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Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to determine, analyze and describe the condition of infrastructure and the supporting and inhibiting factors of the domestic wastewater management program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. The research method used is qualitative research method. The results showed that first, Policy Standards and Objectives; The leaders in the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUTR) already know the regulatory basis related to Domestic Wastewater Management. Then the people in Matabulu Village do not know the rules that apply to this program. And also in Matabulu Village, so far there has been no Standard Operational Procedure provided by the District Government to the Village Government. Even the achievement of the Program target is still not optimal. Second, Resources in Program Implementation; Program Beneficiaries are right on target, but the budget funds in this program are still lacking. Then there is participation provided by the Matabulu Village Community, such as providing land grants and labor assistance in the process of developing a Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD). And there are also parties who are responsible for the implementation of this program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, namely from the Community Self-Help Group (KSM). Third, Communication between Program Implementers; KSMs who carry out regular reporting to the Village Government and even to the PUTR Office. Furthermore, the socialization given to beneficiaries is only about the construction of septic tanks or the construction of this program, and there has been no further socialization related to this program in Matabulu Village. But it is also found that there is still a lack of providing solutions from implementers and beneficiaries related to existing obstacles.

Keywords. Program, Policy, Domestic Wastewater Management, Local Government, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

A. Introduction

Domestic wastewater management is one of the crucial issues in environmental management in many regions, including East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Domestic wastewater, which consists of waste from households such as used water from laundry, bathing, and toilets, is often a major source of environmental pollution if not managed properly. This problem is increasingly urgent along with rapid population growth and urbanization. To overcome these problems, the Indonesian central government through the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) issued various policies and programs related to domestic

wastewater management, one of which is the Regulation of the Minister of PUPR Number 4 Year 2017.

Based on research conducted by researchers in the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency (Boltim), which has experienced significant population growth in recent years. Where this has an impact on the increase in the volume of domestic wastewater produced. However, the existing wastewater management infrastructure is inadequate to handle this increasing volume, as the data in the table shows. Many areas in the district still use traditional sanitation systems such as infiltration wells and septic tanks that do not meet standards, increasing the risk of soil and groundwater pollution. Even the target goal achieved by East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, especially the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in 2023, has not been achieved optimally, only reaching 77.79%, for more details can be seen in the following data table:

Table 1. Target and Achievement Data of Domestic Wastewater Management of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency PUTR Office

No.	District	Target	No Access	Proper Access
1	Kotabunan	2.755	369	2.386
2	Modayag	4.740	775	3.965
3	Modayag Barat	2.278	1.010	1.268
4	Mooat	1.718	293	1.425
5	Motongkad	2.010	248	1.762
6	Nuangan	2.632	864	1.768
7	Tutuyan	3.465	794	2.671
Total		19.598	4.353	15.245
%			22,21%	77,29%

Source: PUTR Office of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

The government of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency has also issued several policies to address this issue. These policies include the construction of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), community education programs on the importance of sanitation, and regulations related to domestic wastewater management. However, the implementation of these policies faces various challenges such as budget constraints, lack of community participation, ineffective and even untargeted infrastructure funding investments and interventions, as well as technical barriers in infrastructure development. Poor wastewater management has various negative impacts on the environment and public health. Poorly managed wastewater can contaminate clean water sources, causing the spread of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and skin infections. In addition, water pollution can damage aquatic ecosystems, threaten the life of aquatic biota, and degrade the quality of the environment.

So from these problems, it can be said that the implementation of the PUPR Ministerial Regulation No. 4/2017 policy is actually still not optimally carried out by the implementers and the objectives expected in this regulation have not been achieved effectively, because there is still a gap between expectations and reality.

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 4 Year 2017 on the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management System is made in order to implement the provisions of Government Regulation Number 122 Year 2015 on Drinking Water Supply System (Purnianingtyas, 2021) [1]. The philosophy underlying this Ministerial

Regulation includes several principle aspects such as ensuring the protection of the environment from negative impacts due to poorly managed domestic wastewater discharges, ensuring that domestic wastewater management is carried out to safeguard public health, by reducing the risk of diseases caused by water pollution, and also encouraging sustainable domestic wastewater management, by considering economic, social, and environmental aspects in the long term, and even encouraging collaboration between the government, private sector, community, and other relevant institutions in the implementation of domestic wastewater management systems. This philosophy reflects the commitment to create a clean and healthy environment through integrated and efficient domestic wastewater management, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development (Utami & Jamilah, 2023) [2].

In the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation No. 4/2017 on the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management System Article 1 Point 2 outlines that Domestic Wastewater Management System, hereinafter abbreviated as SPALD, is a series of domestic wastewater management activities in one unit with domestic wastewater management infrastructure and facilities. Point 3 explains that SPALD implementation is a series of activities in carrying out the development and management of infrastructure and facilities for domestic wastewater services (Harahap et al., 2021) [3].

The objectives of the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management System in Article 3 are to first realize the implementation of SPALD that is effective, efficient, environmentally sound, and sustainable, second to improve quality domestic wastewater services, third to improve public health and environmental quality, fourth to protect the quality of raw water from domestic wastewater pollution, fifth to encourage efforts to utilize the results of domestic wastewater treatment, sixth to provide legal certainty in the implementation of SPALD. Furthermore, Article 4 explains the scope of the implementation of the Domestic Wastewater Management System, including: 1) Organizer, Type and Component of SPALD; 2) Planning; 3) Construction; 4) Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation; 5) Utilization; 6) Institution; 7) Financing and Funding; 8) Retribution; 9) Competence; 10) Guidance; and 11) Supervision (Bani, 2024) [4].

Research on the implementation of the domestic wastewater management program in Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Timur is essential to understand the extent to which this policy has been successful even with regard to the quality of its infrastructure and what are the factors that influence its success. With this research, it is hoped that a more effective solution can be found to address the problem of domestic wastewater management and improve the quality of the environment and public health in this district.

Public policy is inevitably followed by reforms inherent in aspects of public policy (Kairupan, 2013) [5]. Policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation are public policy actions carried out based on the interests of the public. In addition, to form an achievement of the objectives of the policy to be achieved as expected (Tarore & Sandag, 2022) [6].

In practice, the policy implementation process is often very complicated and complex. In this case, due to the conflict between actors, both administrators, field officers and targets often occur. During implementation, there are often various interpretations of goals, targets and strategies. In practice, policy implementation is not always successful but also often fails. Therefore, a study of policy implementation studies is needed which aims to assess the success of a policy (Langkai, 2020) [7].

From the background of the research problem as described in the previous paragraphs, the researcher conducted a thesis research with the title of "Domestic Wastewater Management

Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency". The focus of the problem in this research is on the capacity and quality of wastewater management infrastructure, then related to obstacles and challenges in the domestic wastewater management program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, especially specifically for Matabulu Village, Nuangan district.

B. Method

In this study the authors used a qualitative approach. Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2017) in Tarore et al. (2023) explains that through a qualitative approach, researchers are expected to be able to fully and comprehensively describe the phenomenon under study as described in the research focus, so that in the end it can answer the problems formulated and by underlying the use of a qualitative approach [8].

The research location is the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUTR) of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency with the research focus, namely first: the infrastructure conditions of the domestic wastewater management program. The indicators are a) Policy Standards and Objectives, b) Resources in program implementation, c) Communication between policy implementing agencies. Second: Supporting and inhibiting factors, the indicators are Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation.

Key informants in the research are individuals or groups who have in-depth knowledge or experience about the research topic being studied and are determined by purposive sampling technique. The data collection techniques are observation, in-depth interviews and documentation studies. This research uses Miles and Huberman's data analysis model in Kairupan et al. (2019) which is known as the interactive model. Miles and Huberman suggested that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is full. The stages of analysis are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification [9].

C. Result and discussion

1. Infrastructure Condition of Domestic Wastewater Management Program

The public policy process is inseparable from the needs, demands, interests, and agenda setting of all parties in government. Public policy is made to answer problems that arise in people's lives with various aspects and provisions that apply in it. Public policies are decisions made by someone who has authority in government, both formal and informal (Tumbel, 2024) [10].

Implementation of public policy emphasizes actions either carried out by the government or individuals, groups or private parties directed at achieving the objectives set out in the policy decision. Policy implementation is also to measure the success or failure of a policy that is actually implemented in the field by implementers and its impact on the community or stakeholders (Nugroho, 2023) [11]. In line with this thought, there is also the opinion of Donald Van Mater and Carl Van Horn in Permatasari (2020) which states that policy implementation is an activity in a process that includes various actions both carried out by the government and community groups directed at achieving predetermined goals and objectives [12].

In accordance with the Ministerial Regulation (Permen) PUPR No.4 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems, as a guideline for SPALD organizers to provide domestic wastewater management services to the entire community. Article 1 point 1 explains that domestic wastewater is wastewater originating from

businesses and/or activities of settlements, restaurants, offices, businesses, apartments, and dormitories.

To find out and analyze the infrastructure conditions of the domestic wastewater management program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, researchers reviewed it into three sub-focuses namely Policy Standards and Objectives, Resources in Program Implementation, and Communication between Policy Implementing Agencies The following are the results of interviews from several informants obtained by researchers.

Policy Standards and Objectives

Table 1. Research Findings Based on Policy Standards and Objectives Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Policy Standards and Objectives	Existing leaders in the PUTR Agency already know the regulatory basis related to Domestic Wastewater Management.
	The community in Matabulu Village, in this case the Beneficiaries, do not know the applicable regulations regarding the Domestic Wastewater Management Program.
	In Matabulu Village, there is no SOP provided by the district government to the village government.
	The achievement of the target of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency is still not optimal, the causes are the percentage of SPM in the sanitation sector that is still lacking and there are still many residents who have not been connected to the SPALD network due to the lack of budget available.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Resources in Program Implementation

Table 2. Research Findings Based on Indicator of Resources in Program Implementation

Indicator	Findings
Resources in Program Implementation	Program beneficiaries are right on target, but the budget funds in this program are still very insufficient.
	There was participation from the Matabulu Village community, such as land grants and labor assistance in the SPALD development process.
	The parties responsible for the implementation of this program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency or in Matabulu Village are from the Community Self-Help Group (KSM).

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Communication between Policy Implementing Agencies

Table 3. Research Findings Based on Communication Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Communication	The KSMs carry out regular reporting to the Village Government and even to the PUTR Office in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency.
	The socialization given to beneficiaries was only about the construction of septic tanks or the development of this program, and there has been no further socialization related to the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in Matabulu Village.
	The lack of solutions from implementers and beneficiaries of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program related to existing obstacles.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

In practice, policy implementation does not always meet success but also often fails, therefore, a study is needed, namely a policy implementation study that aims to assess the success of a policy. Policy implementation is a stage where policies that have been determined are implemented by administrative units through the mobilization of existing resources with all their capabilities.

It can also be understood that policy implementation is a process, output, and outcome. Implementation can be conceptualized as a process because there are a series of continuous activities. For example, in the early stages after a policy statute is enacted, legislators conduct hearings with institutions related to the policies made. After that, the bureaucratic apparatus sets a series of administrative decisions and establishes administrative routines to implement the rules that have been made. Next, resources such as money and human resources needed by the state to implement the policy are prepared. After these activities are carried out, legislators carry out supervision and prepare steps to redesign the policy as a response to weaknesses found during implementation (Kusumanegara, 2010: p. 98-99) [13].

Talking about a program, what is generally meant is a scope of government activities that is relatively specific and clearly delimited, including a series of activities concerning the ratification/legislation, organization and mobilization or provision of the necessary resources. Therefore, if for example we talk about a school health program, it will include certain legislative actions, the provision of various resources (including funds), and staff assigned to deliver/implement the program (Langkai, 2019: p.17) [14].

In accordance with the Ministerial Regulation (Permen) PUPR No.4 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems, as a guideline for SPALD organizers to provide domestic wastewater management services to the entire community. Article 1 point 1 explains that domestic wastewater is wastewater originating from businesses and/or activities of settlements, restaurants, offices, businesses, apartments, and dormitories.

Point 2 elaborates that Domestic Wastewater Management System, hereinafter abbreviated as SPALD, is a series of domestic wastewater management activities in one unit with domestic wastewater management infrastructure and facilities. Point 3 explains that SPALD Implementation is a series of activities in carrying out the development and

management of infrastructure and facilities for domestic wastewater services. The objectives of the Domestic Wastewater Management System according to Permen PUPR No.4 of 2017 Article 3 are as follows: 1) Realizing the implementation of SPALD that is effective, efficient, environmentally sound, and sustainable; 2) Improve quality domestic wastewater services; 3) Improve public health and environmental quality; 4) Protect the quality of raw water from domestic wastewater pollution; 5) Encourage efforts to utilize the results of domestic wastewater treatment; 6) Provide legal certainty in the implementation of SPALD.

The East Bolaang Mongondow Regency Government through the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office is preparing an urban and settlement scale Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD) consisting of the construction of Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) and Piping Networks.

The development of urban and settlement-scale SPALD is considered to be a solution to answer the problem of water pollution in the midst of population growth. The existence of IPAL can be utilized to increase access to wastewater services, improve environmental quality in surface water and groundwater and become an alternative source of raw water as a source of clean water in the community. The system will consist of the construction of a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and piping network (Najicha & Jaelani, 2021) [15].

Domestic wastewater is wastewater that comes from businesses and/or activities of settlements, restaurants, offices, businesses, apartments, and dormitories. Wastewater is certainly something that needs attention because it has the potential to pollute the environment which in turn can have a negative impact on living things including humans. Domestic Wastewater Management System, hereinafter abbreviated as SPALD, is a series of domestic wastewater management activities in one unit with domestic wastewater management infrastructure and facilities. SPALD can be in the form of Local and Centralized SPALD (Dirgawati et al., 2023) [16].

From the explanation above, if it is related to the results of interviews obtained by researchers, there are several findings obtained in this study related to, namely there are findings on Policy Standards and Objectives such as leaders in the PUTR Office already knowing the regulatory basis related to Domestic Wastewater Management. Then the community in Matabulu Village, in this case the beneficiaries, do not know the applicable regulations regarding the Domestic Wastewater Management Program. And in Matabulu Village, so far there has been no SOP provided by the District Government to the Village Government. In fact, the target achievement of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency is still not optimal, the causes are the percentage of SPM in the sanitation sector that is still lacking and there are still many residents who have not been connected to the SPALD network due to the lack of budget available.

Furthermore, the resources in program implementation such as program beneficiaries are right on target, but the budget funds in this program are still lacking. Then there is participation provided by the Matabulu Village Community such as land grants and labor assistance in the SPALD Development process. And there are also parties who are responsible for the implementation of this program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency or in Matabulu Village, namely from the Community Self-Help Group (KSM).

Furthermore, in Communication between Program Implementers, there are several supporting and inhibiting factors that exist, namely in the form of the KSM carrying out regular reporting to the Village Government and even to the PUTR Office in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Furthermore, the socialization given to beneficiaries is only about the construction of septic tanks or the construction of this program, and there has been no further socialization

related to the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in Matabulu Village. But it was also found that there was still a lack of solutions from the implementers and beneficiaries of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program related to the existing obstacles.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors

To find out and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors in the domestic wastewater management program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, researchers conducted research by conducting interviews with several informants, the following is the research data obtained by researchers related to supporting and inhibiting factors in the domestic wastewater management program. There are three factors that exist and have been analyzed by researchers in the Domestic Wastewater Management Program, the following data are the results of the research:

Operation

Table 4. Research Findings Based on Operation Indicator

Indicator	Findings
	Implementors still lack knowledge and understanding of Domestic Wastewater operation activities in accordance with Permen PUPR Number 4 Year 2017.
	The Matabulu Village Government does not take part in the operation and is only left entirely to the community both for processing and operation.
	The operation of SPALD-S is carried out through the planning stage, then the construction of pipelines and processing installations such as septic tanks, biofilters or WWTPs, then sewage treatment is carried out to remove contaminants, then maintenance and infrastructure repairs are carried out.
Operation	There is an establishment of a Community Self-Help Group (KSM) by the Village Government to operate SPALDs.
	The Operating Procedure of the Centralized Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T) starts from the drain pipe in each House Connection (SR) which is then channeled to the Control Tub and then to the WWTP tank.
	There is no Standard Operating Procedure on SPALD-T in Matabulu Village.
	In east Bolaang Mongondow regency, many people still use traditional sanitation systems.
	The impact felt when wastewater is not managed properly is the contamination of rivers and water in the soil, can cause unpleasant odors, and can also cause various kinds of diseases.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Maintenance

Table 5. Research Findings Based on Maintenance Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Maintenance	The infrastructure condition of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in Matabulu Village is still functioning well.
	The party responsible for the maintenance of Domestic Wastewater is still not in accordance with Permen PUPR No. 4 of 2017, the responsible party should be the SPALD Operator not only the Program Beneficiaries.
	There is still a lack of knowledge from implementers regarding the form of maintenance that is in accordance with existing policies.
	Factors that need to be considered in the implementation of Domestic Wastewater maintenance include control basins and SR pipes and even the distribution of piping networks and SPALD buildings which must be routinely monitored, and carried out within 6 (six) months.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Rehabilitation

Table 6. Research Findings Based on Rehabilitation Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Rehabilitation	The objectives of the rehabilitation of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program are to ensure that SPALD can function optimally in the long term, maintain wastewater management, and protect Public Health.
	In Matabulu Village, there is still no rehabilitation process during the 2 years of implementation of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program.
	The constraints that exist during the implementation of the rehabilitation process of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency are the lack of maintenance awareness from SPALD users and budget limitations.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Policy implementation is a complex activity with so many factors that affect the success of a policy implementation. In studying the implementation of public policy, Edwards III asks fundamental questions, namely what are the prerequisites for the implementation of a policy and what are the main factors inhibiting the success of policy implementation (Sirajuddin, 2016) [17].

Akib (2012) discusses Mazmanian and Sabatier's policy implementation model which is classified into three general categories. The first category is the independent aspect, which concerns the ease or difficulty of controlling a problem. These include: 1) technical difficulty, 2) diversity of target group behavior, 3) percentage of the target group compared to the total population, and 4) scope of the desired behavior change. The second category is the intervening

aspect, namely the ability of the policy to systematize the policy implementation process or policy program management. The coverage is: 1) clarity and consistency of policy objectives, 2) allocation of financial resources, 3) hierarchical integration within and among implementing agencies, 4) decision rules from implementing agencies, 5) recruitment of implementing officials, and 6) formal access to outsiders. The third category is dependent aspects, namely aspects outside the policy that affect the policy implementation process. The coverage is: 1) socio-economic and technological conditions, 2) public support, 3) attitudes and resources owned by groups, 4) support from superior officials, and 5) commitment and leadership abilities of implementing officials. While the bound aspects shown through the stages in the implementation process include: 1) the policy output of the implementing agency, 2) the willingness of the target group to comply with the policy output, 3) the real impact of the policy output, 4) the impact of the policy output as perceived, and 5) improvement [18].

In every public policy, standards and objectives must always be clearly stated in each program because with clear standards and policy objectives it will be easy to implement policies. Conversely, there will often be failures caused by unclear standards and policy objectives. Determination of standards and objectives can use a statement from policy makers such as through a regulation, program guidelines and evaluation criteria for a policy (Sutmasa, 2021) [19].

Article 4 explains the scope of the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management System, including: 1) Organizer, Type and Component of SPALD; 2) Planning; 3) Construction; 4) Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation; 5) Utilization; 6) Institutional; 7) Financing and Funding; 8) Retribution; 9) Competence; 10) Guidance; and 11) Supervision.

For a public policy to be implemented effectively, standards and objectives must be communicated to implementers. This communication must be consistent and uniform (consistency and uniformity) from various sources of information. If there is no clarity and uniformity of a policy's standards and objectives, it will be difficult to achieve the intent of the policy. If different communication sources provide inconsistent standards and objectives or information sources provide conflicting interpretations, the policy will be difficult to implement intensively. The prospect of effective policy implementation is largely determined by the clarity of policy standards and objectives that are communicated to policy implementers accurately and consistently (Wahab, 2007) [20].

Disposition in policy implementation is defined as the tendency, desire or agreement of implementers. To implement a policy if it is to be successful effectively and efficiently the implementers not only know what to do and have the ability to carry out the policy but they must also have the will to implement the policy. However, the way in which the implementers exercise their flexibility depends on their inclination towards a policy. Then their attitude will be influenced by their view of a policy and how to see the effect of the policy on their organizational interests and personal interests.

The success or failure of policy or program implementation is strongly influenced by various variables or factors which in turn will affect the success of the policy implementation itself. PUPR Ministerial Regulation (Permen) No.4 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems is a policy made by the Ministry of PUPR and this Domestic Wastewater Management Program can be implemented throughout Indonesia, one of which is in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency and in Matabulu Village.

Based on this description, if it is related to the results of the research that the researchers have conducted, it can be explained that there are still many gaps that occur between the expectations and reality that the researchers have presented, both in the form of a table of

findings starting from the first sub-focus on Operation, namely the implementors still do not know and understand the operation of Domestic Wastewater in accordance with PUPR Regulation Number 4 of 2017. Then the Matabulu Village Government does not take part in the operation activities and is only fully handed over to the community both for processing and operation. And the operation of SPALD-S is carried out through the planning stage, then the construction of pipelines and processing installations such as septic tanks, biofilters or WWTPs, then waste treatment is carried out to remove contaminants, then maintenance and infrastructure repairs are carried out. Furthermore, there has been the formation of a Community Self-Help Group (KSM) by the Village Government to operate the SPALD-S.

Furthermore, the procedure for operating the Centralized Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T) starts from the drain pipe in each House Connection (SR) which is then channeled to the Control Tub and then to the WWTP tank. Even in Matabulu Village, there is no Standard Operating Procedure on SPALD-T. Then in east Bolaang mongondow regency there are still many who use traditional sanitation systems. And there are also impacts that are felt when wastewater is not managed properly, namely polluting the river and water in the ground, can cause unpleasant odors, and can also cause various kinds of diseases.

In the Maintenance sub-focus, the researchers found that the infrastructure condition of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in Matabulu Village is still functioning properly. Then for the party responsible for the maintenance of Domestic Wastewater is still not in accordance with Permen PUPR Number 4 of 2017, the responsible party should be the SPALD Operator, not just the Program Beneficiaries. In fact, there is still a lack of knowledge from the implementers regarding the form of maintenance that is in accordance with existing policies. And there are also factors that need to be considered in the implementation of Domestic Wastewater maintenance including control basins and SR pipes and even the distribution of piping networks and SPALD buildings that must be routinely monitored, and carried out within 6 (six) months.

Furthermore, in the Rehabilitation sub-focus, it can be explained that the objectives of the rehabilitation implementation of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program are to ensure that SPALD can function optimally in the long term, maintain wastewater management, and protect Public Health. Then in Matabulu Village there is still no rehabilitation process during the 2 years of implementation of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program. And also the constraints that exist during the implementation of the rehabilitation process of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency are the lack of maintenance awareness from SPALD users and the limited budget available in this program.

Based on this research, when juxtaposed with previous research, it can be explained that there are differences, namely that previous research has a different research locus, such as related to the locus, the researcher took the locus in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency and in Matabulu Village, compared to previous research which took the locus in Natuna Regency, Tualang District, Malang City, Danukusuman Village, Surakarta City, and Bone Bolango Regency. And also has similarities, namely related to research methods that both use a qualitative approach, and also both discuss the Domestic Wastewater Management Program.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research data and discussion that has been processed and analyzed by researchers related to the focus of the infrastructure condition of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, it can be concluded that the

infrastructure condition of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency is not a problem:

- 1) Policy Standards and Objectives: Leaders in the PUTR Office are aware of the regulatory basis related to Domestic Wastewater Management. However, the community in Matabulu Village does not know the applicable regulations regarding this program. And also in Matabulu Village so far there has been no SOP provided by the District Government to the Village Government. Even the achievement of the Program target is still not optimal.
- 2) Resources in Program Implementation: The program beneficiaries are on target, but the budget for this program is still lacking. Then there is the participation provided by the Matabulu Village Community such as the provision of land grants and labor assistance in the SPALD Development process. And there are also parties who are responsible for the implementation of this program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, namely from the Community Self-Help Group (KSM).
- 3) Communication between Program Implementers: The KSMs carry out regular reporting to the Village Government and even to the PUTR Office. Furthermore, the socialization given to beneficiaries is only about the construction of septic tanks or the construction of this program, and there has been no further socialization related to this program in Matabulu Village. But it is also found that there is still a lack of providing solutions from implementers and beneficiaries related to existing obstacles.

Meanwhile, the supporting and inhibiting factors in the domestic wastewater management program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Operation: The implementers still lack knowledge and understanding of Domestic Wastewater operation activities in accordance with Permen PUPR Number 4 of 2017. Furthermore, the Matabulu Village Government did not take part in the operation and only left it entirely to the community for both processing and operation. Furthermore, there is the formation of a Community Self-Help Group (KSM) by the Village Government to operate the SPALD. However, there is no Standard Operating Procedure for SPALD-T in Matabulu Village. Then in east Bolaang mongondow regency there are still many who use traditional sanitation systems.
- 2) Maintenance: The infrastructure condition of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in Matabulu Village is still functioning properly. Then for the party responsible for maintaining Domestic Wastewater is still not in accordance with Permen PUPR Number 4 of 2017. In fact, there is still a lack of knowledge from the implementers regarding the form of maintenance that is in accordance with existing policies.
- 3) Rehabilitation: In Matabulu Village, there is still no rehabilitation process during the 2 years of implementation of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program. The constraints that exist during the implementation of the rehabilitation process of the Domestic Wastewater Management Program in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency are the lack of maintenance awareness from SPALD users and the limited budget available in this program.

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