



Strategy Analysis of KOTAKU (Slum-Free City) Program on Housing and Environmental Problems in Kudus Regency

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Abstract

This research analyzes the problem of slum settlements in Indonesia, focusing on Kudus Regency. The main issues identified include rapid population growth, limited land, and lack of basic infrastructure. The method used is secondary data analysis from various official sources and literature studies. The research results show that around 15% of residential areas in Kudus are categorized as slums, with the main problems including poor sanitation, inadequate drainage, and building density. This research concludes that an integrated approach involving collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community is needed to develop innovative and sustainable solutions to overcome the problem of slum settlements in Kudus Regency.

Keywords: *Basic infrastructure, Kudus Regency, Slums*

A. Introduction

The problem of housing and slum areas in Indonesia is no longer limited to big cities but has also become a topic of discussion in small towns. This phenomenon is closely related to the overall development process and often reflects the impact of development delays in an area. (Harahap 2021; Hariyanto 2008) . Slums also occur due to a decline in the quality of their function as residential areas, such as building density, quality buildings, and facilities and infrastructure that do not fulfill requirements (Arung

and Ulimaz 2021). Based on research data on slum environmental problems, for example, in Semarang City, which has slum settlements covering an area of 415.83 Ha spread across 15 sub-districts and 62 urban villages in 2022 (Turap et al. nd). This fact shows the existence of challenge-related arrangements of space and development infrastructure in the cities of Bandung and Semarang. The high percentage of slum areas reflects the gap in providing basic facilities and a decent quality of life for most of the city's population. This condition certainly requires special attention and concrete action from the local government and other stakeholders to improve the quality of the environment and people's lives in the area. Thus, the central and regional governments need to develop a comprehensive strategy that includes improving infrastructure, strict spatial planning regulations, and community empowerment programs to overcome the problem of slums that are now reaching small cities, so that they can improve the quality of life of the population and encourage equitable development throughout Indonesia.

In environmental issues, especially in slum areas in Indonesia, there is a small city on the island of Java, namely Kudus Regency. Although it is known as a reasonably advanced city, Kudus Regency also faces housing and environmental problems, primarily related to the existence of slums. In environmental issues, especially in slum areas in Indonesia, there is a small city on the island of Java, namely Kudus Regency. Although it is known as a reasonably advanced city, Kudus Regency also faces housing and environmental problems, primarily related to the existence of slums. Data shows that in the planning document development term intermediate Kudus Regency for 2018-2023, the damaged infrastructure percentage reached 21.39%, while the Handling provision of adequate drinking water reached 4.98% (Working Group 2023). Condition Inadequate infrastructure and provision of drinking water indicate the need for multi-sector activities in the implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas, which have a strategic role in human development in Kudus Regency. Handling this condition is very important to encourage equitable urban growth. First, the lack of basic infrastructure in slum areas directly impacts public health. Residents are often at high risk of disease due to unhealthy living conditions and excessive density. Meanwhile, data from the Kudus Regency Housing and Settlement Service shows that in 2022, around 15% of the total residential area in Kudus is included in the slum category, with the main problems including poor sanitation, inadequate drainage, and high building density (Kudus and Kudus 2023). Thus, the Kudus Regency Government needs to develop a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes the improvement of basic infrastructure, especially sanitation systems, drainage, and the provision of clean drinking water, as well as implementing

building density control policies to address slum problems and improve the quality of life of the community as a whole.

Many studies on the environment have been conducted, including discussing strategies for handling slums, policies for handling them, and factors that influence the existence of slums and housing. The problems that are often faced in housing and the environment are slums. Strategies for handling slums need to be implemented through the preparation of creative program plans from the government by implementing appropriate handling patterns so that they can provide benefits. For the public in the frame, the level of slums in the environment should be reduced. Kudus district's strategy is to overcome the problem of environmental slums, namely through the City Without a City Program Slum (MY CITY). The MY CITY program is an effort to increase access to infrastructure and services based in the area slum to support the realization of decent, habitable, productive, and sustainable urban. The KOTAKU program is carried out to overcome problems. It has been planned through meetings between local governments, agencies, and CSR companies to help this program be implemented correctly according to the targets that have been discussed (Elviyanti 2018; Idelia, Yusuf, and Kurniawan 2021; Working Group 2023; K. Putri, Ridlo, and Widiasamratri 2023). The government has a policy to overcome environmental problems by reducing slum areas to 0% and implementing sound environmental management (Izzatusholekha, Salam, and Furqon, 2023). Slum settlements in the 2015-2019 RPJMN document are 53.7%, with a target of 0% for 2019, but in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, people living in slum areas tend to increase by 61.7% (RA Putri 2022). Factors influencing housing and environmental slums are population density due to high birth and low death rates, migration population, economy, facilities infrastructure, land ownership status, and permanent (Krisandriyana, Astuti, and Fitria Rini 2019). Therefore, to effectively address slum issues, the government needs to implement a comprehensive and sustainable management strategy involving collaboration between various stakeholders and focusing on infrastructure improvements, environmental management, and community empowerment while considering factors that cause slums, such as population density, migration, economic conditions, and land ownership status.

The scope of the program that is the focus of this article's study, especially the program implemented by the Kudus Regency Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda), is the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU). This program aims to increase access to basic infrastructure and services in urban slums and support the realization of livable, productive, and sustainable urban settlements. Meanwhile, the

focus of improvements includes basic infrastructure such as environmental roads, drainage systems, clean water supply, and sanitation. KOTAKU uses a participatory approach, involving the community in planning, implementing, and maintaining programs. This program relies on multi-party collaboration between the Kudus Regency Government, local communities, PT Djarum Foundation CSR, and related agencies. Funding for the program comes from the collaboration between CSR PT Djarum Foundation and the Kudus Regency government. The program's achievement targets include reducing the size of slum areas, improving the community's quality of life, and strengthening social cohesion and a sense of environmental ownership. Bappeda Kudus conducts evaluation and monitoring to measure the program's effectiveness. KOTAKU adopted a Bottom-Up approach to increase community participation, focusing on areas categorized as slums in Kudus Regency. The sustainability aspect of the program includes building public awareness of the importance of a clean and healthy environment, as well as encouraging citizen initiatives in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the environment sustainably. The KOTAKU program is part of a comprehensive strategy to overcome the problem of slum settlements and improve environmental quality in Kudus Regency.

B. Research Method

This research method uses a qualitative approach with a combination of literature study methods and in-depth interviews to analyze the strategy of the KOTAKU program in overcoming slum problems in Kudus Regency. Data collection techniques include documentation of official reports such as RPTKP, BPS statistical data, Bappeda Kudus documents, and previous scientific research, which provides the theoretical basis and relevant secondary data. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with the main informants, such as the Head of the Kudus Bappeda Regional Development Plan and the community, to obtain primary data and additional information or clarifications related to environmental conditions, challenges, and expectations for settlement improvements. This approach allows researchers to explore comprehensive and in-depth data so that the research results can provide a comprehensive picture of the impact, implementation, and effectiveness of the KOTAKU program in Kudus Regency.

C. Discussions

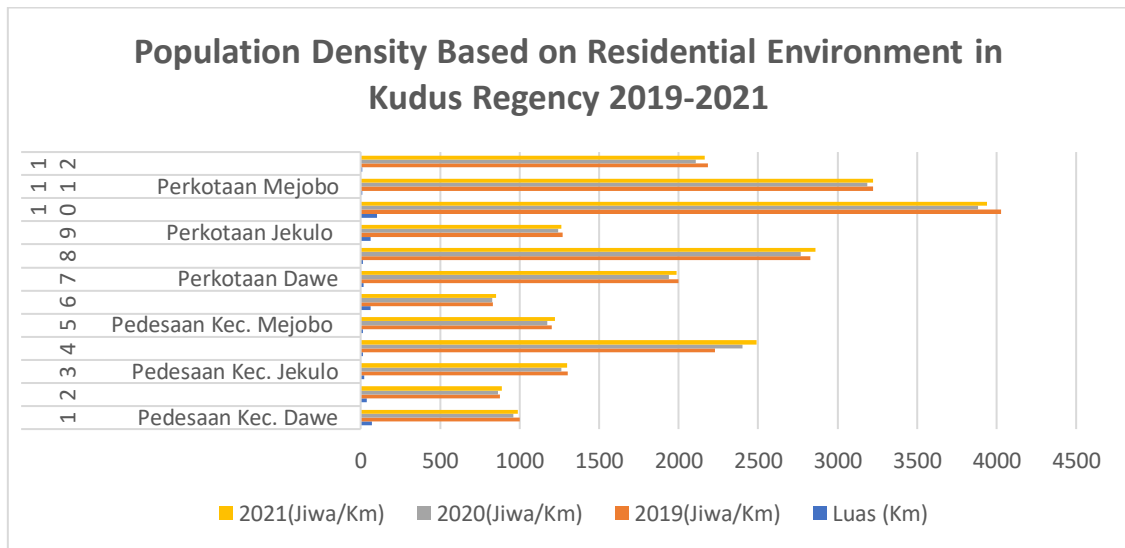
1. Conditions Environment Slums in Kudus Regency

Kudus Regency is one of Indonesia's regions facing problems with environmental slums, especially in rural and urban areas. According to RP3KP and BPS, Kudus Regency reports several problems in environmentally dominant slums are irregular building covering position unfinished buildings fulfilling building regulations, the density of tall buildings (offices, shophouses, markets, shops, and supermarkets), lack of access to drinking water clean/safe (drinking water needs) public in environment housing area or settlement Not yet reach as much as 60 liters/person/ day), system poor drainage consequence quality drainage in settlements Still land and flow to the river so that become contaminated, and wastewater and garbage management that is not fulfill standard technical where wastewater management in the environment housing area or settlement Not yet fulfill standard worthy/safe.

Kudus City District has a density of residents (8,463 people per km²), which worsens the condition of the settlement slum. Not only that, but the lack of infrastructure, sanitation, and facilities based on others in many areas worsened the health conditions of the community in the area. (Bappenas 2022).

2. Causes Settlement Slum Kudus Regency

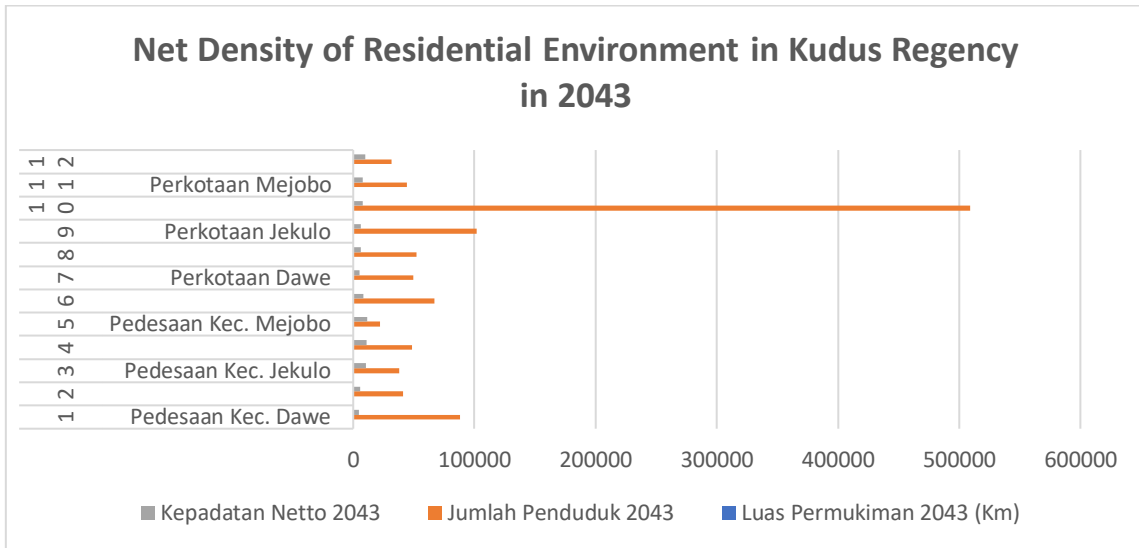
The problem of settlement slums is caused by several factors, namely, urbanization and migration, lack of spatial planning, infrastructure, poor sanitation, and low awareness society. Improvement Amount resident consequence migration from other areas to look for jobs in the sector growing industry rapidly, especially in Kudus City. As a result, there was an improvement in the density of residents without being balanced by the provision of adequate infrastructure.



Source: BPS Kudus Regency 2021-2023

Figure 1. Density Resident Based on Environment Residence Kudus Regency 2019-2021

Based on the data presented in the table, the density of resident environment residents in the Kudus Regency in 2017-2021 occurred in addition to as many as 36 people / Km. In 2017-2019, resident environment residents experienced a steady increase, but in 2020, it experienced a decline in the density of residents, as many as 49 people/km from 2019. Every year, environmental residents are most densely populated in Lh. The urban area of Kudus City, with 3,940 people /km², is high in 2021; one of the factors is the distribution of the dominant population in the area. Inequality distribution of residents This, in a way, also directly affects the density of residents in Kudus Regency. With the projection population in the year, the plan has been counted, and there are expansive plan settlements in the Kudus district. Processing results density net year 2043 planning has 5 classifications from very low - to very high. The density net is shallow in the $\leq 4,784$ people/km² in the Environment Residence Dawe Village. In the classification, low has a range of 6,322 people/km² - 7,858 people/km². Classification currently has a range of 7859 people/km² - 9396 people/km². In the classification, tall has a range of 9,397 people/km² - 10,933 people/km² and is classified as very high, having a range of $> 10,934$ soul/km².



Source: Processing Results, 2023

Figure 2. Environmental Net Density Residence Kudus Regency in 2023

Total density net environment residence Kudus district as many as 7,240 people/km² with a projection population of 1,093,674 people and a projection settlement of 151.07 km². From that, Kudus district is included in the classification as low as 7,240 people/km. Environment housing in very low classification is in the environment residence Dawe District and Environment residence subdistrict. It is good rural and also urban. In class 2, namely classification low found in the environment residence urban Jekulo as many as 6,446 and the Environment Residence The urban population of Kudus City is 7715 people /km². Meanwhile, in the classification currently found in the environment residence rural Invitation as many as 8,546 people/km² and the environment residence urban Mejobo 8,086 people/km². Classification tall be in the Environment Residence Urban Invitation as many as 10,152 people/km² and the Environment Residence Rural Jekulo District as many as 10,464 people/km² and the last one is in the very high classification found in the Environment Residence Rural Kaliwungu District as many as 11,140 people/km² and the Environment Residence Rural Mejobo District as much as 11,797 souls /km². Charts, explanations, and the foreword to this table about condition density residents in Kudus.

Table 1. Area and Number of Villages/ Sub-districts according to Sub-districts in Kudus Regency in 2023

No	Subdistrict	Area (Km2)	Number of Villages/ Sub-districts	Amount Resident s	Density Population per Km2
1	Bae District	24.07	10	74,752	3.205
2	Dawe District	91.03	18	107.813	1,915
3	District Bumpy	60,38	11	105.449	1.256
4	Jati District	27,33	14	109,682	4.171
5	Subdistrict Jekulo	87.11	12	109,644	1,322
6	Subdistrict The Great Wall	34.19	15	104,819	3.204
7	Kudus City District	11.41	25	88,635	8,463
8	Subdistrict Mejobo	37.37	11	78,269	2.129
9	Subdistrict Invitation	74.57	16	77,409	1,079
	Amount	447.46	132	746,938	1,669

Source: BPS Kudus Regency 2023 and RPJMD Kudus Regency 2018-2023

Based on the data presented in the table, the population density in each sub-district in the Kudus Regency. Kudus City Sub-district has a density of 8,463 people per km², while the Subdistrict Invitation has a density of 1,079 people per km². The difference in high density shows that the sanitation challenge in every subdistrict is different. Areas with a density, like the city of Kudus, need infrastructure that is better sanitation intensive and complex to handle larger volumes of waste, while underdeveloped areas congested, like Invitation Possible, face challenges in matter range service equitable sanitation. Therefore, sanitation planning in the Kudus Regency needs to consider the characteristics of density and diverse population. This is to ensure the management of adequate and appropriate sanitation with the needs of each sub-district.

The infrastructure condition in Kudus Regency shows variation in quality and accessibility across its territory. Some problems identified in infrastructure covering conditions include roads that are still not yet evenly quality, with some section roads in the rural and suburban areas of the city perforated or not yet asphalt. System drainage in some areas is still inadequate, causing water puddles and rain is dense. Facilities

sanitation, especially in settlements with congested populations, are not yet fully served with well, with some areas still relying on individual septic tanks that have the potential to pollute groundwater. Access to clean water is also becoming challenging in some areas, especially during the momentary drought. Infrastructure education and health, although available, still need improvement in quality and equity distribution, especially in the area's outskirts. While network electricity has already reached a large area, stability supply in some areas still needs improvement. Improvements and development infrastructure This becomes important for the government of Kudus Regency to increase the quality of life in the community and support the growth of the economy area.

Condition system Domestic wastewater management in Kudus Regency mainly uses system wastewater management (on-site system / SPALD-S), namely completed management in a way local or on-site source without stream. System This utilizes facility tank septic scale House ladder and tank septic in some House stairs (5-10 SR) and cubluk in the countryside. System This provides an installation fecal sludge treatment plant (IPLT) to process mud from tank septic. At the time, this Kudus Regency had one IPLT facility in Tanjungrejo, which became one location with Place Final Processing (TPA). Although the percentage is still tiny, Kudus Regency also implements the second system that is System Wastewater Management Domestic Centralized (off-site system /SPALD-T), namely processing resolved waste in a way centralized/communal through network forwarded collector to Installation Wastewater Management Domestic (IPALD).

Poor society knows the importance of safe sanitation and good spatial planning. This causes maintenance infrastructure like tank septic and system drainage not to be managed with Good. Awareness among the public about the importance of safe and sustainable sanitation still needs to be improved. Although access sanitation in Kudus has reached 80%, understanding standard tank-safe septic tanks or fulfilling SNI standards is still less. Society tends to look for practical solutions without considering the impact on the environment and the health of others. The low awareness of the lack of allocation of the APBD budget for sanitation reflects this. System drainage in some areas is still inadequate, causing water puddles and rain is dense. Facilities sanitation, especially in settlements with congested populations, are not yet fully served with wells; some areas still rely on individual septic tanks that have the potential to pollute groundwater. This is due to the lack of budget, making indifference and lack of awareness public to the importance of good spatial planning, which can complicate the

management of adequate sanitation and drainage and ensure that it is by standard safety.

This is reinforced through interviews conducted with Informant 1 as an employee of Bappeda Kudus Regency. Informant 1 revealed the condition of the infrastructure, the obstacles experienced, and the factors that hindered it. The following is the interview results.

"Kudus faces various infrastructure problems, including uneven road conditions, especially in rural and suburban areas, as well as the domestic wastewater management system that still relies on the local SPALD-S system with household-scale septic tanks, where public awareness of the importance of safe and sustainable sanitation still needs to be increased considering that many residents do not understand SNI standards for safe septic tanks and tend to look for practical solutions without considering the environmental impact, while the IPLT facility available in Tanjungrejo which is located in the same location as the landfill faces budget constraints and lack of public awareness, making it difficult to realize effective sanitation and drainage management according to safe standards.(1 Informant 2024)"

The condition of infrastructure in Kudus Regency still faces serious challenges, where even though access to sanitation has reached 80%, its implementation is hampered by several factors such as the limited IPLT facility which is only available one unit in Tanjungrejo which is located in the same location as the landfill, coupled with limited budget constraints and lack of public awareness, making it difficult to realize adequate sanitation and drainage management according to safety standards.

3. KOTAKU (City Without Slums)

Efforts were made to overcome the problem of slums, overcome the problem of settlement slums, Kudus Regency implemented the Slum-Free City Program Slum (MY CITY). This program focuses on improving quality settlement with repair infrastructure bases like road environment, system drainage, clean water supply, and sanitation. This program is done through a participatory approach, involving the community in planning, implementation, and maintenance. Implementing the KOTAKU program also involves various parties, including the government of Kudus Regency, the Community, CSR PT Djarum Foundation, and related agencies. Source financing in support of the

implementation of the program comes from CSR PT Djarum Foundation, which collaborates with the government in the Kudus district.

So far, the KOTAKU program has effectively overcome the environmental problem, marked by the decline of environmental slums in the Kudus district. This is not to let go of various supporting factors, namely multi-party collaboration, participation in society, and the existence of repair infrastructure. Policy government Kudus Regency for collaborating with CSR PT Djarum Foundation in overcoming problem settlement slum through development House simple worthy inhabit is a step strategically appropriate appreciated. Initiative This is focused on providing a place to stay good for longer and includes essential aspects like sanitation and access to safe and adequate drinking water. By holding hands in the sector through CSR programs, the government area can optimize source power and expertise for more effective and sustainable results. Collaborative efforts This expectation can, in a way, significantly increase citizens' quality of life, reduce the risk of health-related sanitation, and encourage the development of socio-economic locals.

This program involves the local public in planning and implementation activities to increase awareness and responsibility for the environmental condition. Through involvement directly in the planning, decision-making, and implementation of projects to repair the environment, citizens develop a sense of responsibility and ownership together to result in development. Collaborative process This increases interaction and cooperation between citizens and builds awareness of the importance of a clean and healthy environment. As a result, residents feel more connected with the community and motivated to guard the cleanliness and beauty of the environment sustainably, even after the formal program ends. Initiatives residents who appear, such as regular cooperation or formation of a group care environment, become proof of an increased sense of ownership and responsibility together for quality living in the environment. (Asiva Noor Rachmayani 2015) .

Repairing significant infrastructure bases like road environment, drainage, and access to drinking water has succeeded in reducing wide area slums in Kudus Regency. Encouraging progress in effort alleviation of area slums through the repair of infrastructure on a significant basis. The government area, with support from the KOTAKU (City Without Slums) and various stakeholders' interests, has carried out a series of project improvements that include improving the quality of the road environment, improving system drainage, and improving access to drinking water. Data shows that in the document plan development term intermediate Kudus Regency for

2018-2023, the percentage of damaged infrastructure reached 21.39%, while the Handling provision of adequate drinking water reached 4.98%. Based on these data, significant handling was needed so that the KOTAKU program could be created with rejuvenation infrastructure like improved quality, additional drinking water connections, improved drainage, and sanitation. This increases the quality of life for local inhabitants, and the KOTAKU program successfully reduces wide-categorized areas as slums. Repairing the road environment has increased accessibility and mobility of citizens; meanwhile, better drainage has reduced the risk of frequent flooding and waterlogging problems in the area slum. Improvement in access to drinking water has also positively impacted the health of society. Success This influence is significant to the KOTAKU program, making it an example of success that can be achieved imitated by other regions. This program has proven that the approach integrated into repair infrastructure can, in a way, effectively reduce slums, increase the quality of the environment, and ultimately increase welfare society. More Far Again, success has strengthened the partnership between government centers, government regions, and communities to create an urban, habitable, and sustainable environment.

4. KOTAKU Program Strategy (City Without Slums)

Kudus district's strategy is to overcome the problem of environmental slums, namely through the City Without a City Program Slum (MY CITY). The MY CITY program aims to increase access to infrastructure and services based in slum urban areas to support the realization of decent urban habitable, productive, and sustainable settlements. The KOTAKU program began to be realized on April 27, 2016; this program is advanced from the National Independent Community Empowerment Program Urban (PNPM-MP). My city program is a prevention and improvement program for quality settlement slum national which is an effort strategic directorate general create work ministry work public and public housing frame empowering the community and strengthen role government area, district or city, to support achievement 100-0-100 movement (100% available) access to drinking water, 0% area slum and 100% available access sanitation appropriate) appropriate with the mandate of the RPJMN (Handika and Yusran 2020).

a. Green Open Space Development (RTH)

RTH development is one of the important strategies for maintaining the balance of urban ecosystems. The Kudus Regency Government targets a minimum of 30% of the area as RTH, as mandated by Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. RTH

is built through urban parks, urban forests, and greenery along protocol roads. Apart from being the lungs of the city, RTH functions as a public space for social and recreational activities. For the sustainability of the program, the government involves the active participation of the community in the planning and maintenance of RTH.

b. Repair of Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH)

The repair program for Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) in Kaliwungu Village, Kudus, targets families with house conditions that still use boards and dirt floors. Assistance is focused on recipients who meet these criteria so that they can improve the basic structure of their homes and their quality of life. This strategy ensures that assistance is on target and has a significant impact on reducing social disparities and improving community welfare.

c. Implementation of Community-Based Total Sanitation Program (STBM)

The STBM program is a strategy to address sanitation problems by involving community participation. This approach emphasizes the importance of awareness and shared responsibility in creating a clean and healthy environment. The implementation process includes socialization about the importance of sanitation, training on waste and clean water management, and the formation of community groups for supervision and maintenance of environmental cleanliness. By actively engaging the community, this strategy aims to reduce the number of sanitation-related diseases, improve quality of life, and create sustainable behavior change.

5. Impact and Implementation of the Program

Implementation of the City Without Pollution Program Slums (KU CITY) in Kudus Regency has had a significant impact on the quality of life in society. According to a report evaluation conducted by Bappeda Kudus Regency, this program succeeded in reducing wide area slums by 30% in a period of three years. (Bappeda Kudus Regency 2022). Repairing infrastructure bases like road environment, drainage, and sanitation have increased accessibility and improved the environment's health in areas previously categorized as slums. (Revelation Saputra, Sukmaniar, and Hapiz Hermansyah 2022) .

The KOTAKU program also strengthens cohesion and social and a sense of ownership of the environment, reflected by the increasing initiative of inhabitants to guard cleanliness and a beautiful environment. This happens because, to strengthen cohesion and a sense of ownership in the environment, the government of Kudus Regency is developing with the bottom-up approach, impacting society more by

showing its role. Because it can give ideas from stage planning until empowerment program evaluation. Ideas from society are more seen in this Bottom-Up approach. Because the public knows all empowerment that is implemented, including the public, Not only as an object of empowerment but also as a subject of empowerment.

The above statement is strengthened through interviews conducted with the public. The following are the results of the interview.

"Alhamdulillah, the changes that have occurred have been very noticeable since the existence of the KOTAKU program, where previously many roads were damaged and often flooded, now the condition is much better with the reduction of slum areas in the last 3 years through the improvement of environmental roads, waterways, and sanitation in the form of proper septic tanks in every house, and what is interesting is the involvement of residents from the beginning to the end of the program with a bottom-up approach that makes residents feel owned and responsible, So they routinely hold monthly community service and initiate a waste bank program to maintain the facilities that have been built.(2 Informant 2024). "

Based on the results of interviews with informants, the KOTAKU Program has had a significant positive impact on the environment, where there have been very visible changes in the last 3 years with the decline of slums in the village, which previously experienced damaged road conditions and frequent floods due to poor drainage.

In addition to Informant 2, other informants from the community turned out to have the same opinion. The following is the statement from Informant 3.

"The transformation of a healthier environment, free from litter and flooding due to clogged sewers, creating a comfortable play area for children, supported by increased awareness of residents growing from their initial involvement in the program, is shown through the habit of reminding each other about waste disposal and regular mutual cooperation, which not only changes the physical condition of the environment but also reinforces community cooperation. And although initially received a less enthusiastic response, the success of this program finally received full support thanks to the government's bottom-up

approach that provided space for community participation. (3 Informan 2024) actively."

Based on an interview with Informant 3, the KOTAKU Program has brought positive changes to the environmental and social aspects of the community, where environmental conditions have become healthier with reduced waste problems, clogged waterways, and flooding, thus creating a more comfortable area for residents' activities, as well as increasing public awareness in protecting the environment through a bottom-up approach that involves residents from the beginning of the program to foster a strong sense of belonging. Although initially there were challenges in the form of a lack of enthusiasm from some residents, after seeing real results, the community became more open and supported the program which was shown by the strengthening of the spirit of cooperation and concern for the environment.

D. Conclusions

Kudus Regency faces significant slum settlement problems, with around 15% of the settlement area classified as slums. The main problems include inadequate sanitation, drainage, and high building density due to the impact of rapid population growth, limited land, and lack of basic infrastructure as the main contributing factors. In overcoming these problems, it is shown that sanitation that is not worthy can increase the risk of disease and reduce the quality of life in society, so the required approach involves collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community to overcome the problem. With the strategy carried out through the City Without Comprehensive and sustainable slum (KOTAKU), the expected quality of people's lives can improve, and slum problems can be resolved effectively.

Suggestion: Increase collaboration between government, private sector, and community in planning and implementation of settlement improvement programs. The main focus should be on improving sanitation and clean water infrastructure, accompanied by developing community education programs on the importance of sanitation and a healthy environment. The government also needs to strengthen the enforcement of development and spatial planning regulations to prevent the emergence of new slums. In addition, increasing budget allocations for settlement and sanitation improvement programs and optimizing utilization of CSR funds from the sector private sector will become important in realizing a decent environment that is habitable and sustainable for the public Kudus Regency.

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