

Aktor Collaboration in Providing Housing For Low-Income People (MBR)

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Abstract

This journal discusses Action Collaboration in the vision of housing for Low-Income Communities (MBR). With limited access to affordable housing, Low-Income Communities often have difficulty finding suitable housing. Therefore, a policy network strategy is needed to overcome these problems and improve the welfare of Low-Income Communities (MBR). Efforts are needed to realize livable, healthy, and safe housing, which is supported by infrastructure, facilities, and public works that support quality improvement and educate development. Meanwhile, the local government issued a special housing policy related to the vision of housing for Low-Income Communities (MBR). It is necessary to have a common view of settlement by the Low-Income Community (MBR), based on the preferences of the Low-Income Community (MBR) settlement and adjustments to the settlement policy applied, especially with regard to the safety and comfort of the people living in the settlement. The development of low-income housing is not in accordance with the scale of the policy network that includes the role of the community itself. The role of the community itself is not directly involved, their aspirations and complaints are currently only channeled through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), so they tend to be less active. Political networks lack functioning mechanisms, and the lack of regular meetings between actors puts little emphasis on cooperation, making it difficult for actions to optimally utilize existing information channels.

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1. Introduction

The rapid and rapid growth of the urban population gives rise to problems related to the housing crisis, which will have an impact on the difficulty of people owning a home. Construction of housing for MBR cannot be carried out by just one party, namely the government. And this requires integrated planning and participation of various stakeholders at all levels of government, business actors, academics, community empowerment institutions, and the media and placing local communities as the subject of development. This is also supported by the country's responsibility to ensure that every person has the right to get a decent, healthy and affordable house (Bramantyo, 2012).

The participation of stakeholders or actors in the development of MBR housing has supported the formation of policy networks. Policy networking is a relationship formed as a result of coalitions between government, community and private actors. The indications of problems regarding policy networking in housing development for MBR are as follows: (1) There is no institutional integration between political actors. The planning system is still incomplete and not yet synchronized. (2) the working mechanism for implementing the MBR housing development policy has not been developed, and (3) the communication between political actors or the government and the community has not been optimal. Because, there is no regular meeting schedule. Human and community involvement is often only represented by NGOs. By referring to the various efficiency problems mentioned, the author decided to conduct research on "Active Collaboration in providing housing for Low Income Communities (MBR)." So Akto's collaboration in providing housing for Low Income Communities (MBR) is already underway, but it is still not optimal because various signs of problems are still found. To be able to optimize the performance of political actors in the development of MBR housing, it is necessary

to pay attention to the seven aspects of political networks proposed by Fians van Waeiden: act, function, structure, institutionalization, behavior, power relations, and agency strategy.

2. Literature Riview and Hypothesis

Stakeholders in Providing formal housing

Stakeholders or stakeholders are generally described as relationships between various peer groups within and outside business or industry (Fassin, 2008). Stakeholder identification can be found in government groups, the private sector, community-based organizations and non-government organizations (Mohlasedi & Nkado, 1998).

Meanwhile, in the housing and settlement sector, stakeholders are defined as groups that have interests and influence land regulation and housing market (Proost, 2007). In determining policies, implementation and final results are the main keys to the stakeholder analysis section (Crosby, 1991). Each implementation of the program has a different definition of stakeholders for each sector. In general, stakeholder categories are divided into several groups , namely:

1. The main activity stakeholders are the parties who directly receive positive and negative impacts from the implementation of activities and policies.
2. Supporting activity stakeholders act as parties in the process of delivering the implementation of activities and policies. This party can be said to be a funder, implementer, supervisor, as well as advocacy organizations such as NGOs and the private sector which can be carried out as a campaign or group that has formal or informal interests.
3. Key stakeholders are parties who have a very strong influence on problems, needs and pay more attention to the smooth implementation of activities.

Classification of stakeholder roles or participation is carried out to identify influences on the implementation of the program or policy. This process is carried out using stakeholder analysis, which is to identify social aspects and phenomena that influence decision making, identify individuals, groups or organizations that are influenced or influenced by a phenomenon and prioritize certain individuals and groups to be involved in the decision making process (Reed et al., 2009).

3. Method

This research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. This method can assist researchers in collecting, processing and presenting data in a comprehensive manner. Akto's Collaboration in Providing Housing for Low-Income Communities (MBR).The method used in this research is the literature study method. The literary study method is an approach taken by collecting, analyzing and evaluating various relevant literary sources to answer predetermined research questions. Tercan general steps in literature study; determine research questions, search for literary sources that can use academic databases, scientific magazines, digital libraries, websites, and others that are relevant to this research. By conducting a literature study, it is important to find literature that originates from sources that are reliable and relevant, as well as carrying out analysis and objective consistency to support research.

4. Results and Discussion

Aktor

Actors in the MBR Housing Policy Network include academics, entrepreneurs, community socialization institutions (NGOs), government and mass media. Regional Government officials are orang, Regent and Deputy Regent of Disper Kimtan orang, Department of PUTR, DLH orang, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Coperasi, Bapeda, orang, and Sekretariat Daerah; The main NGO body is the Association of Indonesian Settlement Development Consultants (AKPPI), and the main economic body is the Indonesian Housing and Settlement Developers Association (APERSI).

Academics are several universities in Indonesia. Judging from this membership, the policy network in housing development for MBR forms a pentahelix model where there are five actors involved. Providing housing for low-income (MBR) communities is a joint responsibility of various actors, both government, private and community. Each actor has different roles and functions, but they are related to each other to achieve the same goal, namely providing decent and affordable housing for MBR.

The government has a very important role in providing housing for MBR. The government is responsible for establishing policies, regulations and budgets for housing development for MBR. The government is also involved in providing land, infrastructure and public facilities in MBR housing areas.

The central government is responsible for establishing national policies and regulations in the housing sector, as well as providing budgets for housing development for MBR. The regional government of Berperan in implementing national policies and regulations in the housing sector, as well as providing land and infrastructure in MBR housing areas.

The private sector also has an important role in providing housing for MBR. Private companies can act as housing developers, loan lenders, or other service providers related to housing development. Private lenders are involved in providing loans to MBRs to buy houses. Private loan providers can be banks, microfinance institutions, or other financial institutions.

Other service providers related to housing development, such as providers of building materials, construction services and marketing services, also include in providing housing for MBR.

The community also has an important role in providing housing for MBR. The community can act as consumers, self-help actors, or other stakeholders. Consumers are reluctant to buy houses built by the government or the private sector. Independent actors can build houses independently with the help of the government or the private sector. Other stakeholders, such as NGOs, professional organizations and religious organizations, are involved in providing advocacy and support for housing development for MBR

Good cooperation between these actors is really needed to achieve the goal of providing housing for MBR. This cooperation can be carried out through various forms, such as partnerships, collaboration and dialogue.

Function

The actor's function is what the actor does in policy networking. Collaboration between actors in providing housing for low income (MBR) communities has several important functions, namely:

1. Increasing effectiveness and efficiency Collaboration between actors can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of providing housing for MBR. This is because each actor has their own strengths and weaknesses. By working together, the advantages of each actor can complement each other and their weaknesses can be mutually minimized.
2. Increasing accessibility between actors can increase MBR's accessibility to decent and affordable housing. This is because collaboration can increase the number and quality of housing available to MBR.
3. Improving the quality of housing can improve the quality of housing for MBR. This is because collaboration can support the establishment of higher standards and standards in housing development for MBR.
4. Increasing community participation can increase community participation in providing housing for MBR. This is because collaboration can provide opportunities for the community to be involved in housing planning, development and management processes.

The following are several examples of actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR:

1. Partnerships between the government and the private sector can take various forms, such as subsidized housing development, community-based housing development, and rental housing development.
2. Collaboration between the government, the private sector and the community can be carried out in the form of self-supporting housing development, community-based housing development and rental housing development.

3. Dialogue between related actors can be carried out to discuss various issues related to providing housing for MBR, such as policy, regulation and financing.

Collaboration between actors in providing housing for MBR is an important thing to do. This cooperation can help the government achieve the goal of providing decent and affordable housing for MBR.

Struktur

Struktur is the most important part in jejaring because it can explain the situation in jejaring policy. Strategies for collaborating with actors in providing housing for low-income (MBR) communities can be formulated as follows:

1. Classification of the role and function of each actor involved in providing housing for MBR. This is important to ensure that each actor knows their respective responsibilities and can work together effectively.
2. Building trust and cooperation. This can be done through various activities, such as dialogue, meetings and training.
3. Development of clear and effective cooperation mechanisms. This cooperation mechanism must regulate the duties and responsibilities of each actor, as well as a decision-making mechanism.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of collaborative activities. This is important to ensure that the collaboration goes according to plan and achieves the desired goals.

There are also activities collaboration strategies in providing housing for MBR; 1) The government can provide incentives to the private sector to build housing for MBR, such as tax exemptions or interest subsidies. 2) The government can work together with the community to develop self-supporting housing. 3) The government can develop affordable financing mechanisms for MBR, such as subsidized housing or micro housing.

Action collaboration strategies in providing housing for MBR need to be adapted to the conditions and needs of each region. However, in general, the strategy must focus on building trust and cooperation between actors, as well as developing clear and effective cooperation mechanisms.

Institutionalization

Efforts to institutionalize policy networking are carried out by the Government. Institutionalization of collaborative activities in providing housing for low income (MBR) communities is an effort to make such collaboration a part of the existing system and governance. This institutionalization can be done through various means, such as:

1. Regulatory development can be used to support and regulate collaboration between actors in providing housing for MBR. These regulations can regulate the roles and functions of each actor, cooperation mechanisms and funding.
2. Institutional development can be carried out to facilitate collaboration between actors in providing housing for MBR. These institutions can be in the form of forums, secretariats, or special bodies.
3. The development of work culture can be carried out to support collaboration between actors in providing housing for MBR. This work culture can be oriented towards cooperation, mutual trust and mutual respect.

The institutionalization of actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR has several benefits, namely:

1. Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of collaboration between actors. This is because clear regulation, institutions and work culture can help to ensure that collaboration goes according to plans and achieves the expected goals.
2. Increase the durability of collaboration between actors. This is because clear regulation, institutions and work culture can help to keep collaboration going even if conditions or situations change.
3. Increase accountability for collaboration between actors. This is due to regulation, institutions, and a clear work culture can help to ensure that collaboration is carried out responsibly and responsibly.

Institutionalization of actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR is an important thing to do. This institutionalization can help to ensure that collaboration runs effectively, efficiently, sustainably and accountably.

Actions of actors in the Action Collaboration in Providing Housing for Low-Income Communities (MBR). Actual division occurred in discussions regarding reducing the FLPP KPR quota carried out by the central government through the PUPR Ministry. Aturan playing in the collaboration of actors in providing housing for low-income communities (MBR) is an important thing to be agreed upon by all parties involved. This maintenance is needed to ensure that the collaboration runs effectively, efficiently and sustainably.

Here are some examples of how actors collaborate in providing housing for MBR:

1. The role and function of each actor. This main objective needs to regulate the role and function of each actor involved in the collaboration. This is important to ensure that each actor knows their respective responsibilities and can work together effectively.
2. The mechanism of work is the same. The aim of this game is to regulate the cooperation mechanism between the actors involved. This cooperation mechanism must regulate the duties and responsibilities of each actor, as well as a decision-making mechanism.
3. Financing. This game needs to agree on funding sources for the collaboration. This funding can come from the government, private sector or society.
4. Monitoring and evaluation. This objective requires monitoring and evaluation mechanisms regarding the implementation of collaboration. This monitoring and evaluation is important to ensure that the collaboration goes according to the plan and achieves the expected goals.

Aturan plays a role in collaborating with actors in providing housing for MBR which needs to be adapted to the conditions and needs of each region. With clear and effective main rules, collaboration of actors in providing housing for MBR can run more effectively, efficiently and sustainably.

Power relations

It is an important aspect of policy networking because power relationships exist to show the distribution of power. The distribution of electrical energy in the construction of low-income housing is relatively common. Whether it involves actors from the PKP work group or actors outside the PKP work group. Every sector, every non-governmental organization, every scientist, and every mass media has a unique role in carrying out this mission. No one will duplicate another person's work or support another actor's work if it turns out that someone is not fulfilling their duties.

The dynamics of stakeholder collaboration in providing housing for Low Income Communities (MBR) is important to pay attention to. An imbalance of power can cause one party to dominate collaboration and ignore the interests of other parties. It is hoped that the efforts made by actors related to MBR can make the relationship of power in cooperation between housing provider actors in MBR more balanced and harmonious. This is important for effective and sustainable collaboration.

Action Strategy

Strategies in policy networking are needed to find solutions to problems by looking at how the actions of these actors act when they encounter obstacles and challenges (Waaden, 1992:37). The strategies carried out between actors to influence policy decisions are carried out in discussion forums or in coordination with negotiation, deliberation or hearings. This is because opinions and policy proposals will be more effectively heard and implemented if those conveying them are actors from outside government institutions such as AKPPI, for example, which is analyzed through the seven dimensions of policy networking proposed by Fians Van Waaden, it can be concluded that the implementation of development policy networking MBR housing has not fully fulfilled these seven aspects. This is due to members of the PKP Working Group being widely used in various institutions so that messages and information that need to be shared are hampered.

1. The government has an important role in providing housing for low-income (MBR) communities. The government can implement the following strategies to support actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR:
 - a. Develop regulations that support collaboration between actors

- b. Developing institutions that facilitate international collaboration
 - c. Develop a work culture that supports interpersonal collaboration
 - d. Providing incentives to actors involved in collaboration
2. The private sector also has an important role in providing housing for MBR. The private sector can implement the following strategies to support actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR:
 - a. Reviewing its business model to accommodate collaboration with other actors
 - b. Develop the competencies and resources needed for collaboration
 - c. Building good cooperative relationships with other actors
 3. The community also has an important role in providing housing for MBR. The community can implement the following strategies to support actor collaboration in providing housing for MBR:
 - a. Building awareness and understanding of the importance of collaboration in providing housing for MBR
 - b. Active participation in housing planning, development and management processes
 - c. Collaborating with other actors to support the provision of decent and affordable housing for MBR

Actors' strategies for collaborating with actors in providing housing for MBR need to be adapted to the conditions and needs of each actor. Each actor needs to develop the competencies and resources needed for collaboration. This is important to ensure that collaboration is effective.

5. Conclusion

In research conducted regarding actor collaboration in providing housing for low-income (MBR) communities, the importance of integrated planning and participation of various stakeholders at all levels of government, business actors, academics, community empowerment institutions, and the media also place local communities as subjects of development. The proposed pentahelix model includes five actors involved in providing housing for MBR, namely government, private sector, academics, NGOs and mass media.

Some of the difficulties faced in housing development for the MBR include the lack of institutional integration between political actors, the working mechanism for implementing the MBR housing development policy has not been developed, and the communication between political actors or the government and the community has not been optimal. To optimize the performance of political actors in the development of low-income housing, it is necessary to pay attention to the seven aspects of political networks proposed by Fians van Waeiden: actions, functions, structures, institutionalization, behavioral rules, power relations, and agency strategies.

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