

Evaluation of the “Kota Tanpa Kumuh” (KOTAKU) Program in Addressing Slum Settlements in Kampung Bugis Subdistrict, Tanjungpinang City

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Abstract. This study aims to review the implementation of the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in addressing uninhabitable residential areas in Kampung Bugis Subdistrict, Tanjungpinang City. The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, collecting data through in-depth interviews, direct field observations, and documentation. The evaluation is based on six criteria by William N. Dunn: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness. The findings show that the KOTAKU program significantly succeeded in developing basic infrastructure such as neighborhood roads, drainage systems, and sanitation facilities. The program implementation is considered efficient despite facing several administrative and technical obstacles. Adequacy has not been fully achieved, especially in waste management and fire protection systems. The program benefits are not yet evenly distributed across all target areas. Community participation is high, reflecting strong responsiveness, and the program's objectives are deemed relevant to residents' needs. Although the program officially ended in 2023, its positive impacts are still being felt today.

Keywords: KOTAKU, policy evaluation, slum area, Kampung Bugis, program implementation

1 Introduction

Urbanization in Indonesia continues to increase every year, with projections reaching over 60% of the population living in urban areas by 2025 [3]. This growth has brought complex challenges, one of which is the expansion of slum settlements. Slums are characterized by inadequate housing, poor sanitation, limited access to clean water, and environmental vulnerability. Kampung Bugis, located in Tanjungpinang City, Riau Islands Province, is one such coastal settlement facing these challenges due to its dense population, unorganized housing structures, and vulnerability to tidal flooding.

To address the slum problem nationally, the Indonesian government launched the KOTAKU (Kota Tanpa Kumuh / City Without Slums) program in 2016. The program aims to

accelerate improvements in the quality of slum housing and infrastructure through a collaborative approach involving local governments, community groups, and other stakeholders. Kampung Bugis was selected as one of the program's targets due to its classification as a priority slum area, with 60.06 hectares designated as slum-prone. The KOTAKU initiative in Kampung Bugis focused on physical improvements such as road construction, drainage systems, and sanitation facilities, as well as efforts to strengthen community participation in urban planning.

This research evaluates the implementation of the KOTAKU program in Kampung Bugis based on six public policy evaluation criteria introduced by William N. Dunn: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness. The goal is to assess not only the output and outcomes of the program but also its relevance to the local community's needs and its sustainability after official closure in 2023. The findings are expected to provide insights for future urban development strategies in coastal slum areas.

2 Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach[6][7][8][9][10] to evaluate the implementation of the KOTAKU program in Kampung Bugis. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with officials from the Housing and Settlement Office (PERKIM), the village apparatus, and six residents of the coastal area. Field observations were conducted to assess physical changes and community engagement, while documentation was used to complement and validate the findings. Data were analyzed using William N. Dunn's evaluation criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness [2].

3 Result and Discussion

The KOTAKU program had a noticeable impact on Kampung Bugis, particularly in infrastructure development. Improvements were seen in the construction of environmental roads, drainage, and sanitation facilities, which enhanced the living conditions in several neighborhood sections. From an efficiency standpoint, the program was implemented within available resources, yet administrative delays and technical challenges occasionally hindered progress.

However, adequacy remains an issue, especially regarding waste management and fire protection, which have not been fully addressed. In terms of equity, not all areas within Kampung Bugis benefited equally, with some locations receiving more infrastructure

investment than others. Community responsiveness was strong; residents actively participated in decision-making, construction, and maintenance activities. Lastly, the appropriateness of the program was affirmed by its alignment with local needs, indicating relevance and sustainability of outcomes. These findings underscore the necessity of continuous multi-stakeholder collaboration to address remaining gaps.

4 Conclusion

The KOTAKU program has contributed significantly to improving slum conditions in Kampung Bugis through infrastructure upgrades and community engagement. Although challenges remain in areas such as waste management and equitable benefit distribution, the program has demonstrated its value and sustainability. Future urban slum improvement efforts should consider these findings to enhance efficiency, adequacy, and equity in similar communities.

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