

Effectiveness of RLTH Development in Madiun District

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Abstract

A house, as a place of residence, is one of the essential needs for human life alongside clothing and food. It plays a crucial role in ensuring the well-being, safety, and quality of life of individuals. More than just shelter, a house serves as a strategic center for family activities, particularly in educating and nurturing family members. However, not all families are able to afford decent housing due to various challenges, especially economic limitations. To address this issue, the local government of Madiun Regency has implemented a housing rehabilitation assistance program for low-income households (MBR) that meet specific criteria, such as legal land ownership, unsuitable current housing conditions, and no previous aid received. The selection of recipients is based on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or recommendations from village heads forwarded to the Housing and Settlement Area Office. From 2018 to 2021, the program effectively improved 9,010 uninhabitable homes (RTLH), and it is expected to continue efficiently in the coming years.

Keywords : Decent housing, community welfare, RTLH, government assistance, low-income households, Madiun Regency

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1. Introduction

Housing issues are one of the important things in life and receive more attention from the Government at various levels, from the Central Government to the Regional Government. The need for shelter, clothing and food is not directly proportional to the income of the community or the knowledge of the community.

A house is one aspect of community welfare that must be met. Because a house is the main human need besides clothing and food, where humans can take shelter, maintain and also improve their quality of life. The house does not only have a strategic value for the lives of its residents. This strategic value is reflected in the position of the house as the center of activities in carrying out its functions, especially the function of educating children and fostering their family members. Based on this, every family always tries to have a livable house, although objectively not all families can realize their wishes. This is caused by various factors, especially family economic factors due to poverty.

In Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas, it is stated that a house is a building that functions as a habitable place to live, a means of raising a family, a reflection of the dignity of its occupants and an asset for its owner. However, until now there are still many houses that do not meet the standards of habitable houses spread almost throughout Indonesia. The Central Government then established a policy program for Social Assistance for Uninhabitable Houses (Bansos-RTLH) as an effort to handle housing and settlement problems for low-income communities. The Madiun Regency Government has implemented the Bansos-RTLH program for several years as a form of concern from the Madiun Regency Government in improving the quality of housing and organizing the construction of habitable houses for the poor. In 2020, the Regent of Madiun issued Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Assistance (RTLH) for Madiun Regency as a guideline for determining potential recipients of assistance. The criteria or requirements for houses that can be determined as uninhabitable houses in the program include the condition of the house, the location and status of the house and the owner of the

house. Recipients of RTLH rehabilitation assistance are MBR/or poor people who meet the following requirements:

1. Indonesian citizens who are married.
2. Own or control land with a legal right, not disputed land and in accordance with regional spatial planning
3. Do not yet own a house or own and occupy the only house in an uninhabitable condition
4. Have never received RTLH rehabilitation assistance or government assistance for housing programs
5. Have a maximum income of the Madiun Regency UMR
6. Willing to be self-sufficient. The recipients of assistance who have been registered in the DTKS, namely the Integrated Social Welfare Data and/or RTLH Database of Madiun Regency in 2015 and/or proposals from village heads which are forwarded to the Housing and Settlement Area Service of Madiun Regency. In accordance with the list of names of prospective recipients of self-help housing stimulus assistance for the 2022 fiscal year, stage III to be verified in 13 sub-districts in Madiun Regency according to the following table:.

No	Subdistrict	Number of RTLH
1.	Mejayan	116
2.	Saradan	128
3.	Wungu	56
4.	Kare	80
5.	Gemarang	80
6.	Wonoasri	103
7.	Geger	87
8.	Jiwan	100
9.	Sawahan	208
10.	Madiun	143
11.	Balerejo	46
12.	Pilang Kenceng	206
13.	Dagangan	40
Amount of Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance {BSPS}		1.393

In Madiun Regency, based on the database of the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Service in 2021, there were 42,618 Uninhabitable Houses. In 2022, 1,638 Uninhabitable Houses were handled. Divided into two (2) categories, namely

1. Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) for 1,393 RTLH,
2. RTLH Social Assistance from the APBD Fund for 245.

The remaining 40,980 RTLH were budgeted for the following year, due to limited funds used for the RTLH development program in the following year.

In implementing this RTLH rehabilitation activity, the Madiun Regency Government through the Housing and Settlement Service was carried out from January to November 2022. Meanwhile, for 2018 to 2021, it is as follows:

No	Subdistrict	Number of RLTH
1.	2018	2.269
2.	2019	3.274
3.	2021	1.553

For materials that are fully adjusted to the needs of the recipients of assistance, in accordance with the RAP submitted by residents so that between one resident and another they receive different types of material assistance depending on the requests of the residents themselves. In 2020, if the budget is from BSPS and DAK, the comparison is approximately 85% given in the form of materials and 15% used to pay for labor costs. If the source of funds is APBD, the comparison is

approximately 75% given in the form of materials and 25% used to pay for labor costs. In 2021 until now there has been an increase in the budget for both BSPS and DAK funds and APBD by 33%. This is good for residents because residents are not burdened. The implementation time for this rehabilitation construction takes 2-3 weeks. For the report on the implementation of this RTLH assistance, if the source of funds is from BSPS, it is assisted by field facilitators recruited by the East Java settlement infrastructure center. Meanwhile, if the source of funds is DAK and APBD, it is recruited by the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service.

2. Method

For materials that are fully adjusted to the needs of the recipients of assistance, in accordance with the RAP submitted by residents so that between one resident and another they receive different types of material assistance depending on the requests of the residents themselves. In 2020, if the budget is from BSPS and DAK, the comparison is approximately 85% given in the form of materials and 15% used to pay for labor costs. If the source of funds is APBD, the comparison is approximately 75% given in the form of materials and 25% used to pay for labor costs. In 2021 until now there has been an increase in the budget for both BSPS and DAK funds and APBD by 33%. This is good for residents because residents are not burdened. The implementation time for this rehabilitation construction takes 2-3 weeks. For the report on the implementation of this RTLH assistance, if the source of funds is from BSPS, it is assisted by field facilitators recruited by the East Java settlement infrastructure center. Meanwhile, if the source of funds is DAK and APBD, it is recruited by the Madiun Regency Housing and Settlement Area Service

$$I = \frac{NT - NR}{K}$$

K

$$I = \frac{4 - 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0,75$$

- a. Value 1 to 1.75 means the program is not effective
- b. Value > 1.75 to 2.5 means the program is less effective
- c. Value > 2.5 to 3.25 means the program is effective and
- d. Value > 3.25 to 4 means the program is very effective.

3. Results and Discussion

The analysis of RTLH development in Madiun Regency which targets the rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses is carried out by the Housing and Settlement Service, the implementation of which is handed over to community groups as field implementers. With surveyors from the Housing and Settlement Service of Madiun Regency. In 2022, the sources of funds used are APBD funds and Bansos-RTLH. While in 2018 to 2021, some sources of funds came from DAK. According to the following table.

4. Conclusion

The city of Bandung's handling of HIV/AIDS is considered pretty good, because the programs provided are properly implemented, particularly the Si Eling program, which aims to eliminate new cases, HIV/AIDS-related deaths, and prejudice against PLWHA. The KPA's implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2015 is still not ideal, with the major issue originating from the relevant parties.

The Bandung City Government and the Bandung City Community are the intended associated parties and the major source of the problem. The issue with Bandung City Government is a lack of resources and training. Meanwhile, the community's difficulty is a lack of awareness of the necessity of self-care and everyday conduct in order to avoid HIV/AIDS, as well as knowledge about HIV/AIDS, particularly Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2015. The community's lack of comprehension of the Regional Regulation, combined with the lack of independence of PLWHA who are hesitant to participate in ARV programs, results in insufficient knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

No	Description	Number of RTLH
1	2018 Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) = 1,640 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 227 RTLH Social Assistance APBD Fund = 402	2.269
2	2019 Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) = 2,347 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 173 RTLH Social Assistance APBD Fund = 754	3.274
3	2020 Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) = 1,307 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 207 RTLH Social Assistance APBD Fund = 400	1.914
4	2021 Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) = 1,332 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) = 109 RTLH Social Assistance APBD Fund = 112	1.553

Effectiveness of Program Implementation

After analyzing the indicators of the effectiveness of the implementation of the social assistance program for uninhabitable houses which include program socialization, program understanding, target accuracy, and program objectives, real housing and program monitoring. The following is a recapitulation of the effectiveness values for each of these indicators:

Description of measuring the effectiveness of RTLH development in 2018-2021 in Madiun Regency using five indicators including:

1. Socialization and understanding of the program

Socialization is the initial step that determines the success of a program in achieving its goals. Program socialization must be carried out so that all information can be conveyed and absorbed properly so that the beneficiary community in particular can clearly understand the purpose, meaning and objectives of the program.

No	Description	There is	No
1	Socialization of programs received	√	
2	Socialization of understanding after receiving information	√	
3	Socialization of types of assistance	√	
4	Socialization of stages of receiving assistance	√	

2. Accuracy of program targets

The accuracy of the program targets is seen from the level of satisfaction of the community receiving the assistance.

No	Description	Yes	No
1	Are the people satisfied with this program?	√	

2	Is the program implementation on schedule?	√	
3	Are there any delays in the implementation of this program?		√

3. Program Objectives

To find out whether the program objectives have been achieved for the community receiving RTLH assistance.

No	Description	Yes	No
1	Does the provision of this program meet the community's expectations?	√	
2	Is the construction of RTLH on time?	√	
3	Do the recipients of this program meet the RTLH criteria?	√	

4. Real Change

To find out how much real change there is after this program is implemented for the community receiving assistance.

No	Description	Yes	No
1	Has the house changed after receiving assistance?	√	
2	Is the condition of the house ventilated after receiving assistance?	√	
3	Can it be occupied after receiving assistance?	√	

5. Program Monitoring

This monitoring is to find out the implementation of mentoring during the implementation of this program according to the schedule that has been set in the construction of RTLH.

No	Description	Yes	No
1	Is there any assistance in the implementation of the program?	√	
2	Is there supervision in the implementation of the program?	√	
3	Is there planning in the implementation of the program?	√	

5. Conclusion

The implementation of the RTLH development program from 2018 to 2021 has been running effectively. This can be seen from the accuracy of the targets where those who receive this assistance are people who have the RTLH requirements and are registered in the 2015 PBDT, by eradicating 9,010 RTLH. And it is hoped that the implementation in 2022 can also be completed according to the specified time.

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