



The role of local government in clean water management in tangerang regency a study of local regulation no. 67 of 2022

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ABSTRACT

Clean water is a basic need that requires guaranteed provision, access, and sustainability of services for the community. Tangerang Regency Regent Regulation (Perbup) Number 67 of 2022 concerning the Community-Based Clean Water Provision Program provides the legal basis for local government intervention in clean water provision at the village/sub-district level. This study aims to analyze the role of local governments – including policy formulation, financing, technical facilitation, community empowerment, and monitoring mechanisms – in the implementation of this program. The method used is a qualitative approach through analysis of policy documents (Perbup No. 67/2022), interviews with local stakeholders, and field studies at several pilot sites. The results indicate that local governments play a central role as policymakers and financial and technical facilitators. Perbup 67/2022 clarifies the collaboration scheme between the district government, sub-district/village officials, and the community in community-based clean water provision. However, real obstacles include budget limitations, technical capacity at the village level, suboptimal inter-institutional coordination, and challenges to the operational sustainability of water facilities. Based on the findings, the main recommendations are to strengthen institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms, allocate sustainable budgets, deepen the role of PDAMs and community self-management, and establish a transparent monitoring and evaluation system to ensure equitable and sustainable access to clean water. In conclusion, Perbup No. 67/2022 offers a legal framework.

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1. Introduction

The urgency of Regent Regulation (Perbup) No. 67 of 2022 concerning clean water provision can be understood in the context of a national issue still facing Indonesia, namely the gap in access to safe and adequate drinking water for all. Although the central government has targeted universal access to drinking water and sanitation through the 2020–2024 RPJMN, the facts on the ground show that many regions still do not have adequate clean water management systems. This Perbup exists as a legal instrument that strengthens governance, ensures regulatory certainty, and regulates the mechanism for clean water provision and distribution at the regional level according to geographical, social conditions, and local community needs.

Thus, this Perbup is not merely an administrative regulation, but also represents the regional commitment to supporting the national development agenda in the clean water sector. Furthermore, Perbup No. 67/2022 also has strategic urgency in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation. This regulation aligns with SDG target 6.1, which emphasizes universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, as well as other targets that emphasize sustainable water resource management. Through this Regent Regulation, local governments can integrate SDG indicators into regional development planning, ensuring that the resulting policies are not only short-term but also sustainability-oriented. Therefore, Regent Regulation No. 67/2022 plays a crucial role as a bridge between global commitments, national policies, and local implementation in ensuring the community's right to clean water while promoting equitable and sustainable development. The unequal distribution of water resources in Indonesia, particularly on the island of Java, is a serious challenge faced by Tangerang Regency. Although Java has the largest population and is a center of economic growth, its water resources are relatively limited due to high pressures from urbanization, industrialization, and land conversion. Tangerang Regency, as a buffer zone for the capital and an industrial area, faces dual pressures: increasing water demand for households and industry, while the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater sources continue to decline. This situation is exacerbated by river pollution, overexploitation of groundwater, and the unequal distribution of clean water networks managed by the government and the private sector. Thus, the unequal distribution of water at the national level emphasizes the urgency of regional policies, such as the Regent's Regulation on clean water provision, so that Tangerang Regency can overcome the water deficit and ensure equitable access for all levels of society. Clean water is a basic human need that plays a vital role in improving the quality of life and public health, as well as supporting social and economic activities (Maryati, 2020). The availability and equitable access to clean water are important indicators of sustainable regional development. However, challenges remain in clean water management in various regions, including Tangerang Regency, including limited infrastructure, equitable access, and sustainable water resource management (RAMBE, 2023). Within the context of regional autonomy, local governments have strategic authority to formulate, implement, and oversee policies related to clean water resource management. This aligns with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which provides regions with the authority to regulate mandatory matters related to basic services, including the provision of drinking water. One legal instrument arising from this authority is Tangerang Regent Regulation Number 67 of 2022 concerning the Community-Based Clean Water Provision Program (Baidhowie et al., 2020). This Regent Regulation is a response to the need to improve clean water services and an effort to strengthen community participation in their management. Through this regulation, local governments play a role not only as regulators but also as facilitators, budget providers, and supervisors in ensuring fair, equitable, and sustainable access to clean water. Therefore, it is important to examine the extent of local governments' role in implementing Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022, the achievements and challenges that have emerged, and how this policy can contribute to fulfilling the community's right to clean water in Tangerang Regency (Rosalia Maria Bota et al., 2023). One of the basic human needs is clean water, which is crucial for daily life, health, and environmental sustainability. Having sufficient, drinkable clean water is not only an indicator of community well-being but also a demonstration of how well the government is delivering public services. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include access to clean water, particularly Goal 6, which focuses on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all. Water is an abundant natural resource because it can be found everywhere on the earth's surface (Mangai & De Vries, 2018). It is a very important natural resource and is needed by every living thing. For humans, the need for water is absolute because almost all human activities require water. The general condition of water resources in Indonesia, based on research results from the Center for Research and Development of Water Resources of the Ministry of Public Works in 2009, stated that Indonesia still has quite large water reserves, amounting to 2,530 km³. This ranks fifth in the world. However, the distribution of water

resources in Indonesia is actually uneven. While the western region is quite large, the eastern and southern regions are lacking, leading to frequent water crises in several regions of Indonesia, with concerns growing that they could become more widespread. This is exacerbated by uneven population growth, particularly on the island of Java, which only covers seven percent of Indonesia's land area (Astuti, 2014).

Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this study is What is the role of the Tangerang Regency Regional Government in clean water management based on Regent Regulation Number 67 of 2022 What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 policy regarding community-based clean water provision What strategies can the local government implement to increase the effectiveness of clean water management in Tangerang Regency The purpose of this study is to Analyze the role of the Tangerang Regency Regional Government in implementing clean water management according to Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022. Identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of community-based clean water provision policies (Galib et al., 2024). Formulate strategies to increase the effectiveness of clean water management that can be implemented by local governments. Benefits of the Research Theoretical Benefits Contributing to the development of public administration and public policy, especially regarding the role of local governments in providing basic services (Ghiffary, 2024). Being an academic reference in the study of community-based clean water management policies. Practical Benefits For the Tangerang Regency Regional Government, the results of this study can be input in the evaluation and improvement of the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022. For the community, this study can increase understanding of the importance of active participation in the management and maintenance of clean water facilities. For further researchers, this research can be used as a basis or reference for further studies on water resource management policies at the regional level (Nugroho et al., 2024).

Public Administration Theory: Public administration views the government as a public service provider oriented towards meeting the needs of the community (Arindita Pratiwi, 2022). According to Dwight Waldo (1948), public administration is an instrument for carrying out the state's functions in providing effective and efficient services. In the context of clean water provision, the role of local government includes policy formulation, organization, program implementation, and oversight. Governance Theory The concept of governance emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the government, the community, and the private sector in the provision of public services. Rhodes (1996) states that governance is a pattern of relationships between state and non-state actors in managing public interests (Triningsih, 2020). This is relevant to Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022, which emphasizes community involvement in community-based clean water management. Public Policy Theory According to Dye (2002), public policy is "whatever governments choose to do or not to do." This means that every Government actions, including the issuance of Regent Regulations, are part of public policy that affects the community. The implementation of clean water policies is influenced by the capacity of local governments, regulatory support, resource availability, and community participation (Mulyono, 2019). Theory of the Role of Local Government Based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, local governments have a strategic role in basic service obligations, including the provision of drinking water (Yudha Kusuma, 2024). This role can be described in five main aspects: Regulators create rules and policies. Facilitators provide facilities, infrastructure, and technical assistance. Dynamicators encourage community participation and empowerment. Coordinators establish collaboration between institutions and levels of government. Evaluators monitor and assess program success. Theory of Water Resources Management Sustainable water resources management refers to the principle of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), an approach that emphasizes the balance between ecological, social, and economic aspects. This principle emphasizes that sustainable access to clean water depends not only on technical aspects, but also on governance, funding, and community participation (Anthony & Arnold, 2018).

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical method that aims to understand in-depth the role of the Tangerang Regency Government in clean water management through the implementation of Regent Regulation Number 67 of 2022. The research location was determined in several sub-districts and villages targeted by the community-based clean water provision program. Research informants were determined purposively, including relevant agency officials, village officials, clean water program managers, and beneficiary communities. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation studies of regulations and official reports. Data analysis used the Miles & Huberman interactive model that includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. While data validity testing was carried out by triangulating sources and methods to ensure the findings are valid and reliable (Xiang, 2018).

3. Results and Discussion

Simple technological innovations such as household water filtration and the use of energy-efficient pumps can be scaled up through development that adapts to local conditions, technical training for communities, and regulatory and financial support from local governments. Household filtration, for example, can be enhanced by using locally available, affordable materials that are still effective in improving water quality, while energy-efficient pumps can be combined with renewable energy sources such as solar power to reduce operational costs. Building community capacity to assemble, operate, and maintain these technologies is key to ensuring innovations are not merely functional but also sustainable. Furthermore, collaboration with universities and research institutions can strengthen research-based innovations, resulting in more efficient and environmentally friendly products. In this way, simple technologies can become real solutions that support the sustainability of clean water services while increasing community independence in water resource management. The research results show that the Tangerang Regency Government has attempted to implement Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 through various strategic steps. The Department of Housing, Settlements, and Cemeteries, along with the Tirta Kerta Raharja Water Company (PDAM), plays a key role in planning a community-based clean water supply program (Tevapitak & (Bert) Helmsing, 2019). The local government acts as a regulator through policymaking and as a facilitator in providing infrastructure, budget assistance, and technical support for communities in areas with limited access to clean water (Aulia, 2025). Community participation is a crucial aspect in implementing this policy. The local government encourages the formation of clean water management groups at the village level, which are responsible for managing, operating, and maintaining the facilities. This community-based approach aligns with governance principles that emphasize collaboration between the government, the community, and local institutions. However, the level of community participation varies; in some villages, community involvement is quite high, while in others it remains limited due to a lack of understanding and motivation (Chintary et al., 2018). In terms of achievements, the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 has had a positive impact, increasing the number of villages with access to clean water facilities. This program has also succeeded in reducing community dependence on unsafe water sources, thus improving community health and quality of life (Miolo et al., 2020). However, this achievement has not been evenly distributed across Tangerang Regency due to limited program coverage, geographic conditions, and differences in institutional capacity at the village level. The main obstacles faced in policy implementation are budget constraints, limited technical capacity at the community level, and weak coordination between relevant agencies. Some clean water facilities that have been built have not been optimally managed due to a lack of technical training for management groups. Furthermore, supervision and monitoring by local governments have not been consistent, creating a risk of declining quality of clean water services in the field. These factors demonstrate that good policies require strong implementation support to be effective (Tauhid et al., 2024).

Based on these findings, it can be argued that the role of local government in clean water management in Tangerang Regency still needs to be strengthened through several strategies. First, increasing the allocation of a dedicated budget for sustainable clean water programs. Second, strengthening institutional capacity and community empowerment through technical training and ongoing mentoring. Third, improving coordination between relevant agencies by involving the Regional Water Company (PDAM) more intensively in technical management. Fourth, developing a transparent digital-based monitoring and evaluation system so that program achievements can be clearly measured. Thus, Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 can be a more effective policy instrument in ensuring the availability and sustainability of clean water for all residents of Tangerang Regency (Wulandari & Ilyas, 2019). From a public administration theory perspective, the role of the Tangerang Regency Government in implementing Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 demonstrates the state's role as a provider of basic services. The local government not only regulates through policies but also provides resources to ensure public access to services. This aligns with Dwight Waldo's argument that public administration is a state instrument for achieving public interests, particularly in meeting clean water needs. From a governance perspective, collaboration between the government and the community in clean water management demonstrates good governance practices that emphasize transparency, accountability, and participation. However, research has found that cross-sector coordination, particularly between the local government, the Regional Water Company (PDAM), and village officials, remains suboptimal. This limitation results in an unbalanced distribution of roles and responsibilities, thus hindering the full effectiveness of the clean water provision program (Emilia & Dompok, 2024).

When examined through public policy theory, Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 can be viewed as an affirmative policy that seeks to strengthen the community's right to clean water. However, its implementation faces a classic problem: the policy gap, where the policy content is not fully aligned with practice on the ground. This gap is evident in the fact that some communities still remain underserved despite the program being running. This situation demonstrates the need for regular implementation evaluations to ensure the policy is more responsive to the community's real needs. In addition to internal factors within the local government, research also indicates external factors influencing the program's effectiveness, such as geographic conditions, population growth, and climate change. Several areas in Tangerang Regency face limited quality groundwater sources, while rapid urbanization significantly increases the need for clean water. This demonstrates that clean water provision policies need to be integrated with spatial planning and environmental management to ensure sustainability. Another important discussion concerns the sustainability of the program after infrastructure development is completed. Many clean water programs fail due to a lack of maintenance mechanisms. Research finds that the long-term success of the Regent Regulation No. 67 program is limited. The success of Law No. 67 of 2022 is largely determined by the capacity of community water management groups, the community's willingness to contribute to operational costs, and local government support in the form of routine supervision. Without this combination of factors, there is a risk that clean water facilities will become poorly maintained and become unusable again in the coming years (Isep H. Insan et al., 2024).

The study also found that local leadership factors influence the successful implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022. In villages or sub-districts with active and communicative officials, clean water management programs tend to be more effective due to support in the form of coordination, advocacy, and strengthening community participation. Conversely, in areas with passive leadership, the program faces obstacles in socialization and infrastructure maintenance, resulting in low service sustainability. This underscores the importance of local leadership capacity as a catalyst for policy success. Furthermore, transparency and accountability in program fund management are also key issues under discussion. Several community water management groups have implemented simple financial reporting mechanisms accessible to residents, thus increasing trust and participation. However, in several locations, weak administrative and recording systems remain, potentially leading to unclear use

of operational funds. Therefore, guidance and oversight from local governments are essential to ensure the principles of good governance are truly implemented in community-based clean water management (AHMAD ZAKI YUSUF AHMAD ZAKI YUSUF, 2018).

Other findings indicate that socio-cultural factors also influence the success of clean water management. In areas that strongly uphold the value of mutual cooperation, clean water facility maintenance can be carried out collectively, reducing costs and fostering a sense of ownership. Conversely, in areas that tend to be individualistic, program sustainability is often hampered by a lack of collective awareness to maintain shared facilities. This emphasizes the importance of socio-cultural aspects as a crucial variable in clean water management policies. Research also shows that utilizing simple technologies, such as household water filtration systems or drilled wells with energy-efficient pumps, can support program effectiveness. Several villages that adopted local technological innovations have successfully improved water quality and expanded service coverage at lower costs. However, limited access to technology and a lack of technical knowledge continue to hinder replication in other villages. Therefore, integrating technological aspects with support from local governments and partner institutions is key to strengthening the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 (Sik, 2025).

4. Conclusion

The management of operational funds by community groups is evaluated through a mechanism that emphasizes the principles of transparency and accountability, both in planning, implementation, and reporting. Evaluations are conducted by ensuring that every allocation and use of funds is recorded in detail in financial reports that are accessible to all group members and relevant parties, such as local governments or supervisory agencies. In addition, community groups are required to hold regular meetings to discuss fund use, provide space for member participation in decision-making, and provide an open accountability forum. Internal and external audits can also be conducted to assess the alignment between budget plans and actual fund use, while also detecting potential irregularities early on. Thus, evaluations serve not only as a form of oversight but also as a learning tool for community groups to ensure more effective, efficient, and integrated management of operational funds. The recommendations from this study can be adapted by other regions in Indonesia by adjusting clean water management strategies to the characteristics of each region's water resources. Regions rich in surface water resources, for example, can focus on strengthening distribution systems and pollution control, while areas with limited groundwater or low rainfall need to optimize conservation technologies, rainwater harvesting, and water use efficiency. Adaptation also needs to consider the socio-economic aspects of the community, so that the implemented clean water management model remains affordable and participatory. With the support of regional regulations, cross-sector collaboration, and the application of technological innovations tailored to local conditions, these recommendations can be flexibly replicated to strengthen clean water security in various regions in Indonesia. The conclusion of this study indicates that the Tangerang Regency Government plays a strategic role in clean water management through the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022, acting as a regulator, facilitator, and supervisor. This policy has successfully encouraged the provision of community-based clean water facilities, which have positively impacted access to services, health, and the community's quality of life. However, its implementation still faces several obstacles, such as budget constraints, weak inter-agency coordination, and uneven technical capacity within the community. Therefore, the effectiveness of this policy depends heavily on the local government's commitment to strengthening budget support, community empowerment, and developing a sustainable monitoring and evaluation system to ensure the community's right to clean water is guaranteed fairly and equitably. Overall, the implementation of Regent Regulation No. 67 of 2022 in Tangerang Regency has brought progress in clean water provision, but its effectiveness still requires strengthening in various aspects. Adequate budget availability, the technical capacity of community groups, responsive local leadership, and support for appropriate technology are interrelated factors in determining the program's

success. By considering these factors, it is hoped that this policy will not only be short-term but will also ensure sustainable, equitable and equitable access to clean water for all levels of society.

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