



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAM (PAMSIMAS) IN LUBUK GILANG VILLAGE, AIR PERIUKAN SUB-DISTRICT SELUMA DISTRICT, BENGKULU PROVINCE

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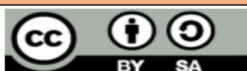
Effectiveness, Water and Sanitation Policies

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ABSTRACT

Community-Based Drinking Water Supply (Pamsimas) has become one of the national flagship programs to increase rural residents' access to decent drinking water facilities with a community-based approach. The aim of this research is to find out what obstacles are faced in implementing the program to achieve goals so that this program can be said to be effective. This research used a purposive sampling technique to determine the sample with certain criteria so that 3 informants were obtained, namely the Village Head, PAMSIMAS Manager, and the community as program beneficiaries. The research used data collection techniques through participant observation and systematic observation, structured interviews, documentation, and literature study. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and using triangulation data validity testing. The results of the research showed that the effectiveness of the program was found to be in the following order: (1) the village gets a good supply of clean water; (2) the village receives more clean water and less water discharge; (3) the community needs to further increase the level of service; and (4) the program needs to be socialized so that the program can run in accordance with the socialization carried out by the pamsi management.



INTRODUCTION

Clean water is one of the basic needs that is needed for human life on an ongoing basis in order to improve the degree of public health. Its position as a basic need, clean water is not only because 80% of the human body consists of water, but almost all aspects of human life require clean water. Starting from cooking, washing, bathing, ablution to relieving oneself, clean water is needed. As one of the basic needs, clean water is of good quality and in sufficient quantity to fulfill daily needs. This is the hope of all mankind because its existence determines the life and life of humans themselves. Not only the quality of cleanliness in the sense that it is clean and can clean but also meets the quality of clean according to the requirements determined by medical (health).

As one of the basic needs, clean water of sufficient quality and quantity so as to meet daily needs. This is the hope of all mankind because its existence determines human life and life itself. Not only the quality of cleanliness in the sense that it is clean and can clean but also meets the quality of clean according to the requirements determined by medical (health). The quality of clean water has been expressly regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 492 of 2010 concerning Drinking Water Quality Requirements. The quantity of clean water demand is the amount of water needed to fulfill daily water needs such as bathing, washing, cooking, watering plants, raising livestock and so on. So that among all things related to the need for clean water. The main thing that must be considered is the source of clean water for daily living needs which in general must meet quantity and quality standards (Asmadi, et al, 2011).

The provision of clean water in Indonesia is guaranteed in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution paragraph (3) which reads "The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be under the control of the state and shall be used for the greatest prosperity of the people". Furthermore, the policy is emphasized in Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government that the fulfillment of clean water for the community is one of the responsibilities of the government and regional governments as part of the public services they must perform.

Furthermore, it is also stated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2005 concerning the Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems. Therefore, the government and the private sector are considered necessary to follow up by providing clean water supply services. Even the state guarantees the right of every person to obtain water for minimum daily basic needs in order to fulfill a healthy, clean and productive life (Law No. 7 Article 5 of 2004 concerning Water Resources). The implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program is based on government policy as stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN). The Government of Indonesia is committed to continuing to achieve the target of 100% access to drinking water, which by the end of 2021 has reached 90.8% for access to safe drinking water (Susenas, 2021). In the RPJMN 2020-2024, it has also been targeted for 100% access to decent drinking water. In addition, the Government is currently also faced with the target of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030, namely ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water for all.



Community-Based Drinking Water Supply (Pamsimas) has become one of the national flagship programs to increase rural residents' access to decent drinking water facilities with a community-based approach.

In 2023 Pamsimas was continued as an activity to support the achievement of decent and safe drinking water for all Indonesian people in 2024 in accordance with the RPJMN 2020-2024 with a 100% funding source from pure rupiah. Pamsimas is implemented with a community-based approach through community involvement (women and men, rich and poor, etc.) and a demand responsive approach. Both approaches are carried out through a process of community empowerment to foster community initiative and active participation in deciding, planning, preparing, implementing, operating and maintaining the facilities that have been built, as well as continuing activities to improve health status in the community, including in the school environment. In 2023, Indonesia is still in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the implementation of Pamsimas in 2023 requires more intensive and comprehensive efforts in preventing and handling the impact of its spread, including in the implementation of Pamsimas activities. Pamsimas, which in its implementation involves actors at the central, provincial, district/city and village levels, with most of its activities involving many people, can have a high risk of spreading COVID-19 infection. Meanwhile, the implementation of Pamsimas in 2023, especially activities at the community level, cannot be delayed because it can contribute to preventing the spread of COVID-19, namely in the form of construction of drinking water facilities and building public awareness of the importance of clean and healthy living behavior, especially hand

washing with soap behavior. Based on data obtained from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), the percentage of households that have access to proper drinking water sources by province in 2022 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.1
Percentage of Households with Access to Adequate Drinking Water Sources by Province in 2022

No	Provinsi	Persentase	No	Provinsi	Persentase
1	Papua	65,39	19	Riau	90,07
2	Bengkulu	73,07	20	Kep. Riau	91,82
3	Kalimantan Selatan	76,18	21	Sulawesi Selatan	91,96
4	Kalimantan Tengah	77,01	22	Maluku	92,10
5	Sulawesi Barat	78,98	23	Sumatera Utara	92,13
6	Jambi	79,19	24	Banten	92,71
7	Kalimantan Barat	80,43	25	Jawa Barat	93,04
8	Kep. Bangka Belitung	80,96	26	Jawa Tengah	93,32
9	Papua Barat	81,57	27	Sulawesi Utara	94,15
10	Lampung	81,60	28	Sulawesi Tenggara	94,64
11	Sumatera Barat	85,23	29	Jawa Timur	95,05
12	Sumatera Selatan	86,35	30	Nusa Tenggara Barat	95,40
13	Sulawesi Tengah	86,74	31	Gorontalo	96,16
14	Nusa Tenggara Timur	86,76	32	DI Yogyakarta	96,50



15	Kalimantan Timur	87,14	33	DKI Jakarta	97,93
16	Maluku Utara	88,10	34	Kep. Riau	91,82
17	Aceh	89,70	35	Sulawesi Selatan	91,96
18	Kalimantan Utara	89,96	36	Maluku	92,10

Source: Data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) March 2022.

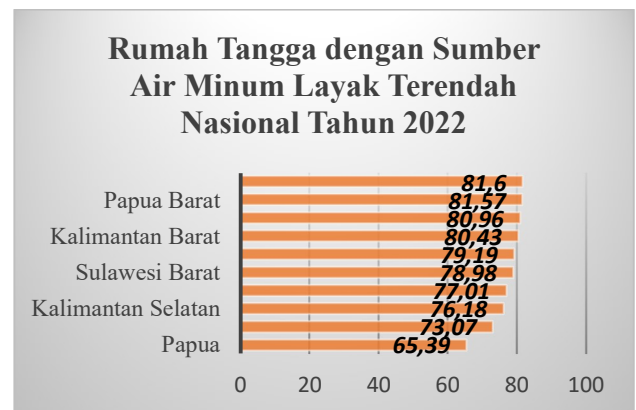
Decent drinking water is a very important need for every household in order to live a healthy life. However, it turns out that not all households in the country have access to drinking water sources. The results of the March 2022 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) show that only 65.39% of households in Papua Province have access to a source of potable water. This means that only 6-7 out of 10 households in Papua have access to drinking water sources. This figure is the lowest nationally. Although this figure increased compared to the previous year's 64.92%, it is still far below the national achievement of 91.05%.

From the table, it can be seen that Bengkulu Province is ranked second for low access to proper drinking water sources at 73.07%. Followed by South Kalimantan Province at 76.18%, and Central Kalimantan at 77.01%.

For more details on the 10 (ten) Households with the Lowest Decent Drinking Water Source at the Provincial Level can be seen in the following graph:

Figure 1.1

Households with the Lowest National Decent Drinking Water Source in 2022



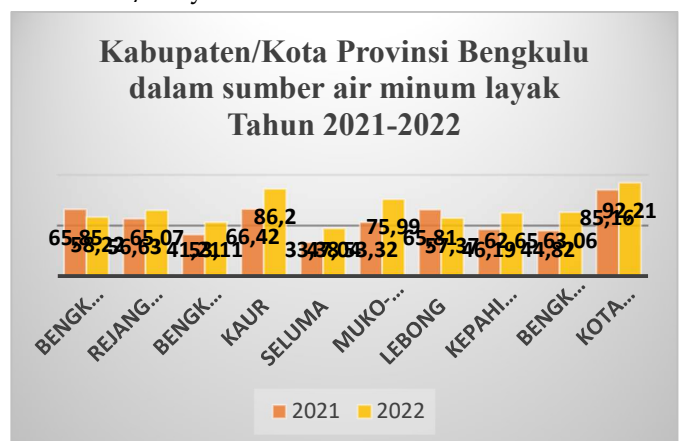
Source: Data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) March 2022.

From the graph, it can be seen that Bengkulu Province ranks second lowest in households with a decent drinking water source. Proper drinking water is protected drinking water such as tap water, public taps, public hydrants, water terminals, rainwater harvesting (PAH) or springs and protected wells. Then also from boreholes or pump wells, which are at least 10 meters away from sewage / waste storage.

One of the regencies or municipalities in Bengkulu Province that has the lowest access to safe drinking water source services can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 1.2

Percentage of Households with Access to Adequate Drinking Water Source Services by District/City in 2020-2021.



Source: Data from Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021-2022



From this figure, it can be seen that Seluma Regency's access to decent drinking water source services has increased from year to year, but even so it is still far from the national figure. Seluma Regency is ranked first in not having access to decent drinking water source services, namely in 2021 it is 33.38%, then in 2022 it is 47.04%.

The Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) is one of the programs created by the government to support the national program in achieving the target of 100% access to drinking water and sanitation. The PAMSIMAS program also promotes and facilitates proper sanitation, healthy and clean living behavior. The PAMSIMAS program is implemented by the central government directly to the village government. In Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government that meeting the needs of drinking water and sanitation has become the business of the local government. The PAMSIMAS program uses a community-based approach, involving the whole community and responding to community needs. Village communities also have the opportunity to participate directly in the management and planning and maintenance of facilities and have become the responsibility of the community (Mustofi'ah 2020:2).

Seluma Regency is one of the districts where the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program is implemented. Some of the program implementation points can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.2

List of Village Names in Seluma Regency as Recipients of the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program

No	Village	District
1	Dusun Tengah	Lubuk Sandi

2	Padang Genteng	Seluma Selatan
3	Sengkuang	Seluma Selatan
4	Tanjungan	Seluma Selatan
5	Maras Tengah	Semidang alas maras
6	Lubuk lagan	Seluma barat
7	Talang benuang	Air periukan
8	Padang pelasan	Air periukan
9	Lokasi Baru	Air Periukan
10	Lubuk Gilang	Air Periukan
11	Pagar agung	Seluma barat
12	Simpang	Seluma utara

Source: Decree on the Determination of PAMSIMAS Recipient Villages, 2019.

Lubuk Gilang Village is one of the villages in Seluma Regency where the Community-Based Clean Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) is implemented. In 2019 this program was present in Lubuk Gilang Village and was well received by the Lubuk Gilang Village Community. This can be seen from the large number of participation in this program. Of the 282 households, almost all of them are members of the program, and the rest are not members of the program because they have their own water sources (drilling wells). For more details, please see the following table:

Table 1.3

Number of PAMSIMAS Customers in Lubuk Gilang Village in 2023

No	Wilayah	Jumlah Pelanggan/ Rumah
1	Dusun 1	87
2	Dusun 2	99
3	Dusun 3	72
Total		258

Source: Processed by Researchers, Year 2023

From the table data, it can be seen that the community is very enthusiastic about participating in the Community-Based Water



Supply and Sanitation program in Lubuk Gilang Village. Water is a necessity that cannot be separated from human life.

The Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program in Lubuk Gilang Village is named Gilang Tirta. This program has 2 (Two) Drill Wells with 1 (One) water reservoir each with a capacity of 3500 liters. Based on information that researchers obtained from the Head of the Lubuk Gilang Village Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS) Management Group, that 1 (One) water source from the Drill Well is only able to meet the water needs of 85 houses.

Interview with the Head of the Lubuk Gilang Village Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS) Management Group, Mr. Amirullah.

"Actually, one borehole is only able to provide water for 85 houses, meaning that if we have 2 boreholes, it means only 170 houses, while the number of our customers exceeds that."

Meanwhile, with the current dry weather conditions that cause the amount or volume of water to decrease, the community really takes advantage of this program. This can be seen from the increasing number of cubic feet of water usage in the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS). For more details, please see the following graph:

Figure 1.3

Number of Users of the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in cubic feet (M3) in 2023



Source: Data from PAMSIMAS Lubuk Gilang, 2023

From the graph we can see that there is an increase in the number of cubic meters of PAMSIMAS water users in 2023. The increase in use is due to the fact that it is currently entering the dry season which is quite long, as a result the amount of well water volume in each community house is reduced, so the community takes advantage of this program.

However, due to the reduced volume of water in the wells of each house, and the river, the community currently relies solely on water from the Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS). As a result, many of the communities or customers do not get water. In fact, the PAMSIMAS tap is always turned on so that at any time when the water from PAMSIMAS comes on, it can immediately fill the reservoir.

Before the PAMSIMAS program, the Lubuk Gilang Village community could not enjoy clean water directly at home, but the community got clean water from wells and some people used river water for bathing and washing clothes. After the PAMSIMAS program, the community was able to enjoy clean water in their homes. However, in the implementation of this program there are still many obstacles that occur so that the community still cannot fully enjoy this PAMSIMAS program.

This raises questions about the PAMSIMAS program that has been running. Based on the above background, the researcher will conduct research on the Effectiveness of the Community-Based Clean Water and Sanitation Provision Program (PAMSIMAS) in Lubuk Gilang, Air Periukan Subdistrict, Seluma Regency. This research was conducted to find out what obstacles are



faced in implementing the program to achieve goals so that this program can be said to be effective.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods. The reason the researcher used this method is that the researcher wanted to explain in depth and analyze the effectiveness of the Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) in Lubuk Gilang Village, Air Periukan Sub-district, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province. The perspective used is the constructivist paradigm and single case study approach. The research used a purposive sampling technique which aims to determine the sample with certain criteria so that 3 informants were obtained, namely the Village Head, PAMSIMAS Manager, and the community as program beneficiaries. So qualitative research is a research method that is carried out naturally and will produce a discovery or conclusion which later the data will be presented descriptively in the form of writing about the observed individual behavior. Data collection techniques through participant observation and systematic observation, structured interviews, documentation, and literature study. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and using triangulation data validity testing, namely source and technique triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In connection with the service of the Pamsimas program to the community, the Pamsimas management is trying to provide better services considering that Pamsimas is the foundation of the community in getting clean water in carrying out the socialization of the Pamsimas program, it has been very good at providing socialization through neighborhood meetings and the community really hopes that the Pamsimas management can increase the level of service to make it more effective. In monitoring the program, the community hopes that the government and pamsimas administrators can pay attention to what is the main target of the Lubuk Gilang village pamsimas, namely the welfare of the community, seeing that so far there has been no assertiveness from the government regarding program monitoring to pamsimas administrators. As stated in the research methodology, the focus of the research is on how to determine the effectiveness of Pamsimas services and from the indicators. Based on the results of interviews with village governments and pamsimas administrators and human resource interviews, they already know the problems that occur in pamsimas services, pamsimas service delivery has not been carried out properly due to problems that occur in the pamsimas service process that affect pamsimas services and less water discharge affects the poor pamsimas service. Data collection began with interviews. In addition to interviews, the author also includes secondary data such as the organizational structure of the village history and village profile as well as the main tasks of the Pamsimas management. Those who are willing to be informants in this study are the Lubuk Gilang Village government represented by the village



secretary to the Pamsimas chairman and the technical section of the Pamsimas management as well as the community using Pamsimas services. The discussion includes indicators of the main problems, namely those related to the effectiveness of the Pamsimas service program in Lubuk Gilang Village, Air Periukan District.

a. **Determination of Program Objectives**
Seeing from the results of research conducted in the pamsimas service program, the determination of program targets is still lacking because the determination of program targets is the welfare of the community in this case about clean water supply of clean water to the community is still very lacking, which is a little bit of a factor hampering the service of the pamsimas service program because the determination of program targets is how to see the extent to which service users get the program. the determination of program targets is what is set beforehand so that the pamsimas service is still very lacking in the determination of program targets so that the increase in the determination of program targets is more concerned so that pamsimas service users get the best service for water problems considering that water is a basic need of the community so that the village government must increase the volume of clean water to the community so that in the long-term program objectives in water problems can be held properly. Pamsimas is needed by the community to further increase the level of service by making improvements to the pamsimas system so that the water supply is smooth and the target of the pamsimas service program will be said to be effective if the Lubuk Gilang village

community gets a good supply of clean water because pamsimas is the foundation of the village community's hopes in getting clean water.

b. **Program Socialization**
Socialization of the pamsimas service program how the pamsimas management community provides program socialization to the community the ability of the pamsimas management in providing program socialization so that information on the implementation of the pamsimas program provides information is the first step in implementing the service program so that the program can run in accordance with the socialization carried out by the pamsimas management pamsi management. According to Wilcox in Mardikonto (2013: 86), Providing information is the first step that is done to get maximum results and facilitate in continuing a job, because by providing information can be used and increase knowledge for people who receive the information to match what is expected by the community socialization program in carrying out the socialization program pamsimas administrators provide socialization through the head of the guard head and neighborhood meetings so that dlam do socialization program pamsimas pamsimas administrators are good enough. To improve socialization, the community hopes that there will be open information to the community about what happens in the Pamsimas service. So that more attention is paid by the Pamsimas management. Because socialization is very important because because there is no socialization there is no intended for other people and the community itself socialization activities



not only get information about what is conveyed.

c. Program Monitoring Monitoring is the process of supervising or checking whether the program is as expected and in the Pamsimas program, the monitoring process is highly expected from the village government as the supervisor of the service program in order to carry out the monitoring process of the Pamsimas program. Monitoring includes checking and comparing the results achieved with the standards that have been outlined. If the results achieved deviate from the applicable standards, corrective action needs to be taken to improve them, the village government in implementing the Pamsimas service program always coordinates with the Pamsimas management because the service. Pamsimas still needs to be re-evaluated seeing that there are still many people who still complain about the water debit that is still lacking so that monitoring of the Pamsimas service program needs to be considered by the government so that the process of monitoring service programs can be maximized. pamsimas service. And monitoring must also be carried out by the community of pamsimas service users and in monitoring the program there needs to be transparency from the government and pamsimas administrators to the community so that the management of pamsimas.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the researchers in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that Pamsimas Services in

Lubuk Gilang Village, Air Periukan Sub-district

1. The target of the program is not the right one needed, the water debit cannot meet the needs of the community so that the community in providing water services is still not effective.

2. Socialization The program has been conducted to the community by the village government in the form of socialization in the community environment. And the community has received socialization well

3. Monitoring The program has been carried out by the village government through supervision and coordination between the government and the Pamsimas management well in carrying out monitoring of the Pamsimas service program. In order to improve the problem, it is suggested that the target of the Pamsimas program should be expanded according to the needs of the community. In addition, socialization about the Pamsimas program should be carried out to the community. There needs to be supervision from the community on the management of the Pamsimas program. Similarly, in the management of pamsimas water, there needs to be transparency from pamsimas administrators to the community so that the community can see the management of pamsimas itself.

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