



IMPLEMENTATION OF PAMSIMAS POLICY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND SUPERVISION IN GORONTALO DISTRICT

Yanti Aneta, Syamsul Baharuddin
Postgraduate Gorontalo State University
Jln. General Sudirman No. 6 Gorontalo City
E-mail: yantianeta@ung.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of public policies in terms of PAMSIMAS policies in order to improve the quality of public health services in Gorontalo Regency. The success of the policies carried out through the process or stages of planning, implementation, and supervision. The research approach was carried out using qualitative research methods with data collection carried out by conducting observations, interviews, documentation, structured and group discussions. The results showed that in general health services in Gorontalo Regency had increased through policies regarding PAMSIMAS which could be said to be consistent through the stages of planning, implementation and supervision.

Keywords: *Planning, Implementation, Monitoring.*

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to realize and create optimal health services for the community can be done in various ways, including by providing drinking water and providing sanitation in order to encourage people to consume clean drinking water and not defecate in any place. Water as the main need of life, must be met in quantity, quality, affordability, and sustainability. Efforts to fulfill the basic needs of the community, of course, require serious attention from the government at all levels and levels which are realized through a commitment to budget allocation in the APBN and APBD, especially in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program, hereinafter referred to as the PAMSIMAS program.

Health services will be optimal if carried out jointly, namely the government as policy makers, health service providers as policy implementers, and health stakeholders as policy supporters with good organization that is carried out in an integrated, integrated, and sustainable manner, so that the main goal of health services is to maintain health. and improve the degree of public health in the form of disease prevention, and improvement of health status.

It is stated in Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources in article 5 that "the state guarantees the right of everyone to obtain water for their minimum daily basic needs in order to fulfill a healthy, clean and productive life". Health Law Number 23 of 1992 is enhanced by Law Number 36 of 2009 that "health is a prosperous state of body, soul and social that allows everyone to live socially and economically productive". It can be explained that health services are efforts jointly and individually carried out by organizations in order to

improve and maintain health, also prevent disease and be able to restore public health both in families or groups/communities.

The Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1457/Menkes/SKX/2003 states that the minimum standard of health services is the service provided in the health sector to everyone in an optimal, quality, efficient and equitable manner regardless of ethnicity and class. Based on the existing Kepmenkes, this shows that the government has carried out optimal health services. Following is the Decree of the Directorate General of Human Settlements Number 64/KPTS/2008 regarding the determination of the target districts/cities for the community-based drinking water and sanitation program so that the PAMSIMAS program in Gorontalo Regency has been implemented since 2008.

The following are some opinions on public health as raised by Minslow on public health wherein it is stated that public health is the science and art of preventing through organized community effort for the: 1). Education of the individual in personal hygiene, 2). control of communicable infections, 3). Sanitation of the environment, 4). Organization of the medical nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and 5). Development of the social machinery to ensure everyone a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health (public health is both a science and an art: prevention through organized community efforts to: 1). Individual education in personal hygiene, 2). infectious infection control, 3). Environmental sanitation, 4). Implementation of medical nursing services for early diagnosis and treatment of disease prevention, and 5). Development of a social machine to ensure everyone an adequate standard of living for the maintenance of Health) (Eliana & Sumiati, 2016).

Public Health is the science and art of maintaining, protecting and promoting public health through community organizing efforts (American Medical Association, AMA, 1948). The existing explanation can be understood that public health is a science to maintain and maintain public health in community organizations.

The following is the great hope of the PAMSIMAS program where there are community complaints regarding the increasing difficulty of clean water, so this is to avoid people who only consume water that is not suitable for survival. As for the construction of sanitation infrastructure such as drainage, construction of wastewater, latrines/ MCK, and construction of representative trash cans, so that the community itself can obtain a clean environment from dirty waste, garbage, which causes disease.

The following are the names of villages in each sub-district and the budget value (million/Rp) for PAMSIMAS Gorontalo Regency (2016). The budget data can be seen in the following figure.

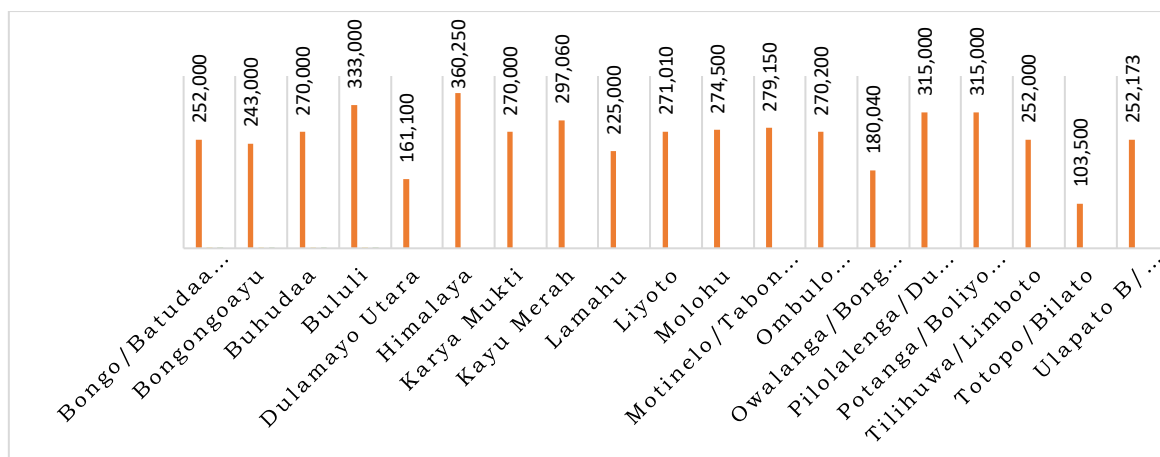


Figure 1. Name of Village/District and Budget Value (Million/Rp) PAMSIMAS Gorontalo Regency 2016

Source: Gorontalo Regency Public Works Department, 2020

Based on existing data where the budget issued by the Gorontalo Regency government in terms of building PAMSIMAS in 2016 to 2018 with a total of Rp. 4,923,983,000, where there is Asparaga Subdistrict, Himalayan Village as the recipient with the highest value, which is around 360 million, Totopo Village, Bilato Subdistrict with the smallest value, which is Rp. 103 million. According to the available data, the total number of 19 villages in Gorontalo Regency so that the average budget in each village receives Rp. 259,157 million.

The data in 2017 shows that the nominal budget obtained per village is relatively the same, where from 19 villages there are 15 villages at a figure of Rp. 315 million total allocations of Rp. 6,396,200,000, the largest in the village of Umbrella, District Motilango worth Rp. 432 million, while the smallest is in Prima Village, Asparaga District with a value of Rp. 243 million. This can be seen in the following figure.

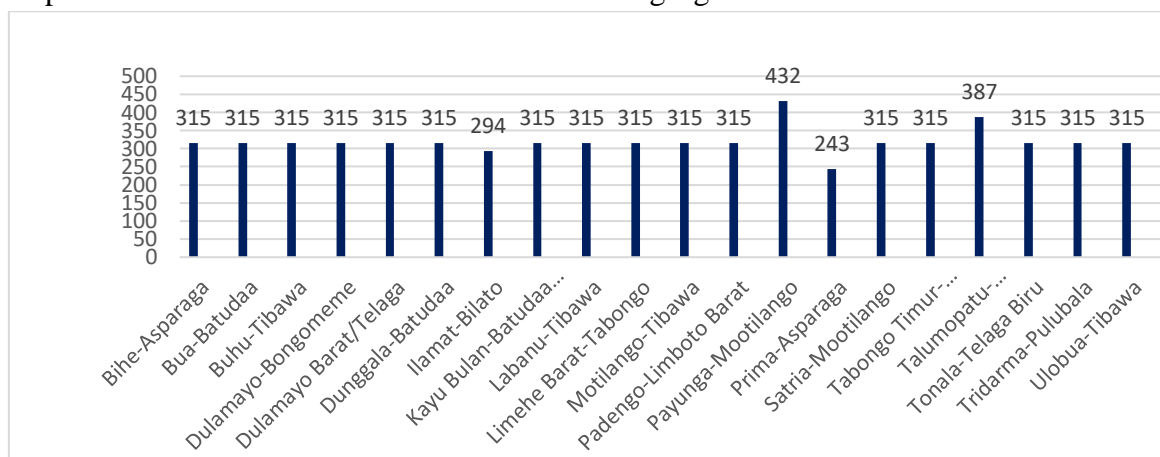


Figure 2. Name of Village/District and Budget Value (Million/Rp) PAMSIMAS Gorontalo Regency in 2017

Source: Gorontalo Regency Public Works Office, 2020

Furthermore, based on the data obtained where in 2018 the total budget was Rp. 6,538,448,600 which are spread over 25 villages across sub-districts, there are 10 villages receiving a budget of the same amount of Rp. 315 million at once became the largest budget. The recipient of the smallest budget is Ayumolingo Village, Pulubala District, worth Rp. 101 million more. Based on the previous description, it can be seen in the following figure.

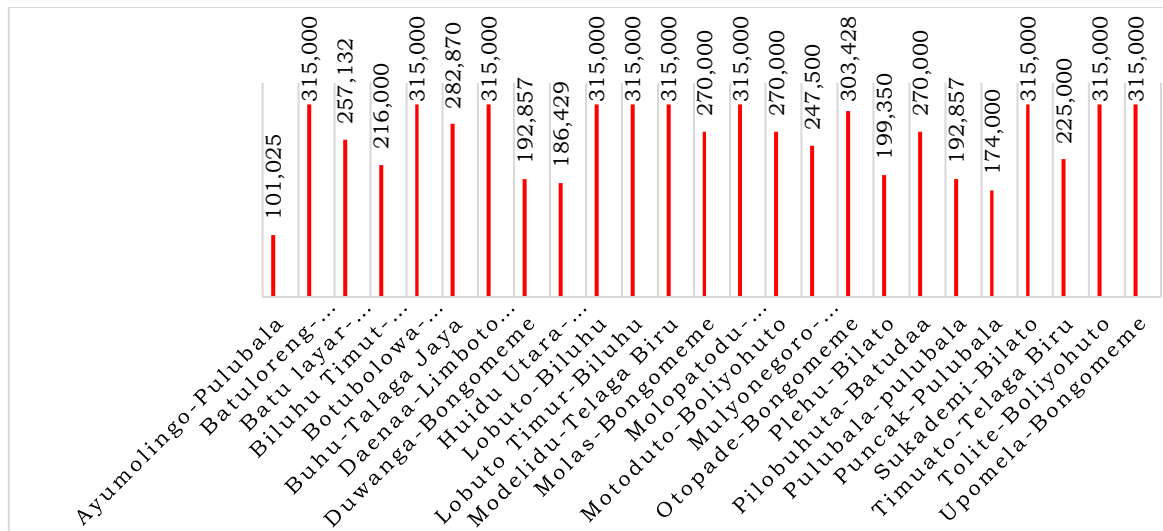


Figure 3. Name of Village/District and Budget Value (Million/Rp) PAMSIMAS Gorontalo Regency in 2018

Source: Gorontalo Regency Public Works Office, 2020

With a large amount of budget disbursed by the government for the PAMSIMAS program, the reality shows that the quality of health services tends to be low. This shows that there are still many people who do not enjoy adequate health services. The importance of quality improvement public health services in Gorontalo Regency, theoretically and empirically. Many are determined by several factors, including the implementation of the PAMSIMAS policy.

Based on the previous description, this research is very important because there is a relationship with the issue of public health services where there are basic needs to be achieved, especially prime quality issues, mainly to reach the poor and underprivileged in rural areas in each sub-district of Gorontalo Regency.

METHOD

This research was conducted in the Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province with programs that are run between agencies, namely the Public Works Service and the Gorontalo District Health Office. The following PAMSIMAS program is the task of the Gorontalo Regency Public Works Office, which is a regional work unit. This research was conducted for six months from data collection to reporting.

The PAMSIMAS II Program (WSLIC-3 AF) is implemented to support two national agendas to increase population coverage of proper and sustainable drinking water and sanitation services, namely (1) Clean Water for the People, (2) Community-Based Total Sanitation. This research was conducted through a qualitative approach which can be done by analyzing more deeply and can be revealed in accordance with what the researchers expect. As qualitative research was put forward by Kirk and Miller (1986) which explained that qualitative research was originally based on a qualitative observation as opposed to quantitative observation (Moleong, 2018: 2).

Furthermore, qualitative research where there are several reasons for researchers to use existing methods where with the presence of researchers who position themselves as instruments as well as main data collectors to support research. The following type of research

is a case study method where this method is more specific at the focus and locus that cannot be generalized.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Planning Stage

The first stage within the framework of this research is related to the PAMSIMAS planning activities, it is intended that the processes and stages of PAMSIMAS implementation are carried out according to the general guidelines of the PAMSIMAS program. Technically, the PAMSIMAS program planning activities are contained in several books published by the Directorate of Drinking Water Supply System Development at the Ministry of Public Works, namely PT-2.1 on “Technical Guidelines for Selection of Target Villages for the PAMSIMAS Program” May 2015, PT-2.2 on “Technical Guidelines for Planning Activities in PAMSIMAS Program Community Level” May 2015.

Some of the outlines made related to the planning stages of PAMSIMAS include 1) Socialization (submission of information in a structured and systematic manner), 2) Verification and Evaluation of Village/Kelurahan Proposals for the PAMSIMAS Program, 3) Village Deliberations on the Establishment of KP-SPAMS and 4) Plenary Meetings to discuss Community Work Plans. The process of selecting and determining the location of the program target villages is also based on several considerations, namely the poverty index; limited access to drinking water; limited access to sanitation; high prevalence of diarrheal diseases; and have not obtained a similar project in the last 2 years.

Interviews were conducted by researchers, which first explained that the village government in this case the village head knew the legal umbrella, formal legality, and also the policy basis of each program. Regarding the reference to the development of drinking water and sanitation, it has been arranged and regulated in a guideline or *jukni* PAMSIMAS itself, Presidential Decree on the Acceleration of Drinking Water Development, RPJMN 2015-2019 and RPJN 2005-2025, including Village Law no. 6 of 2014 is also in the target of sustainable development or Sustainable Development Goals / SDG's.

As conveyed by experts as stated by Conyers and Hilss (1984) Friedman (1987), Mohi and Truginarso (2017) explain that planning is a continuous process that is planned through future-oriented actions (Hajar, et al.2022:3). It is clear that planning is part of an ongoing process that has been planned through action for the future of the organization's good governance.

B. Implementation Stage

This second stage is described as field action after the planning stage is complete and or can take place simultaneously. Technically, the activities for implementing the PAMSIMAS program are contained in several books published by the Directorate of Drinking Water Supply System Development, Ministry of Public Works, namely, PT-2.7 on “Technical Guidelines for Environmental and Social Security for the PAMSIMAS Program” July 2015, PT-2.4 on “Technical Instructions for Operation and Maintenance of the PAMSIMAS Program” May 2015, PT-2.6 on “Technical Guidance for Procurement of Goods and Services at the Community Level for the PAMSIMAS Program” May 2015, P-1 on “General Guidelines for Management of the PAMSIMAS Program” May 2013, PT-3 on “Technical Guidelines for Implementation PAMSIMAS Program Community Level Activities, August 2016, PT-2.5

regarding “Technical Guidelines for PAMSIMAS Program Financial Management” June 2013. Lester and Stewart argue that policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as the stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of legislation (Riski, 2018).

As for the results of the research, it is explained that KP-SPAMS and Satlantak are the spearheads for the success of community services as well as spearheads. The need for strengthening knowledge about practically and being able to develop skills related to the Village PAMSIMAS program. Furthermore, administrative or archival management can also determine the achievement of successful program implementation. Therefore, the village program level needs to pay attention to correspondence, such as the types of letters, namely: Handover of PAMSIMAS activities, Assistance Agreement, Statement of Completion of Activities Implementation and Statement of Community Contribution.

Stage the implementation of PAMSIMAS in villages in Gorontalo Regency involves the active participation of all components of the village community receiving assistance and program implementers. Matters of a technical and administrative nature such as letters of agreement to provide assistance, statements of community contributions, statements of completion of the implementation of activities and handover of PAMSIMAS activities are carried out in a coherent, documented and accountable (accountable) manner.

C. Supervision Stage

This third stage is often also interpreted as monitoring, namely information gathering activities that are carried out continuously to ensure an activity has been carried out according to the plan. Technically, the monitoring activities of the PAMSIMAS program are contained in the book PT-2.9 on “Technical Guidelines for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of the PAMSIMAS Program” published by the Directorate of Drinking Water Supply System Development, Ministry of Public Works, May 2015.

Opinions expressed by experts as opinion of Siagian, (2003) Supervision is the process of observing the implementation of all organizational activities to ensure that the work being carried out goes according to a predetermined plan. (Fathoni, 2014:144). Winardi (2000) suggests the types of supervision, namely a) supervision during work, b) preliminary supervision, c) feed-back supervision (Siagian 1990).

In general, it can be understood that evaluation is one of the important stages in implementing government policy programs. Monev which is regularly scheduled is needed to measure the performance of the implementers, but the monev which is impromptu which is often called an inspection is also good enough to ensure that the real condition of the program in the field runs smoothly. There is agreement that supervision and or monitoring is carried out throughout the program cycle, starting from preparation, planning, implementation and preservation so that the results and benefits of the program are optimal while minimizing potential deviations or prevention efforts.

Monitoring is an activity of collecting data and information which is carried out periodically to ensure that an activity is carried out in accordance with the plan. Monitoring is a process carried out throughout the program cycle, starting from preparation, planning, implementation, and sustainability. The results of monitoring activities are used to improve the quality of implementation and adjustments to planning. Evaluation is a series of assessment activities carried out periodically to determine success in achieving program objectives. Evaluation activities are carried out using scientifically justifiable methodologies. Reporting is

a process to present data and information appropriately and accurately as a basis for making decisions and policies.

Monitoring results are used to make improvements to program concepts and designs, stop the program implementation process if needed, and provide learning models for program actors, then PAMSIMAS implements monitoring and evaluation throughout the program cycle.



Figure 4. Handling Application Menu Display Community Complaints (PPM) for the PAMSIMAS Program

The results of the research in the field show that the mechanism for monitoring and monitoring government programs takes place online based on the digitalization of communication and offline information. So that the form of direct supervision in the field by the government and the community is supported by information technology (IT) in the form of a management information system (MIS) so that supervision is more efficient, effective, integrated and sustainable. Supervision is not only a repressive effort or suppressing violations of the program being implemented, but what is more important is preventive efforts, namely prevention and avoidance before they occur.

From several research results and previous discussions, it can be described that in the policy implementation stage it is necessary to carry out the planning, implementation stages of a policy and arrive at an evaluation form to see how the policy is successful or not, achieves the stated goals or there are still shortcomings. that need to be improved to move forward, especially in terms of community-based activities in the health sector.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the previous description, it can be concluded that health services in Gorontalo Regency have improved a quality where the implementation of the PAMSIMAS policy has been consistent with carrying out the planning, implementation and evaluation process stages that occur in villages that are the target recipients of PAMSIMAS development assistance. By carrying out all stages of policy implementation, efforts to achieve quality services to the community regarding public health through the development of PAMSIMAS can be realized properly.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1457/Menkes/SKX/2003

Decree of the Directorate General of Human Settlements Number 64/KPTS/2008 concerning the determination of the target districts/cities for community-based drinking water and sanitation programs

Eliana, & Sumiati, S. (2016). Public health. Health HR Center.

Fathoni, M. (2014). Leadership Style of Village Heads in Village Physical Development (Study in Denok Village, Lumajang District, Lumajang Regency). *Brawijaya University Student Public Administration Journal*, 3(1), 139–146.

Health Law No. 23 of 1992 is enhanced by Law No. 36 of 2009

Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources

Marpaung, DDR, Putri, NR, Manurung, J., Laga, EA, Fitriani, F., Hairuddin, K., ... & Andriani, R. (2022). *Fundamentals of Public Health Sciences*. Our Writing Foundation.

Moleong, Lexy (2018) *Qualitative Research Methods*. Bandung. Rosdakarya Youth.

Riski, SN (2018). Analysis of the Implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program (PAMSIMAS) II Semarang Regency (Case Study in Timpik Village, Susukan District). 7(2), 221–230.