

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to: (1) identify, explore and describe phenomena behind the water pollution load reduction performance through the implementation of water pollution control performance based on Perda 2/2008 and direction of policy development planning documents Renstra SKPD BLH Provinsi Jawa Timur 2010-2014; (2) identify, explore and describe factors that influence the effectiveness of the policy implementation of water pollution control; and (3) identify and describe the role and contribution of the people in charge of the business and/or activities on the policy implementation performance. This research is a qualitative case study type. Researcher adopts the framework of environmental policy proposed by Steven Cohen, and theories of public policy implementation are expressed by Sabatier & Mazmanian; Parsons; Pressman & Wildavsky; Knoepfel, Larrue, Varone & Hill; and Purwanto & Sulistyastuti.

The conclusion of this research is the resulting of implementation of water pollution control performance is less effective. Phenomena behind this less effective performance are the use of 'outlayer' method as a method of analysis and calculation of the pollution load and water quality that is not appropriate with scientific principles, the use of measuring unit milligrams per liter which is theoretically irrelevant to pollution loads unit, and a violation or non-compliance implementation of the provisions of the guidelines or legal basis and implementation of water pollution control policy direction that has been set. There are several things that cause the implementation of water pollution load reduction policy is less effective, among other: the absence of functional official PPLHD, the lack of stakeholders' understanding about the substance of regulations, the lack of integration between the work units in BLH Provinsi Jawa Timur, the Head of BLH Provinsi Jawa Timur's misperception on the performance targets, bias in interpreting performance indicators that has been set, and the implementation strategies which are not right on the policy target. Meanwhile, the people in charge of the business and/or activities have less contribution on the resulting performance, although they actually want to participate in the implementation.

Keywords: implementation, environmental policy, river basin, pollution loads