
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE COMMUNITY-BASED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION PROGRAM (PAMSIMAS) IN NAGARI PANGIAN, LINTAU BUO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

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This research was conducted at the Wali Nagari Pangian Office, Lintau Buo District. The purpose of this research is to determine the smoothness of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program in Nagari Pangian, Lintau Buo District, Tanah Datar Regency so that this Pamsimas program can be optimal in its distribution to the community. And to find out the objectives of implementing Community Empowerment through the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program in Nagari Pangian, Lintau Buo District, Tanah Datar Regency. The type of research used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Data obtained from the study with interview, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of the study and then in analysis with indicators. The planning process has not yet run optimally, where the determination of objectives and actors involved have not been planned and implemented well, and there have been no policies made by the village in empowering Pamsimas, the collection of resources in the management of Pamsimas in Nagari Pangian has not gone well seen from human resources which are quite inadequate, there are still people who do not participate in paying monthly fees and there is damage to the facilities and infrastructure of Pamsimas, the management of Pamsimas has not been implemented well which is under supervision. There is no written report in the management of Pamsimas and there is a lack of community participation in participating in supervising the Pamsimas program. And there are still inhibiting factors that make the program run poorly as expected.

1. INTRODUCTION / INTRODUCTION

Water is a very valuable natural resource given by God Almighty for human survival. The drinking water and sanitation sector is a public service that is closely related to poverty alleviation. Providing good drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure will have an impact on improving environmental quality and public health. In the development of community-based drinking water facilities, it is stated that in general, the goal to be achieved is the realization of community welfare through sustainable management of drinking water services and environmental sanitation (Bapenas, 2009).

The Indonesian government is committed to continuing to achieve the target of 100% access to drinking water, and by the end of 2021, it will have reached 90.8% access to adequate drinking water (Susenas, 2021). In the 2020 - 2024 RPJMN, the target for access to adequate drinking water is 100%. Apart from that, the Government is currently also faced with the target of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, namely ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water for all. Community-Based Drinking Water Provision (Pamsimas) has become one of the mainstay national programs (Government and Regional Government) to increase rural residents' access to adequate drinking water facilities with a community-based approach. The Pamsimas I program which started from 2008 to 2012 and Pamsimas II from 2013 to 2015 has succeeded in increasing the number of poor people in rural and suburban areas who can access drinking water services and increase the value and behavior of clean and healthy living by around 12,000 villages/sub-districts spread across 233 districts/cities.

Providing clean and drinking water for the community is a mandatory matter relating to basic services and is the authority of the Government, Provincial Government, and Regency/City Government as stated in Article 12 paragraph (1) letter c "Compulsory government affairs relating to basic services as intended in article 11 paragraphs (2) include public works and spatial planning (Peraturan.bpk.go.id). Meanwhile, drinking water sub-affairs are included in matters of public works and spatial planning where regional governments also have the authority to regulate matters and sub-affairs that are contained in existing laws and regulations. Drinking water and sanitation services have become a mandatory matter for local governments. To support the capacity of local governments to provide drinking water and sanitation services, the Pamsimas program plays a role in providing financial support for both physical investment in the form of facilities and infrastructure, as well as non-physical investment in the form of management, technical support, and capacity developers.

The Pamsimas program is a joint program between the government, regional government, and the community which involves various stakeholders from the provincial, district/city village/sub-district, and community levels. Pamsimas is a program that aims to improve clean and healthy living practices in the community, improve the number of people who have access to sustainable drinking water and sanitation, as well as increasing institutional community capacity in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation services and increase the effectiveness

of long-term sustainability, development of community-based drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure.

2. LITERATURE / LITERATURE REVIEW

Community empowerment

According to Eko (2004:11), Empowerment is a movement and sustainable process to awaken potential, strengthen participation, and build civilization and community independence.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning village community empowerment, it is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing community knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, and awareness. Government regulation no. 72 of 2005 concerning villages which states that community empowerment means that government administration and implementation of development in villages is shown to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community through establishing policies programs and activities that are by the essence and priority needs.

Public policy

Public policy is the government's authority to carry out its duties and functions in society and the business world. Government policy in organizing people's lives in various aspects is a policy that is oriented towards the public (society) interest. The definition of policy is the principle or way of action chosen to direct decision-making. Public.

Chaizi Nasucha (2004:37), said that public policy is the government's authority in making policies that are used in legal regulations. This policy aims to absorb social dynamics in society, which will be used as a reference for policy formulation to create harmonious social relations.

PAMSIMAS

The Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provider Program (PAMSIMAS) is one of the government's programs to create a clean and healthy living community through the provision of community-based drinking water and sanitation services. PAMSIMAS is one of the real programs and actions of the government (central and regional) with support from the World Bank, to increase the supply of drinking water, sanitation, and improve the level of public health, especially in reducing the number of diarrheal diseases and other diseases transmitted through water and the environment. PAMSIMAS is also a manifestation of the government's efforts to carry out its mandate by Law No. 17 of 2007 concerning Long Term Development which was developed in the 2015-2019 RPJM Presidential Decree.

The Pamsimas program is one of the Government's flagship programs in providing clean water and sanitation for rural and suburban communities through a community-based approach. Sanitation is something that generally refers to public health conditions related to clean water for various purposes and the processing and disposal of human waste and various wastes. Water sanitation is defined as the process of cleaning and purifying water so that it is safe for use. Clean water is one of the few things in life that never fails to meet

the living needs of humans and other living creatures on Earth.

3. METHODS

Planning

Planning is a development planning process that always involves and gives a role to the community, from the planning process to the implementation of activities. Program planning focuses on a deep understanding of the community context to be targeted by the program.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with Mr. Novarisman as chairman of the KKM regarding the planning of the Pamsimas program:

"Regarding the planning that has been made for this program, the construction of the Pamsimas tank has been completed and the pipeline has been worked on with the community by the predetermined schedule, so that the initial planning for the construction of this program has been successful." (02-04-2024)

With careful planning and involving active community participation, the Pamsimas program can achieve its goal of empowering communities to manage drinking water and sanitation effectively and sustainably.

Participation

Participation is the participation of all actors in every activity starting from planning to implementation. Community participation in empowerment through the Pamsimas program is a key aspect that influences the success and sustainability of the program.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with Mr. Oksuriono as the chairman of Pamsimas supervisors regarding participation in the form of roles in implementing the Pamsimas program:

"The community plays an active role in implementing the Pamsimas program initiated by the Nagari Government and KKM as managers and facilitators of the Pamsimas program" (04-02-2024)

Furthermore, the results of the interview with Mr. Yudi as a member of the Pamsimas management in his participation in the Pamsimas program:

"There are many people involved in participating, but the main implementers are KKM as the manager and members of the Pamsimas board and the community as program recipients." (02-04-2024)

From the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, the conclusion of indicators of participation in community empowerment through the Pamsimas program is that, with strong and sustainable community participation, the Pamsimas program can achieve its goals of increasing access to drinking water and adequate sanitation for the community and empowering them in management. Water resources in a sustainable manner.

Sustainable

Sustainable, namely collaborating with the community so that the development programs that have been built can be carried out sustainably. The sustainability of the Pamsimas program is related to the financial aspect which includes funding sources for the operation and maintenance of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure. It is important to ensure that there is a sustainable funding source to maintain program sustainability.

The following are the results of interviews conducted by

researchers with Mr. Mardi Hartoni regarding the maintenance and management of the Pamsimas program:

"To ensure the continuity of the Pamsimas Kani program, we actively involve the community in maintaining and managing clean water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, we have also formed a management group responsible for facility maintenance. We also encourage community participation in this program so that they feel ownership and responsibility." (04-04-2024)

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers from sustainable indicators, the Pamsimas Program has a strong focus on sustainability, which is the key to achieving long-term impacts in empowering communities to manage drinking water and sanitation. To maintain the sustainability of the Pamsimas program, it is important to ensure the availability of sufficient resources, whether in terms of funds, labor, or raw materials. By ensuring adequate resources, this program can continue to run and provide maximum benefits to the community.

Integration

Integration, namely the activity of aligning policies with strategies at the local, regional, and national levels. Integration in the Pamsimas program refers to efforts to harmonize and integrate various program components so that they can work synergistically and achieve more optimal results.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with Mr. Novarisman regarding integration with the strategies of the Pamsimas program:

"One strategy that can be implemented is to encourage community participation in program financing. For example, through a payment system for clean water and sanitation services that is affordable for the community. Apart from that, collaboration can be carried out with private parties or financial institutions to support the financial sustainability of the program." (17-04-2024)

The Pamsimas program involves various components, such as providing drinking water, sanitation, and community education. Integration between these components is important to ensure that programs run in a coordinated manner and support each other.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers regarding the integration indicators, it can be concluded that involvement and collaboration between various related parties, such as regional governments, non-governmental organizations, and local communities, is also part of integration in the Pamsimas program. The synergy between these parties can strengthen program implementation and ensure the sustainability of the results.

Social and economic benefits

Social and economic benefits include every activity carried out having a positive impact, both socially and economically, on society. By having access to safe drinking water, people can improve their quality of life. They no longer need to worry about the availability of safe drinking water and can focus on their daily activities better.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with Mrs. Yefnita as a member of the community regarding the benefits of the Pamsimas program:

"The Pamsimas program has had a very significant impact on the community in Nagari Pangian. Before this

program, access to clean water was very limited, and proper sanitation was not yet met. However, with this program, now almost all households in our Nagari have access to adequate clean water and adequate sanitation." (17-04-2024)

The Pamsimas program can also have a positive impact on local economic development by improving public health, increasing accessibility to water resources, and improving the quality of infrastructure in rural areas.

From the results of the interviews above conducted by researchers with indicators of social and economic benefits, it can be concluded that with access to safe drinking water from the Pamsimas program, people no longer need to pay additional costs to buy bottled water or undergo treatment for diseases caused by unsuitable drinking water.

CONCLUSION / CONCLUSION

From the results of research regarding community empowerment through the community-based drinking water and sanitation program (PAMSIMAS) in Nagari Pangian, Lintau Buo District, it can be concluded that:

1. Community empowerment through the PAMSIMAS program can be seen with the Pamsimas Team and the Nagari government and the Nagari community having made efforts to carry out empowerment starting from building construction and sanitation to other communities, building drinking water tanks and sanitation in public places, the benefits of this have been felt by the community to consume clean Pamsimas water

2. Empowerment of clean water sanitation in public places, but community empowerment has not been achieved through this program due to the lack of community desire to carry out care and maintenance of Pamsimas infrastructure, namely leaking and damaged sanitation pipes.

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