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IMPROVED IMPLEMENTATION of THE COMMUNITY-BASED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAM (PAMSIMAS) in TANGGA JAYA VILLAGE, DULUPI SUB-DISTRICT, BOALEMO DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to determine (1) The Implementation Process of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency, (2) Factors that Determine the Success of the Implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency, with indicators of Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. This research method uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative description type of research. Based on the results of research analyzed in the field, it shows that the Implementation Process of the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency, at the stages of Disbursement of Direct Community Assistance Funds, Implementation of Community Work Plan Activities and Completion of Activity Implementation, has generally been carried out well. The disbursement of direct assistance funds went well because 100% of the funds came from the PERKIM Office. The Implementation of Community Work Plan Activities and the Completion of Activity Implementation stages are optimal because they are in accordance with existing Pamsimas procedures and guidelines. Factors that determine the success of the Implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency, which include Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure, have been implemented well.

Keywords: Implementation, Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

INTRODUCTION

The current era of regional autonomy requires local governments to provide improved services to the community in all development sectors. One form of basic service that is the duty and responsibility of local governments is the provision of drinking water and sanitation needs that are closely related to public health. Clean and healthy living behavior is very important and a challenge in realizing public health. This is because public awareness of healthy living is still in doubt. Facilities for clean and healthy living behavior in the community are still very limited.

Facilities and infrastructure are one form of development planning, to improve the welfare of a region or city. Moenir (1992: 119), suggests that facilities are all types of equipment, work equipment and facilities that function as the main / auxiliary tool in carrying out work, and also in the context of interests that are related to the work organization. The definition put forward by Moenir, clearly gives direction that facilities and infrastructure are a set of tools used in an activity process, whether these tools are auxiliary equipment or main equipment, both of which function to realize the goals to be achieved. The provision of good drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure has an impact on improving the quality of the environment and health for the people who need these facilities and infrastructure.

Seeing the various challenges faced in providing adequate water supply and sanitation services, the PAMSIMAS (Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation) program was established in order to create a clean and healthy community. The implementation of the PAMSIMAS program is based on government policy as stated in Law No. 17/2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. The 2005-2025 RPJPN explains that the development of water supply and sanitation is directed at realizing the fulfillment of the basic needs of the community as well as the needs of other related sectors such as industry, trade, transportation, tourism and services as an effort to encourage economic needs. The fulfillment of these needs is carried out through a demand responsive approach and an integrated approach with the natural resources and environment, water resources and health sectors.

The Pamsimas (Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation) program refers to Law No. 7/2004 on Water Resources, which states that the state guarantees the right of every person to obtain water for basic daily mineral needs in order to fulfill a healthy, clean and productive life. In addition, a related regulation is Presidential Regulation No. 185 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation. In terms of quantity, the availability of water sources for water users must be considered, while in terms of quality, the water consumed by the community must be clean and suitable. The water supply and sanitation sector is a social service that is closely related to poverty alleviation. The provision of good drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure will have an impact on improving the quality of the environment and public health. The PAMSIMAS program is implemented in rural and peri-urban areas. The program aims to increase the number of underserved communities, including low-income communities in rural and peri-urban areas, to access sustainable water supply and

sanitation services and to improve the implementation of clean and healthy living behaviors. The PAMSIMAS program comes with the initial objective to help the people in the village in various water needs for their daily life activities as well as sanitation conditions that affect the health of the living environment.

Through the PAMSIMAS program, it is expected that all villages in Indonesia can improve access to water supply and sanitation services. One important component of activities that must be carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner with the construction of water supply and sanitation facilities is the socialization process that can be carried out by going directly to community settlements. As in accordance with the mechanism or procedure for implementing community-based water supply and sanitation programs based on the PAMSIMAS 2021 guidebook, among others: 1) The stages of disbursement of direct community assistance funds, 2) Implementation of community work plan activities, and 3) Completion of activity implementation.

Table 1
Data of Pamsimas Beneficiaries

No	Year	Recipient	Not Yet Received	Total
1	2021	50	-	50
2	2022	23	27	50

Source: Tangga Jaya Village Data 2022

Based on the data above, there are 100 households that received Pamsimas assistance in the form of latrine construction. The total number of households in Tangga Jaya Village is 459 households and 1,463 people. The Pamsimas II program in Tangga Jaya village has been running for 2 years, but in 2022 out of a total of 50 latrine construction units in Tangga Jaya village, only 23 latrine construction units were completed.

Tangga Jaya Village is one of the villages in Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency, where the community-based water supply and sanitation (Pamsimas) program is being implemented. Prior to the program, the community of Tangga Jaya village had difficulty in meeting their clean water needs. The community was forced to carry out water-related activities in nearby rivers. Open defecation behavior in the river certainly makes environmental conditions unhealthy. In this case, a solution is needed to overcome the problem. The solution is to hold a Pamsimas program, where the government issued a community-based water supply and sanitation program (Pamsimas) to meet the needs of clean water in Tangga Jaya village, Dulupi sub-district, Boalemo district.

However, the reality in the field is that not all people in Tangga Jaya Village can experience the program because the construction of latrines from the Pamsimas program is not continuing, so there are still people who defecate in the open.

METHOD

This research method uses qualitative research with descriptive qualitative research type. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. As for the research location, it is located in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation Process of the PAMSIMAS Program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District

In accordance with the objectives of the research, namely to find out how the Implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency with indicators of the stages of Disbursement of Direct Community Assistance Funds, Activity Implementation and Completion of Activity Implementation using methods that have been determined in this study. Based on problems in the field, researchers tried to explore by conducting observations and also direct interviews with the Head of Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district related to the Pamsimas program. The data collected through field observations were then described by researchers by comparing the theories used in policy implementation.

a. Stages of Disbursement of Community Direct Assistance Funds

Based on the 2016 Pamsimas Guidelines, the implementation mechanism at the stage of Disbursement of Direct Community Assistance Funds is financial assistance provided directly to the community so that they can play an important role as managers of water supply and sanitation programs at the village level. The purpose of the Direct Community Assistance Fund is to finance the implementation of activities at the village level as stated in the Pamsimas program that are planned, managed and used by the community. The source of these funds comes from the State Budget (APBN). The Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the Regional Budget (APBD) for Pamsimas are the recipients of the Community Direct Assistance Fund. The types of activities financed through the Community Direct Assistance Fund are: 1) Training for the community, 2) Construction of facilities and infrastructure including drinking water and sanitation, 3) Water quality inspection.

Based on field observations, the stages of disbursement of direct community assistance funds in the PAMSIMAS program in Desa Tangga Jaya have been running well. This is because all the funds come from the PERKIM Office. Starting from the supply of tools and materials to the budget expenditure for the builders' salaries. The village government only needs to prepare the names of those who are eligible to receive Pamsimas program assistance.

b. Activity Implementation

The implementation stage determines the success or failure of a policy program. In Pamsimas, this stage relies heavily on the support and participation of the community as the implementers of the Pamsimas program. Based on research in the field, in the process of activity implementation stages, it shows that the implementation of the Pamsimas program has gone well, because the implementation of latrine construction has gone according to what the Village Government and Organizers want. So that the stages of implementing this activity are in accordance with the technical instructions and guidelines for Pamsimas.

c. Completion of Activity Implementation

The Completion Stage of Village-level Pamsimas Activity Implementation is defined as the act of implementing and realizing what is contained in existing guidelines or policies. The success or failure of a policy program is at the Implementation stage. Based on field research, the completion stage of the latrine construction activities of the Pamsimas program has not gone well. This is due to the occurrence of a disaster that affects the sustainability of the Pamsimas program which causes the second phase of the program's budget to not be disbursed, resulting in the non-continuation of the activity completion process.

B. Factors that Determine the Successful Implementation of the PAMSIMAS Program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District

Supporting factors determine the success of a policy. Similarly, the implementation of Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency, of course, cannot be separated from the factors that support the program. In this study, the factors that determine the success of Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi District, Boalemo Regency are Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. The relevant parties as supporters of the success of the Pamsimas program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District are the beneficiaries of the Pamsimas program, the facilitators, the Village Government and the

Central Government (Dinas PERKIM). With the role of the relevant parties, the implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District will run in accordance with the previously set objectives.

Factors that determine Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation that were studied in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency, namely:

a. Communication

Communication can be interpreted as the delivery of information to the communicator to the communicant. Policy communication means the process of delivering policy information from policy makers to policy implementers (Abdussamad, et al., 2023). According to Edward III (1980: 10) in Tahir Arifin's book (2011: 98), it shows that communication has an important role as a reference for policy implementers, they know exactly what they will do. In addition, communication can also act as an order from superiors to policy implementers so that policy implementation does not get out of the desired target. Thus, the communication must be stated clearly, precisely and consistently. Based on the results of research in the field, it can be seen from the communication factors carried out by the Village Government that the Village Government has carried out the stages of deliberation or meetings in planning the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation program in this Pamsimas policy, which is attended directly by the Team from the PERKIM Office. This can facilitate the implementation of the Pamismas program.

b. Resource

A resource is a potential value possessed by a certain material or element in life. Resources are not always physical, but also non-physical (Abdussamad, et al., 2023). According to Edward III (1980:10) in Tahir Arifin's book (2011:103) that important resources include staff in the right size with the necessary skills, sufficient and relevant information on how to implement policies and in other adjustments involved in implementation, the authority to ensure that these policies are carried out as intended, and various facilities (including buildings, equipment, land and supplies) within or by providing services. Based on research in the field, seen from the existing resource factors in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency, it has been carried out well and in accordance with existing procedures. With a team from the PERKIM Office implementing this program, it is easier for the Village Government to implement the Pamsimas program.

c. Disposition

Disposition is the character or nature of a policy implementer. Temperaments such as commitment, honesty, and democratic qualities. If a policy implementer has good characteristics or character, he will implement the policy well in accordance with the goals and wishes of the policy maker (Abdussamad, et al., 2023). Disposition is also one of the determinants of the success of a policy. Disposition is the attitude of the implementer or the character possessed by the implementor such as honesty and commitment in carrying out the policy as desired by the policy maker so that the policy implementation process runs as desired. According to Edward III (1980: 11) in the book Tahir Arifin (2011: 107) explains that the attitude of implementers is the third important factor in the approach to the study of public policy implementation. If policy implementation is expected to be effective, policy implementers must not only know what to do and have the capability to carry it out but they must also have the desire to implement the policy. Based on field research related to the disposition or attitude of implementers, the team from the PERKIM Office and the Village Government always provide a good attitude towards the implementation of the Pamsimas program. The attitude of the Pamsimas program implementers is also in accordance with the established guidelines.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucracy is the body most often involved in overall policy implementation. The organizational structure responsible for policy enforcement has a significant impact on policy enforcement (Abdussamad, et al., 2023). According to Edward III (1980: 11) in the book Tahir Arifin (2011: 108) explains that even though the resources to implement the policy are sufficient and the implementers know what to do and are willing to carry it out, implementation is still hampered by the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure. Organizational fragmentation can hinder the coordination necessary for the successful implementation of a policy complexity that requires the cooperation of many people. Based on research in the field, it can be seen that the bureaucratic structure factor is as desired, because the community and the Village Government always coordinate and work together in completing the Pamsimas program. Therefore, the role of the Village Government is very helpful in completing the development of the Pamsimas program to achieve the success of the Pamsimas policy in Tangga Jaya Village.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description of the discussion above, related to the focus and sub-focus of the research, it can be concluded that: The implementation process of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS) program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo Regency has been carried out in accordance with the rules or procedures contained in the 2016 Pamsimas Implementation Guidebook. However, there is still something that needs to be addressed and considered, namely in the process of completing the implementation of activities. The latrine construction process of the Pamsimas program could not be completed due to a disaster that caused the latrine construction process to not be completed.

The factors that determine the success of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS) program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District, have been implemented well and are in accordance with established rules or procedures. Based on research in the field, researchers can provide the following suggestions: In the process of implementing the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District, the involvement of Pamsimas facilitators, the Village Government and the community is required. In this case, deliberations must be held to find solutions to the problems that occur. Factors that determine the success of the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation program in Tangga Jaya Village, Dulupi Sub-district, Boalemo District. In this case, it is expected that the Village Government and the facilitators from the PERKIM Office can improve communication in order to solve existing problems.

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Pedoman Program Pamsimas 2021

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