-	-	-	3	3
Dudepo Barat	83	-	-	-	3	3
Tangaga	154	-	-	-	4	4
Total	2249	32	25	25	32	114

**Source:** Social Office (2020)

Assistance Implementation Stages; Prospective recipients do not own land, do not have KTP and KK, RTLH assistance is located in disaster-prone locations. Besides, the construction stage: RTLH is built new, not renovating houses that are unfit for habitation. RTLH is not equipped with a kitchen and environmental facilities and the building structure is only semi-permanent.

This research was conducted to find out and analyze the implementation of the Livable Residence Program (RTLH) in alleviating poverty in Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency, as well as to find out and analyze the factors that influence the implementation of the Livable Residence Program (RTLH) in alleviating poverty in Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used by researchers is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The location of this research is Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency.

### Focus and Sub-focus of Research

1. Implementation of the RTLH Program, with sub-focus:

a. Assistance Implementation Stages include:

- 1) Verification of RTLH and sarling program proposals,
- 2) Exploring potential location for activities,
- 3) Socialization,
- 4) Determining the location and the recipients,
- 5) Verify the beneficiaries

b. Implementation of RTLH Development, including:

- 1) Assessment and determination the part of the house to be repaired,
- 2) Prioritization of the part of the house to be repaired

2. Factors that influence the implementation of the RTLH program with sub-focus:

- a. Resources,
- b. Communication,
- c. Disposition,
- d. Bureaucratic Structure.

### Types and sources of data

1. Primary Data

Data obtained directly from the field, namely Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency, and through informants.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from the results of studying and reviewing various literature.

### Data collection technique

1. Observation,
2. Interview.
3. Documentation

### **Data analysis technique**

1. Data reduction,
2. Presentation of Data,
3. Verify/draw conclusions.

### **Data Validity Check**

The validity of data in qualitative research includes testing, credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **Implementation of RTLH**

#### **1. Proposal verification stage**

The stages of verification for the RTLH assistance proposal are as follows: first, the village government records poor families who have uninhabitable houses and also poor families who do not have a house. Second, the village government makes proposals for poor families to obtain livable housing assistance (RTLH) to the local government through the Social Office of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency. Third, the Social Office (for the Management of the Poor) verifies the submitted proposals. Fourth, the field of handling checks the administrative completeness in the form of KTP, KK, Land Ownership Information.

#### **2. Exploring Potential Location for Activities**

The location assessment stage was carried out by a verification and validation team that involved the village government and the Social Office, which went directly to the field to conduct a site survey.

#### **3. Socialization Stages**

The socialization stage was carried out by a team from the Social Office together with the Village Government. The socialization delivered was in the form of document requirements that must be completed, the shape of the building to be built, and the size of the

house. There are two ways of socialization: first, prospective recipients of RTLH are gathered in one room and given socialization about this program and the second way is that the team directly visits the homes of prospective recipients RTLH accompanied by the village government.

#### **4. Determining the Location and the Recipients**

The stages of determining the location, namely seeing the location that meets the requirements for receiving RTLH development assistance, such as land is the property of the prospective beneficiary, must have a land ownership certificate, not disputed land, and be recorded at the DTKS.

#### **5. Verify the Beneficiaries**

The requirements that must be fulfilled by prospective recipients of RTLH assistance are that the recipient must be included in the DTKS and the person concerned must be a native and domiciled in the village and prioritize people who are truly poor and do not have a decent house to live in.

### **Development Stages**

#### **1. Assessment and Determination Stages**

The stages of assessment and determination of the part of the house to be repaired, namely that the house is completely rehabilitated, the house is really included in the criteria for an uninhabitable house, namely the roof is made of perishable/weatherable materials such as thatch, zinc, thatch, fibers, roof tiles, walls made of cubicles, boards, bamboo, bark in damaged condition, dirt floors, boards, bamboo, cement walls in damaged condition.

#### **2. Prioritization of the Part of the House to be Repaired**

In the stage of determining the priority of the part of the house to be

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repaired, it is known that the houses that are prioritized for total renovation are houses belonging to the community which is no longer suitable for habitation and the community has their own land.

### **Factors that influence the implementation**

1. Resource, the results showed that human resources, infrastructure, and budget were still very limited.
2. Communication, from all interviews regarding communication, it was known that good communication was established between the village government and the Social Office.
3. Disposition, from all interviews regarding the disposition, it is known that the attitude of the program implementers is quite good, everything is communicated with the Village Government, only the sub-district was overlooked in the program involvement.
4. Bureaucratic Structure, from all the interviews regarding the bureaucratic structure, it is known that some problems found in the field have not been regulated in the SOP, such as the SOP regarding heirs that have not been regulated by regulation; SOP regarding location such as location has not been regulated in the RTLH regulations. SOPs on environmental studies have not been regulated in the RTLH regulations.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Implementation of the RTLH Program**

The RTLH program is a social empowerment program to create livable houses for the poor. so that, in the end, the dignity of the poor can be lifted. This activity does not only focus on the physical aspects

but it is much more important how to build the capacity of this poor group of people to understand and realize the im-

portance of an adequate place to live from a social aspect in the family environment. The main objective of this program is to overcome the problem of poverty that is felt by some people.

Every government program certainly has obstacles in its implementation. Likewise, with the RTLH program. In Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency, especially in Bolaang Uki District, the RTLH program was first implemented in 2012. The beneficiaries who received the program were based on the results of administrative verification and field verification of the Social office of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency, then submitted to the Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan to get an assignment. So that the recipients of the program will be determined through a Regent Decree from 2012 to 2020 now.

The implementation of the RTLH program has always encountered problems ranging from the socialization of the program itself and its implementation. while for its implementation in the field, it refers to the Decree of the Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency Number 104 of 2019 concerning the determination of recipients of assistance for the social rehabilitation program for unfit for habitation and Decree of the Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency Number 260 of 2019 about the changes to the Regent's Decree Number 104 of 2019 concerning the determination of recipients of assistance for the social rehabilitation program for houses unfit for habitation.

The implementation stage consists of five stages, namely; verification of RTLH and sarling program proposals, assessment of potential location for activities, socialization, determination of locations, and potential recipients, and verification of potential beneficiaries.

## Implementation Stages

### 1. Stages of Verification of Assistance Proposals

In the aid proposal verification stage, the sub-district government was not involved. The steps that should be taken from the village government are after collecting data on the poor who do not have proper housing, then making proposals and coordinating with the sub-district before submitting the proposal to the Regent through the Social Office.

However, what happened was that the village government directly submitted a proposal to the Social Office without coordinating with the sub-district authorities. The obstacles that exist in the field include; first, the head of the family proposed in the proposal is not recorded in the Ministry of Social DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data).

Second, most of the heads of families proposed in the proposal do not have land ownership letters. So that from these problems it should be; first, the Village Government should always update data on poor families in the village so that they can be included in the DTKS. Second, the poor should always be motivated to increase their income so that they can own their own land.

### 2. Exploring Potential Location for Activities

The location surveying stage is carried out by the village government with the verification and validation team from the Social Office to conduct a site survey. In this case, the Social Service establishes a Verification and Validation Team consisting of the Head of the office, the Head of the Division, the Head of the Section, and the Implementer.

The Verification and Validation Team conducts a site survey. The team

determines the location of the prospective recipients. The obstacles in the field are: first, there are some prospective locations that are owned by poor families, such as the land is located on the banks of rivers, hills that are prone to landslides and some are in coastal areas which are very prone to coastal abrasion disasters.

Ideally, in conducting surveys and verification of potential locations, it is best to pay attention to location layout against disaster risks. Second, the proposed location candidate does not have road access, making it difficult to carry out construction work, especially in transporting materials. Ideally, the village government prioritizes poor families who have land that is more feasible and meets the requirements for RTLH development.

This result is consistent with the theory which states that the implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for Unfit for Living Houses (RTLH) is not going well because of unclear goals in determining targets [5].

### 3. Socialization Stages

The socialization stage was done by a team of the Social Office with the Village Government. The socialization delivered was in the form of document requirements that must be completed, the shape of the building to be built, and the size of the house.

There are two forms of socialization, namely; first, prospective recipients of RTLH are gathered in one room and given socialization about this program and the second way is that the team directly visits the homes of prospective recipients of RTLH accompanied by the village government regarding the completeness of documents and readiness for RTLH development.

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Ideally, the socialization should be carried out at the beginning before carrying out the verification and assessment stages so that all people know about the RTLH assistance. And things that need to be disseminated to the poor who are prospective recipients of RTLH assistance, namely; first, administrative requirements, including KTP, family card, and land ownership certificate.

Second, location requirements: must be owned by yourself, not in dispute, not printed in a disaster-prone location. Third, after the RTLH is built; it cannot be transferred/sold or leased to other people.

This result is consistent with the theory which states that the implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Program for liveable Housing (RTLH) is not going well because of the lack of socialization of the guidelines for implementing the RTLH program [5].

#### 4. Determining the Location and the Recipients

The location that meets the requirements for receiving RTLH development assistance is land that is the property of the prospective beneficiary, must have land ownership, not disputed land, and is recorded at the DTKS. In practice, the location is determined by the team from the Social Office and the local Village Government after going through the results of the survey and verification.

The selected locations are: first, the land is the property of the beneficiary candidate. Second, must have a land ownership certificate. Third, it is not disputed land and fourth, the proposed landowner will be a candidate for the Registered RTLH recipient at the DTKS. In determining the location based on observations by researchers in the field, problems often arise, for example, the selected location does

not meet the requirements for a place to live, such as close to riverbanks, prone to landslides, prone to flooding, and prone to coastal abrasion.

Therefore, ideally, in determining the location, it is necessary to conduct an environmental study, then the requirements for the location must be included in regulations specifically regulating the RTLH program, for example, a Regent Regulation.

#### 5. Verify the Beneficiaries

Prospective beneficiaries have met the requirements and passed the verification of beneficiaries. These conditions are that prospective recipients of RTLH assistance are included in the DTKS and concerned must be local community and reside in the village according to the location of land ownership, it is proposed to get RTLH assistance through a proposal addressed to the Social Office, Village Government Prioritizing people who are truly poor and not yet have a livable house.

However, the condition that occurs is based on observations from researchers there are also recipients who do not have a home yet and only live in their parents' house. So this is not in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2017 concerning the rehabilitation program for unfit for habitation.

This may be a dilemma for the Government because if the RTLH program that is implemented refers to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2017, the target of this program is houses that are unfit for habitation. The reality on the ground is that the RTLH beneficiaries are families who do not yet have their own houses.

There are also RTLHs built in new locations, not in rehabilitated houses. The previous house that is not suitable for habitation is inherited by the child

and family of the recipient. So that it does not reduce the number of houses unfit for habitation, which means that it actually increases the number of poor families.

### **Development Stages**

#### **1. Stages of assessment and determination of the part of the house to be repaired**

In the assessment and determination of the part of the house to be repaired, it is known, the implementation of the house must be completely renovated, the house is really included in the criteria for a house as unfit for habitation, namely the roof is made of materials that are easily damaged/weathered such as thatch, zinc, thatch, fibers, roof tiles, walls made of booths, boards, bamboo, bark in damaged condition, dirt floors, boards, bamboo, cement walls in damaged condition.

Home rehabilitation must be total, meaning that there is no priority on which part is rehabilitated. Referring to the criteria for a house that is unfit for habitation, namely the roof is made of perishable/weatherable materials such as thatch, corrugated iron, thatch, fibers, roof tiles, walls made of cubicles, boards, bamboo, damaged bark, dirt floors, boards, bamboo, cement in damaged condition.

However, what became a problem was that the RTLH built only the housing body, not including the kitchen. They do not even have environmental facilities such as bathrooms, toilets, and clean water, nor do they have electricity. So that it cannot be occupied by the receiving community. Another problem is that the RTLH that is built is not permanent, but semi-permanent, where the walls are partly concrete and partly plywood, which is very easily damaged or destroyed.

#### **2. Stages Prioritizing the part of the house to be repaired**

In the stage of determining the priority of the part of the house to be repaired, the priority is to get a total renovation of houses that belong to the community which is no longer suitable for habitation and the community owns their own land. The house is of low quality, it means that even though the house is made of walls, it is much damaged and no longer suitable to live in or is dangerous to live in, the house is prioritized for rehabilitation. The problem that arises is that RTLH assistance is prioritized only for the main house building, not including the kitchen and bathroom/toilet.

This is appropriate with the theory that the failure of the RTLH program is due to the implementers paying less attention to the quantity and quality of routine rehabilitation programs [8]. The finding in this research is that the implementation of the RTLH Program has not been fully successful or is running well.

This can be seen from: 1) the stages of program implementation have not been continuous and not all stages have been implemented. This happened because the sub-district was not directly involved in implementing the RTLH. In the SOP, the village government should, after verifying community data, coordinate with the sub-district government before submitting the names of potential beneficiaries to the Social office; 2) the implementation is still deemed not on target because there are several criteria that are not implemented in determining the community or community group entitled to receive social assistance, especially in the administrative completeness and layout of the building location; 3) socialization is considered unsuccessful because there are still many

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beneficiaries who do not understand the requirements that must be met; 4) the determination of the location is considered unsuccessful because the selected location does not meet the requirements for a place of residence, such as close to riverbanks, prone to landslides, prone to flooding, and prone to coastal abrasion; 5) verification of prospective beneficiaries is considered unsuccessful because there are still beneficiaries who do not yet have a residence and only live in their parents' house. So this is not in accordance with the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2017 concerning the rehabilitation program for unfit for habitation and there are also RTLHs built in new locations, not in the location of rehabilitated houses.

### **Factors that influence the implementation of the RTLH**

The factors that influence the implementation of the Livable Housing Program (RTLH) refers to: resources, communication, disposition, and bureaucratic structure [7].

### **Resource**

Policy implementation needs to be supported by both human resources (human resources) and other resources (infrastructure and budget) [6]. The resources needed in implementing the policy must be sufficient in terms of quantity as well as of sufficient quality for the achievement of policy objectives. Regarding human resources, both from the Village, the Bolaang Uki sub-district, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency and the Social Office as executing RTLH assistance do not have human resources both in terms of quantity and competence to carry out their duties.

Program implementers will not succeed without the support of sufficiently qualified human resources. The quality of human resources is related to skills, pro-

fessionalism, and competence in their fields. Human resources are very influential in the success of policy implementation because without reliable human resources it will become an obstacle to the social rehabilitation program for unfit for habitation and policy implementation will be hampered.

The implementation of the Social Rehabilitation Policy for Unfit for Living in Bolaang Uki District requires sufficient human resources and is able to master their field in implementing the policy.

Human resources, infrastructure, and budget in implementing RTLH assistance in Bolaang Uki District are still very limited. In terms of human resources, qualifications for program implementation is still limited, human resources with program managerial skills, communication skills, and information technology are still lacking. There are no human resources as infrastructure technical personnel; therefore, the Social Office must collaborate with other technical agencies such as the PUPR Office.

The human resources of the recipient community have low education so that sometimes they do not understand the administrative requirements that must be met and even often there is an abuse of the RTLH function, such as some being rented/contracted out and some are even planning to be sold.

In terms of inadequate infrastructures, such as transportation facilities that are not available, electricity installation is only limited to installing installations, house designs do not include toilets and kitchens, semi-permanent buildings (half concrete, half plywood), no clean water facilities. In terms of budget, it is adjusted to regional capacity ( $\pm 5\%$ ) so that each year the Village only receives 1 to 2 RTLH units.

The competence of implementers at the implementor level still requires assistance, even though at the beginning be-

fore program implementation, it has been prepared through training, so that the implementer has the knowledge and ability to carry out activities. The implementors are still weak in program managerial knowledge, communication skills, and information technology.

The Social Office does not yet have infrastructure technical personnel, so they must collaborate with other technical agencies such as the PUPR Agency. From the quantity, human resources are still deemed insufficient. The lack of understanding of the implementers from both the village government to the district level as well as the community as beneficiaries are very influential in the success or failure of policies made to achieve the desired goals and objectives.

For example, the RTLH program was actually aimed at rehabilitating houses that were unfit for habitation, but the reality in the field was that the RTLH built was a new building unit in a different location from the previous house. In addition to human resources, there are supporting resources in the form of facilities and infrastructure for activities.

The available facilities are inadequate, such as means of transportation to beneficiary locations, access roads to houses affected by RTLH assistance, electricity installation for RTLH assistance is only limited to installing installations, design of aid houses does not include toilets and kitchens, semi-permanent buildings (half concrete, half plywood), there is no clean water facility.

Availability of funds is also a very influential factor in the successful implementation of policies on RTLH. This can be seen based on existing data at the Social Service, where specifically Bolaang Uki District is only about 5% of the total number of poor families who have been touched and received RTLH assistance so that every year the Village only receives 1 to 2 RTLH units.

This is appropriate with that availability of resources, infrastructure, and budget availability is very important to consider in implementing a program [1]. This was also stated that the implementation of the RTLH program did not go well because the limited understanding and knowledge of the recipients of the RTLH program assistance made the people who received the assistance confused during the submission process, limited human resources for implementing the program, financial limitations, lack of education, lack of training/courses and job skills [3].

The size of the range of funds in a development process will determine the success or failure of the implementation of these activities [4]. Likewise, in the social rehabilitation program for unfit for habitation, where the success of a rehabilitation process is also determined by the total range of funds issued by the government for implementing the RTLH program.

The lack of funds provided to rehabilitate houses is a constraining factor for the program. Maybe it will not be an obstacle for beneficiaries who have little savings to add to the shortage of housing construction but will become an obstacle if the recipient does not have savings so that it will be a burden for the recipient to think about because they have to prepare house while it is difficult to meet daily needs.

### **Communication**

Policy implementation is a legal administration tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to carry out policies in order to achieve the desired impact or goal [9]. One of the elements that can influence the successful implementation of a policy is communication.

The communication in this research is used so that the implementation of the Social Rehabilitation of Unfit for livable

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housing in Bolaang Uki District can run well. This communication is carried out by the social office and the village government to communicate this policy to the community, so the delivery must be correct and precise so that the community understands the aid system for Unfit Home Rehabilitation. A good communication pattern is conveyed if people who understand and are easy to understand are not verbose, the most important thing is clear and easy to understand. This will make the community understand and have a positive value on the implementation of policies carried out by the government with the implementation of Social Rehabilitation of livable housing.

From all interviews regarding communication, it was known that good communication was established between the village government and the Social Office. The Office of Social Affairs provides an explanation of the form of the program to be implemented, the schedule, and the time of implementation. Constraints that often occur are information networks such as electrical networks and communication networks that often experience disruption.

Program implementation also depends on the clarity of the information that we convey to the community, both regarding the principles of implementation, program objectives, requirements, and sanctions given. The most urgent thing that occurs in implementing RTLH is the absence of communication with the sub-district so that the sub-district is not involved in implementing the program. In addition, sometimes the implementer was not consistent with the information given, it should have been house rehabilitation, but what happened was the construction of a new house on new land.

This is appropriate with the theory that communication that focuses on consistency in the implementation of a program is an important thing that must be

considered in implementing a program [1].

### **Disposition**

Tendencies or dispositions are one of the factors that have important consequences for effective policy implementation [9]. If the implementers have a positive tendency or attitude or there is support for policy implementation, it will be implemented according to the initial decision.

From all interviews regarding the disposition, it is known that the attitude of the program implementers is quite good, everything is communicated with the Village Government, only the sub-district was overlooked in the program involvement.

The implementation of the RTLH program in Bolaang Uki District is quite good. However, as a suggestion for the future, this program should be implemented independently. As the objectives of this program are stated in article 2 of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2017 that social rehabilitation of unfit for habitation and sarling aims to restore social function and improve the quality of housing for the poor through improving housing conditions and/or environmental infrastructure both completely or partly by using the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation and the value of social solidarity in the community.

These results are consistent with the theory that the disposition in terms of bureaucratic appointments and providing incentives for the implementers or implementers is very important to pay attention to in implementing a program [1]. Implementation of the RTLH program is not running well due to weak coordination between agencies [4].

### **Bureaucratic Structure**

The bureaucratic structure is defined as the type of organization used by the

modern government to carry out its specialist tasks, carried out in the administrative system and particularly by government officials. To support the smooth running of each government program that has been designed, the government creates a structure that is known to all government agencies to support the division of tasks and functions of the existence of a regulated division of labor that helps carry out these tasks.

From all the interviews regarding the bureaucratic structure, it is known that some problems found in the field have not been regulated in the SOP, such as the SOP regarding heirs that have not been regulated by regulation; SOP regarding location such as location has not been regulated in the RTLH regulations. SOPs on environmental studies have not been regulated in the RTLH regulations.

Constraints in implementation are sometimes policies that do not match the time specified in the SOP. If you look at the existing SOP, the process of submitting an application until the SK is issued will not take more than one working day. But the reality is that there can be weeks or even months. The bureaucratic structure influences the implementation of policies so that they run less effectively because the main tasks and functions of the existing structures are more focused.

This result is consistent with the theory that the bureaucratic structure on the mechanism or SOP side is very important to pay attention to in implementing a program [1].

Likewise, it was stated that the failure of the Unworthy Housing Assistance (RTLH) program was due to the absence of precise regulations so that many beneficiaries misused the assistance received [8]. The findings in this research are: First, resources are an inhibiting factor. Resources, both human resources, infrastructure, and budget, are still very limited. In terms of human resources, quali-

fications for program implementation is still limited, human resources with program managerial skills, communication skills, and information technology are still lacking.

There are no human resources as infrastructure technical personnel, so the Social Office must collaborate with other technical agencies such as the PUPR Agency. The human resources of the recipient community have low education so that sometimes they do not understand the administrative requirements that must be met and even often there is an abuse of the RTLH function, such as some being rented/contracted out and some are even planning to be sold. In terms of inadequate infrastructures, such as transportation facilities that are not available, electricity installation is only limited to installing installations, house designs do not include toilets and kitchens, semi-permanent buildings (half concrete, half plywood), no clean water facilities. In terms of budget, it is adjusted to regional capacity ( $\pm 5\%$ ) so that each year the Village only receives 1 to 2 RTLH units. The second is communication. Communication is a supporting factor. Good communication is established between the village government and the Social Office. The Office of Social Affairs provides an explanation of the form of the program to be implemented, the schedule, and the time of implementation.

Constraints that often occur are information networks such as electrical networks and communication networks that often experience disruption. Third, Disposition. Disposition becomes a supporting factor. The attitude of the program implementers is quite good, everything is communicated with the village government, the obstacle is that the sub-district is not directly involved in the program. Fourth, the Bureaucratic Structure becomes an inhibiting factor. Some problems found in the field have not been

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regulated in the SOP, such as the SOP regarding heirs that have not been regulated by regulation, SOP regarding location such as location has not been regulated in the RTLH regulations. SOPs on environmental studies have not been regulated in the RTLH regulations.

Apart from these four factors, another factor from the researcher's observations that resulted in the implementation of RTLH assistance in Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency in general and Bolaang Uki district, in particular, was natural conditions. Natural conditions in the form of natural disasters that have recently hit Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency have resulted in several programs including the RTLH assistance program not being implemented optimally. The natural disaster resulted in some road access being cut off and several budget items prepared for RTLH assistance were temporarily transferred to social assistance budgets for handling victims of natural disasters.

In the Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, it is stated that a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts the life and livelihood of the community which is caused either by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. The natural disasters can cause significant economic consequences in the long run [2]. Which can significantly affect the development performance of a country and can also lead to a step backward for the initial stages in the development process [3]. or limit their ability to grow and develop.

### CONCLUSION

#### Implementation of RTLH

The findings in this research are the implementation of the RTLH Program,

both the implementation program and the development program, has not been fully successful or running well. This can be seen from: First, the stages of implementation, the implementation stages have not gone well because; a) the verification stages are not carried out coherently or not all stages have been implemented; b) the assessment stage, the verification team did not pay attention to the location, access, and priorities of poor families receiving assistance; c) the socialization stage was considered unsuccessful because there were still many beneficiary communities who did not understand the requirements that had to be met and sanctions if assistance was misused; d) the determination of the location is considered unsuccessful because the selected location does not meet the requirements for a place of residence, such as close to riverbanks, prone to landslides, prone to flooding and prone to coastal abrasion; e) verification of potential beneficiaries is considered unsuccessful because there are still beneficiaries who do not yet have a home and only live in their parents' house. Second, the development stages, the RTLH house construction stage is considered unsuccessful because: a) the assessment and determination of the part of the house to be repaired has not been successful because it does not pay attention to the aspect of the part of the house to be repaired, but the total rehabilitation; b) prioritization of the part of houses to be repaired was considered unsuccessful because in fact most of the RTLH were built in new locations, not in the location of rehabilitated houses.

#### Factors that influence the implementation

The factors that influence the implementation of the Livable Housing Program (RTLH) in alleviating poverty in Bolaang Uki District, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency, consists of five, namely: First, Resource. Resources

become a limiting factor. Resources, both human resources, infrastructure, and budget, are still very limited. In terms of human resources, qualifications for program implementation is still limited, human resources with program managerial skills, communication skills, and information technology are still lacking.

There are no human resources as infrastructure technical personnel; therefore, the Social Office must collaborate with other technical agencies such as the PUPR Office. The human resources of the recipient community have low education so that sometimes they do not understand the administrative requirements that must be met and there is often abuse of the RTLH function. Like something is rented/leased there are even plans to be sold.

In case the infrastructure is inadequate, such as transportation facilities that are not available, electricity installation is only limited to installing, house design does not include toilets and kitchens, semi-permanent buildings (half concrete, half plywood), with no clean water facilities. In terms of budget, it is adjusted to regional capacity ( $\pm 5\%$ ) so that each year the Village only receives 1 to 2 RTLH units. The second, Communication. Communication is a supporting factor.

Good communication is established between the village government and the Social Office. The Office of Social Affairs provides an explanation of the form of the program to be implemented, the schedule, and the time of implementation. Constraints that often occur are information networks such as electrical networks and communication networks that often experience disruption. Third, Disposition. Disposition becomes a supporting factor.

The attitude of the program implementers is quite good, everything is communicated with the village govern-

ment, and the obstacle is that the sub-district is not directly involved in the program. Fourth, the Bureaucratic Structure becomes an inhibiting factor.

Some problems found in the field have not been regulated in the SOP, such as the SOP regarding heirs that have not been regulated by regulation; SOP regarding location such as location has not been regulated in the RTLH regulations. SOPs on environmental studies have not been regulated in the RTLH regulations. Apart from these four factors, natural conditions have resulted in several programs including the RTLH assistance program not being implemented.

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