

The Role of The Technical Implementation Officer In The Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) In The Village of Suka Maju, Penarik Subdistrict, Mukomuko Regency

Reza Pryandy^{1*}, Insannul Kamil²

^{1*,2} Andalas University Padang

Abstract

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The Pamsimas Development, which is one of the government programs aimed at improving access to drinking water and sanitation, is funded by the state budget (APBN) allocated to specific regions. Implemented since 2008, Pamsimas has had a positive impact on communities spread across villages and urban areas, particularly in meeting the needs for drinking water, sanitation, and promoting changes in health behavior. Currently, Pamsimas is a flagship program for the development of drinking water and sanitation supply systems in rural and urban areas, with the goal of increasing the number of residents who can access drinking water and sanitation services, enhancing the adoption of clean and healthy living values, and achieving 100% access to drinking water and sanitation by 2024. Pamsimas is considered a strategic step in improving community access to drinking water and sanitation, with a community-based approach to empowerment and sustainability being the key to its success. The role of the Technical Implementation Unit Head (PPTK) is crucial in maintaining the quality and success of the PAMSIMAS program. Close collaboration with relevant parties, local governments, and the community is essential to achieving program goals effectively. In the implementation of PAMSIMAS development, there are often discrepancies between the proposed plans and the actual implementation, requiring the role of the Technical Implementation Unit Head (PPTK) in rationalizing planning outcomes for the implementation of PAMSIMAS development. Additionally, PPTK plays a role in resolving and finding solutions to conflicts within the community during the implementation of self-management PAMSIMAS.

Keywords: PPTK, PAMSIMAS, DAK Swakelola

(*) Corresponding Author: rezapryandy@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, development in various fields is actively being pursued by the Indonesian nation. Development is an effort to create prosperity and well-being for the people. Therefore, the results of development must be enjoyed by the entire society as an enhancement of physical and mental well-being in a fair and equitable manner. In line with the rapid pace of physical development, companies are emerging to work as implementers, planners, and supervisors, both for building construction, roads, and irrigation. This is motivated by the hope of obtaining employment and significant profits.

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allocated to specific regions. Pamsimas, implemented since 2008, has had a positive impact on communities in villages and urban areas, especially in meeting the needs of drinking water, sanitation, and promoting changes in health behavior. Currently, Pamsimas is one of the flagship programs for developing water supply and sanitation systems in rural and urban areas, aiming to increase the number of citizens accessing drinking water and sanitation services, and to promote the adoption of clean and healthy living values and behaviors to achieve the target of 100% access to drinking water and sanitation by 2024.

The Pamsimas Program in 2022 is a continuation of the 2021 Pamsimas Program, serving as the implementation instrument for two national agendas: (1) Clean Water for the People and (2) Total Community-Based Sanitation. This program aims to increase the number of underserved citizens, including low-income communities in rural and peri-urban areas, who can access water and sanitation services. It also seeks to enhance the adoption of clean and healthy living values and behaviors to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (in the water and sanitation sector) through the development and expansion of community-based development approaches.

The Pamsimas Program is carried out to support sustainable settlement development. As an activity using a community-based approach, Pamsimas places the community as the main actor and simultaneously as the responsible party for the implementation of activities. The implementation of Pamsimas is supported by management units at the central and regional levels, as well as at the village/community level, along with consultants and facilitators.

The Pamsimas Program is proposed 1-2 years before implementation, causing the budget allocated to become irrelevant due to the increase in material and wage prices. Therefore, it is necessary to address the budgetary deficiencies during implementation to ensure that the plan proposed is achieved.

RESEARCH METHOD

The types and methods employed in this research are Qualitative Descriptive, specifically using the method or approach of a case study. This research focuses intensively on a particular object studied as a case. In this study, the author utilizes Qualitative data analysis techniques, involving an analysis based on the acquired data, subsequently developing specific patterns of relationships or forming hypotheses. The instruments used in this research include observation, interviews, literature studies, and documentation. Data collection refers to the methods used by researchers to gather data. "Data collection can be done in various ways such as experiments, surveys, or field observations" (Morissan, 2012, p. 26).

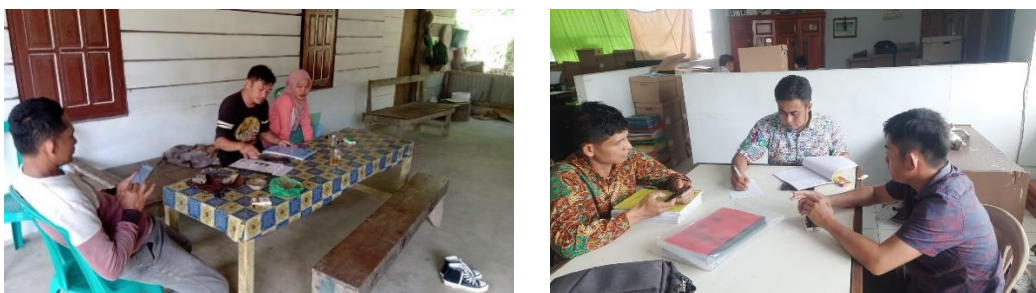
The data used in this research consists of two types: Primary data, obtained directly from the primary source through field studies, and secondary data, which refers to information obtained from literature studies such as books, papers, journals, and previous related research, also known as processed data.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stages of Planning for the Implementation of PAMSIMAS

The planning stage of the development of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) involves a series of strategic steps to ensure the success and sustainability of the program. The following are the main stages in the planning of PAMSIMAS development:

(1) Target Area Identification: Determine the area or region that is the focus of the PAMSIMAS program. Identify this area based on the level of need, accessibility, and the potential positive impact on community well-being.(2) Mapping and Needs Analysis: Conduct mapping and analysis of drinking water and sanitation needs in the target area. Identify points of water sources, accessibility levels, sanitation needs, and health issues related to water.



Picture 1. Planning and Evaluation Stage of Planning

(3) Community Consultation: Involve the local community in the planning process. Organize meetings, discussion forums, or participatory workshops to listen to the aspirations, needs, and expectations of the community regarding drinking water and sanitation. (4) Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Conduct a risk and vulnerability assessment of water and sanitation provision. Identify factors that may hinder or enhance the success of the program. (5) Development of a Strategic Plan: Develop a strategic plan that includes goals, objectives, and strategies to achieve the desired outcomes. This plan should consider program sustainability, community participation, and technical aspects. (6) Project Design: Create a project design that includes water and sanitation infrastructure, such as well construction, pipe installation, sanitation facility construction, and others. Ensure that the design complies with technical standards and community needs. (7) Budget Planning: Determine the budget required for program implementation. (8) Development of Management Framework: Establish a program management framework, including organizational structure, governance, and the roles of each relevant party. (9) Selection of Technology and Construction Methods: Choose technology and construction methods that are suitable for local conditions and community needs. (10) Preparation of Project Plan Documents: Prepare project plan documents covering all aspects of planning, design, budget, and management framework. (11) Proposal Submission and Approval: Submit project proposals to relevant parties, including local government, financing institutions, and development partners. (12) Resource Procurement: Procure the necessary resources for project implementation, including the acquisition of materials, equipment, and labor. (13) Implementation of Community Awareness Campaign: Organize a community awareness campaign to enhance understanding and participation of the community in the program. This planning stage is a crucial

foundation for the smooth implementation of the PAMSIMAS program. It is important to involve all relevant stakeholders, including local government, the community, and development partners in the planning process to ensure the success and sustainability of the program.

Implementation Stages of PAMSIMAS Development

The implementation stages of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) involve a series of concrete steps to execute the formulated plan. The following are the stages of PAMSIMAS development, including: Procurement and Mobilization of Resources, Infrastructure Development, Community Assistance and Engagement, Quality Supervision and Control, Time Management, Cost Management, Community Empowerment, Technical Assistance, Reporting and Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation, Community Awareness Activities, Risk Management, Partnership Strengthening, Sustainability Plan Development, Community Capacity Building. The implementation phase of PAMSIMAS requires effective coordination, rigorous supervision, and active participation from all relevant parties to ensure the success of the program and deliver positive impacts on community well-being.

The Irrelevant Factors Between Planning and Implementation in PAMSIMAS Development

There are several factors that can cause irrelevance between planning and realization in the development of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS). These factors involve technical, managerial, and social aspects. The following are some of these factors:

1. Changes in local conditions that may vary, such as climate, geology, or demographics, can impact the sustainability and effectiveness of the initial plan. These changes may not be predicted during planning and may necessitate adjustments to project strategies and designs.
2. Lack of community involvement in the planning stage can lead to a gap between the plan and implementation. If the community lacks sufficient understanding or does not feel ownership of the project, implementation can become challenging.
3. Changes in Community Needs: Evolving community needs over time can be a factor of irrelevance. For instance, unforeseen population growth or changes in water usage patterns can result in a mismatch between planned infrastructure and the actual needs of the community.
4. Technological Incompatibility: Choosing technology that is unsuitable for local conditions or beyond the capabilities of the community can lead to irrelevance. Overly advanced or difficult-to-operate technologies for the local population can hinder project success.
5. Financial Constraints, such as changes in budget or the availability of funds not aligning with initial estimates, can lead to adjustments or cutbacks in the project scope. This can impact the quality and completeness of implementation.
6. Political or Social Instability at the local or national level can influence project implementation. Conflicts or government policy changes can cause irrelevance between the plan and implementation.

7. **Managerial Issues:** Errors or challenges in project management, including a lack of managerial skills or experience, can lead to irrelevance. The selection of incompetent contractors or coordination issues can affect project progress.
8. **Human Resource Limitations:** Inadequate human resources or difficulties in recruiting skilled labor can be obstacles. This can slow down or impede project implementation progress.
9. **Government Policy Changes** related to drinking water and sanitation can affect the project. Incompatibility between the initial plan and new policies may require adjustments to project strategies.
10. **Crises or Natural Disasters:** Unforeseen events such as natural disasters or crises can significantly affect project implementation. The initial plan may not have considered these risks.
11. **Non-compliance with Standards and Regulations:** Changes in technical standards or government regulations that were not anticipated during planning can result in a mismatch between the plan and project implementation.
12. **Inability to accurately measure social impacts** during planning can lead to less effective project sustainability.

To address the irrelevance between planning and implementation in PAMSIMAS development, regular evaluation, careful monitoring, and active involvement of all stakeholders are necessary. Flexibility in adapting to changes in conditions and needs is key to ensuring the success and sustainability of the program.

Steps to Overcome Challenges in the Implementation of PAMSIMAS Development

Overcoming challenges in the implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program (PAMSIMAS) requires a comprehensive and responsive approach to address every emerging challenge. The following are the steps that can be taken to overcome challenges in the implementation of PAMSIMAS development:

1. Conduct a thorough evaluation of the project implementation to identify emerging challenges. Communicate these challenges openly to all relevant parties.
2. Involve the community in the process of problem identification and resolution.
3. Carry out regular monitoring and evaluation during project implementation.
4. Collaborate closely with stakeholders, including local governments, non-governmental organizations, and development partners, to help overcome challenges. Joint discussions to find collective solutions are key.
5. **Project Plan Refinement:** If challenges arise, update or refine the project plan. Review the initial plan and adjust it based on changes in conditions, needs, or encountered obstacles.
6. **Active Risk Management:** Actively manage risks by creating a list of potential risks, assessing their impact and likelihood, and designing mitigation strategies. This aids in preparing for potential challenges in the future.
7. Engage technical experts or consultants with experience in similar projects.
8. Provide training to local workers to enhance their skills and knowledge related to the management and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure.
9. **Adjust Budget and Resources.**

10. Act Quickly in Response to Environmental Changes: If there are significant environmental changes, such as climate change or geological conditions, adapt to these changes promptly. Identify appropriate solutions and implement adjustments to the project's design or strategy.
11. Open Communication with the Community: Maintain open communication with the local community. Convey information about project progress, challenges faced, and steps taken to address them.
12. Consider involving a third party or an independent audit team to objectively evaluate project implementation.
13. Utilize monitoring technology to track project progress in real-time.
14. Learn from past project implementation experiences. Identify factors causing challenges and apply those learnings to future projects.
15. Implement a continuous improvement cycle by identifying challenges, formulating solutions, and implementing improvements. This process should be an integral part of project management.

Overcoming challenges in the implementation of PAMSIMAS development requires a combination of technical, managerial, and participatory approaches. With the active involvement of all stakeholders and a responsive attitude towards change, the PAMSIMAS project has a better chance of achieving its desired goals.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the above issues, it can be concluded that the role of the PPTK in the development of PAMSIMAS is as follows:

1. The PPTK must actively monitor the planning stage of the PAMSIMAS development.
2. The PPTK participates in evaluating the results of the planning of the PAMSIMAS development.
3. The PPTK actively accompanies in addressing issues during the implementation of the PAMSIMAS development.
4. The PPTK also determines policies regarding on-site issues during the implementation of the PAMSIMAS development.

Based on the above conclusions, the author suggests that the realization of the PAMSIMAS development should be planned more carefully to minimize obstacles during the implementation of the PAMSIMAS development.

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