

# The Implementation of National Community Program-Based Water Supply and Sanitation

Indra Nainggolan<sup>1</sup>, Badaruddin Badaruddin<sup>2</sup>, Tengku Irmayani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>Postgraduate Program of Development Studies Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Indra Nainggolan

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to discover the implementation of the National Community Program-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Pamsimas) in Siempat Rube District, Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province. The focus of this research is to determine the extent of the success from its program implementation. This research was conducted during 2020 to 2021. This research used a qualitative method through the data used are primary data and secondary data. The instrument that used in this research based on George C. Edward III Implementation Model. The Informants that used in this research are the informants who directly involved in the implementation of the Pamsimas Program in Siempat Rube District, Pakpak Bharat Regency. The results from this research shows that the implementation in general has been conducted quite well. However, in terms of community participation in this program realization, there are still a few obstacles namely the lack of participation from the entire community in the planning of Pamsimas program, a lack of interest in the level of management Village such as KKM, SATLAK and BP-SPAM, so those obstacles that have been determined by the program, which is participation or obligations in the form of In Cash (Money) and In Kind of (Materials and Services).

**Keywords:** Implementation of Policy, Pamsimas, Drinking Water.

## INTRODUCTION

Water is essential for human health, but the ever-increasing human population requires more water, food, energy, and raw

materials, thereby increasing competition. This condition creates water scarce and if we drink water that is not pure, even though it contains minerals that humans need, this will make our body like a natural filter. Therefore, the provision of clean water to the community has a very important role in improving public health, especially water-related diseases.

Until now, the provision of clean water for the community still faced with several complex problems and those are not been fully resolved. One of the problems we face today is the low level of water services to the community, it will have an effect to human health. In Indonesia itself, there are two main problems that cause water quality, namely the lack of public awareness in Indonesia about the environment and the budget allocation in the regions used to improve clean water and sanitation services is still very minimal (UN Department of Economic and Social, 2018). Furthermore, the World Bank and United Nations reports state that currently 40% of the world's population is experiencing water scarcity, so it will have an impact on 700 million people who will suffer from severe water scarcity in 2030 (UN Department of Economic and Social, 2018).

Research who carried out by the World Resources Institute in 2019 stated that 400 regions of the world live in conditions of extreme water shortages, so it has feared that millions of people will be forced to flee and become a contributing factor to conflict and political instability (Uchoa, 2019).

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as many as 33.4 million people in Indonesia has experienced a lack of clean water and 99.7 million people lacked access to good sanitation facilities in 2018. BPS data were also mentioned the achievement of access to adequate clean water when This figure in Indonesia reached 72.55% (Rossa & Nodia, 2018).

The BPS data shows that there is a huge shortage of clean water in Indonesia, namely 33.4 million people and as many as 99.7 million people lack access to good sanitation facilities. This means that the scarcity of clean water is indirectly threatening a quarter to half of Indonesia's population at risk of lack of clean water and access to sanitation facilities. This, certainly, is a very surprising fact and will become a ticking time bomb that will threaten the Indonesian state at any time which will penetrate various aspects of life including health, economy and other aspects, thus requiring Indonesia to be serious in terms of clean water programs to be launched and it has impact to overcome the current problem of clean water shortages and overcome future problems, of course this is not an easy matter and requires cooperation from these various fields.

Community Program-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Pamsimas) has become one of the national flagship programs (Government and Local Government) to increase rural population access to obtain proper drinking water and sanitation facilities with community-based method. The Pamsimas I program which started in 2008 to 2012 and Pamsimas II which started from 2013 to 2015 has succeeded in increasing the number of poor people in rural and suburban who can access drinking water and sanitation services, as well as increasing the value and behavior of clean and healthy living around 12,000 villages spread over 233 regencies/cities, including Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province.

In this research, the author will look at the process of implementing of the Pamsimas

Program in Siempat Rube District, Pakpak Bharat Regency, because in that area there are villages that have good drinking water facilities and organized independently and vice versa. The author will explore on how the planning process, implementation and its obstacles that occur so the process Implementation of Pamsimas Program that has taken place there will be answered, as a decision-making process by people who consequently carry out these decisions (Hikmat, 2010). The author will also look in depth at the similarities and differences in the community in carrying out the Pamsimas program in each Siempat Rube level I Village and Siempat Rube level II Village which became the focus of this research.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Public Policy**

Centrally, policy is a technical, rational, and action-oriented instrument to solve problems. According to Eulau & Prewith, policy is a permanent decision characterized by consistency and repetition of the behavior of those who comply with the decisions (Susanto & Kramadibrata, 2020). Policies are deliberately formulated and designed to create certain behavior of the targeted people (target groups) patterned according to the sound and formulation of the policy. In creating policy, it should be based on good policy analysis, so that it can produce good policies as well. According to Winarno (2007) there are three main things that need to be considered in policy analysis, namely 1) the main focus; 2) the causes and consequences of public policy; and 3) policy analysis for theory development.

### **Policy Implementation**

According to Grindle, the implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be investigated at a certain program level (Alfia, 2016). Grindle added that the implementation process will only start when the goals and objectives have been set, the activity program has been structured and the

funds are ready and have been distributed to achieve the targets (Entjaurau et al., 2021). The implementation of policy is an activity that is seen after the issuance of a valid direction from a policy which includes efforts to manage inputs to produce outputs or outcomes for the community. The policy implementation stages can be characterized and distinguished from the policy-making stage. The focus of this policy implementation model in this research is the public/Community policy implementation model who proposed by George C. Edward III. The reasons why the author used George C. Edward III's theory are 1) The proposed public policy implementation model is more suitable to be used in order to measure the Community Implementation Program-Based Water Supply and Sanitation (Pamsimas) in Pakpak Bharat Regency due to it might contains very important components and complete, so that it will make it easy to understand and apply in the implementation of PAMSIMAS; 2) Edward introduces an implementation problem method by asking which factors are support and which factors are hinder the success of its policy implementation, therefore the implementers can apply it to their policies.

### **George C. Edward III Implementation Model**

Edward sees this policy implementation as a dynamic process, whereas there are many factors that interact and affect the policy implementation (Widodo, 2021). Edward argues that there are 4 (four) factors which play an important role in achieving successful implementation, such as communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure (Widodo, 2021). Policy communication involves the process of delivering policy information from policy makers to policy implementers. Communication in policy implementation are includes information transformation, information clarity and information consistency. Resources relate to all sources that can be used to support the successful implementation of policies, such as human

resources, budget, facilities, information and authority. Disposition is a behavioral tendency or characteristic of policy implementers who play an important role in realizing policy implementation in accordance with the goals or purposes. The Important characteristics that should be possessed by policy implementers are honesty and high commitment. Organizational structure has a significant impact on policy implementation. This organizational structure aspects are covers two things, such as the mechanism and the structure of the bureaucracy itself. The first aspect is the mechanism, in policy implementation usually standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been made, while the second aspect is the bureaucratic structure related to the flexibility of bureaucratic procedures that can be understood and applied by implementers (Edward in Widodo, 2021).

### **Community Program-Based Water Supply and Sanitation (Pamsimas)**

The Community Program-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Pamsimas) is one of the government's (central and regional) solution and action programs with support of the World Bank, in order to increase the supply of drinking water, sanitation, and improve public health status, especially in reducing diarrheal disease and other water-borne disease and community-based environmental (General Guidelines for the Pamsimas Program of 2016). The aim of PAMSIMAS Program is to create a society with clean and healthy lifestyle through increasing the access on the rural and suburban especially the rural and suburban areas who have a high prevalence of water-related diseases and did not have access to drinking water and sanitation services, in an effort to provide drinking water and sanitation services and build clean and healthy living cultures.

Pamsimas is a platform for the development of drinking water and rural sanitation which implemented a community-based method. The Pamsimas program are ppl includes five

program components related to 1) Community empowerment and regional and village institutional development; 2) Improvement of hygienic behavior and sanitation services; 3) provide drinking water and public sanitation facilities; 4) Incentive Grants; and 5) Technical support and program implementation management. Accelerating of this achievement requires joint efforts from the central government to village governments and communities, including donors and the private sector (CSR), so that Pamsimas becomes a drinking water and sanitation program that can be used by various stakeholders to become a joint program in the context of achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas.

### **Previous Research**

The research conducted by Yuliawati (2012) found that proper and consistent program targeting was carried out in accordance with the provisions, transparent and accountable management by village implementers and proper and routine supervision was carried out to prevent deviations from program implementation in the field. Research conducted by Yuwanto & Astuti (2013) found that the details of the Pamsimas program in Grobogan Village could not be understood by the community so that Pamsimas did not function properly and it had an impact on drinking water facilities that were not used and not cared for by the community. Finally, research conducted by Maharani (2014) found that inter-organizational communication and implementation activities run properly, the measures and goals are also understood by the individuals who are responsible for policy achievements. However, the implementation of this program in the district has not been maximized due to a lack of professionalism and no strict sanctions, limited human resources for Pamsimas organizers and lack of community participation in the journey of the Pamsimas program in Lebak Regency.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used is qualitative research by conducting direct observations on the field were includes investigated the drinking water infrastructure which has been built, observing healthy lifestyles that have been trained in the community, observing the management of the drinking water infrastructure maintenance agency (BP SPAM) which has been established in Siempat Rube I Village and Siempat Rube II Village. In this research, the authors has been interviewed relevant informants which involved in the implementation of the Pamsimas program in Siempat Rube District. Informants in this research are consisted of the community, community self-help groups, village government, DC Pamsimas, Pamsimas facilitators, District unit officers, and District Pekem. The instrument used in this research based on George C. Edward III Implementation Model. This research also used interactive model data analysis technique who proposed by Miles & Huberman (2009), which starts from the data collection stage, continues with data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions as the final stage.

### **RESULT & DISCUSSION**

#### **Pamsimas Program Planning Process at Siempat Rube District**

According to the results from the exposure of informants and also from the analysis results, the authors can conclude that the communication process based on George C. Edward III Implementation Model in the Pamsimas program which includes information transformation, clarity of information from the Pakpak Bharat Regency Level has been conveyed clearly to prospective Village recipients of the Pamsimas program. This proven by statement of interest from the village government to obtain program assistance, support from the sub-district government for assistance in submitting proposals or interest from the village government and their community to obtain assistance for drinking water and sanitation programs, as

well as the need for assistance and guidance for village and sub-district governments as well as the community. For further processes, such as the preparation of proposals and socialization at the village or sub-district level.

At the village socialization stage in Siempat Rube II Village, the people who attended were agreed to accept the Pamsimas program and willing to fulfill the community's obligation to contribute 20% from the total value of RKM which was divided into 2 types, such as Cash Funds (in cash) 4% and Inkind (Materials and Energy) 16%. However, the obstacle happens during the Village Socialization which there are not many residents attended, so this right became an obstacle and challenge for the KKM management and Pamsimas facilitators to conduct socialization and explanations so that all communities were willing to contribute. On the other hand, the socialization stage of the Pamsimas program in Siempat Rube level I Village was very few people attended, so that many people did not know about the Pamsimas program, did not know their obligations, but the program continued by accepting the program requirements which only a few residents attended.

### **The Implementing process of the Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

After the socialization process relates to Pamsimas Program was conducted, then a discussion was held to form WSES Cadres in Siempat Rube level I Village and Siempat Rube level II Village. The selected cadres are cadres who have the capacity to manage the community in the areas of drinking water, sanitation and health. AMPL cadres are present in every hamlet, especially the hamlets which are prioritized to receive assistance for drinking water and sanitation programs. Then, Pamsimas through the facilitator provided assistance for capacity building activities for AMPL Cadres. The selected AMPL cadres are those recommended by the Proposal Drafting

Team and the Village Head. This cadre conveys the results of the training to the Village Proposal Preparation Team. According to the analysis results, the HR selection stage for the Pamsimas program in Siempat Rube level II Village was chosen by the management from the community through deliberation and then training was carried out for the administrators by the Pamsimas facilitator. Meanwhile, the HR selection stage for the Pamsimas program in Siempat Rube level I Village was also chosen by the management from the community through deliberation. However, because there were only a few people who attended, it caused there were not many candidates for the board of directors who were chosen, so it was agreed that the administrators were chosen from the people who were present, then its training was conducted by the Pamsimas facilitator.

### **The Budget in Implementation of Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

In the implementation of policy, the budget closely relates to the adequacy of capital or investment in a program or policy to ensure the implementation of the policy, because without this adequate budget support, the policy will not work effectively in achieving the goals and its objectives. The results from the author's analysis were concludes that the budgeting stage at Siempat Rube level II Village which has sourced from the APBN as much as 70% runs according to the provisions, contribution from the APBD as much as 10% also runs according to the provisions, as well as the Community Contribution of 20% consisting of 4% In Cash (Cash) and 16% are materials and services/manpower that have been collected and implemented well. Meanwhile, the budgeting stage at Siempat Rube level I Village which sourced from the APBN as much as 70% goes according to the provisions, as well as the contribution from the APBD as much as 10% runs according to the provisions and the Community Contribution is 20% consisting of 4% In

Cash (Cash) and 16% Materials and services/labor which are not collected as expected, because only a few people contribute, therefore the costs must be covered by the KKM Management and the Village Government.

### **The Facilities in the Implementation of the Pamsimas Program at the Siempat Rube District**

Facilities or infrastructure is one of the factors that affect the implementation of policies. Procurement of proper facilities, such as buildings, land and office equipment will support the achievement of implementation from a program or policy. The results of the author's analysis at Siempat Rube level II Village shows 1) The facilities for the secretariat/office of the KKM management using the KKM board's house; 2) Village office facilities can be used for the purposes of Pamsimas program; 3) The land as the location of the water tower and reservoir which is donated by the community; and 4) Land as a channel/pipeline network is voluntarily given/allowed by the community. Meanwhile, the results from the author's analysis at Siempat Rube level I Village shows: 1) The facilities for the secretariat building/office of the KKM management using the KKM administrator's house; 2) Village office facilities can be used for the purposes of Pamsimas program; 3) The land as the location for the water tower and reservoir was granted by the community but it took a long to lobbying process because the community asked for compensation; and 4) Land as a channel/pipeline network is voluntarily given/allowed by the community but it takes a long for its lobbying process because the community asks for compensation.

### **Information and Authority in the Implementation of Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

Information is also an important factor in policy implementation, especially anything which relevant and sufficient information to

on how to implement a policy. Meanwhile, authority plays an important role, especially to ensure and guarantee that the policies realization as its intended. In policy implementation, information has two forms, namely related to how to implement, and compliance data from implementers to government rules and regulations that have been set (Edward II in Agustino, 2006). In general, authority should be formal so that the orders could be carried out effectively (Edward II in Agustino, 2006). Authority is the supremacy or legitimacy for implementers in carrying out politically determined policies. When the authority did not exist, then the power of the implementers in the eyes of the public is not legitimized, so it can thwart the implementation of public policies. But in other hand, when formal authority is available, there is often an error in seeing the effectiveness of the authority. On the one hand, the effectiveness of authority is required in policy implementation; but on the other hand, effectiveness will diminish when authority is abused by the implementers for their own or group interests.

The results from the author's analysis in Siempat level I and Siempat level II villages indicates that the information about the program that submitted is based on the applicable provisions in accordance with the general guidelines of Pamsimas and applicable regulations through district socialization and village outreach. Information regarding the course of the program were also presented through the KKM office in the village through the information board media. Information about the stages of Pamsimas program can also be accessed through the website [pamsimas.pu.go.id](http://pamsimas.pu.go.id). The authority of the program actors in the process of implementing the PAMSIMAS program is clearly regulated in accordance with applicable provisions which contained in PAMSIMAS general instructions.

### **Disposition of Implementers in the Implementation of the Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

Behavior tendencies or characteristics of policy implementers play an important role in realizing policy implementation in accordance with the goals or objectives. Edward II in Winarno (2007) defines that tendencies or dispositions are one of the factors that have important consequences for effective policy implementation. If the implementers have a positive tendency or attitude or support for the implementation of the policy, there is a high probability that these implementations of the policy will be carried out in accordance with the initial decision. On the other hand, if the implementers have a negative attitude or refuse to implement the policy because of a conflict of interest, then the implementation of the policy will be face serious obstacles.

The results from the author's analysis at Siempat level II Village shows that the Pamsimas program administrators from the district level to the core administrators in the village, namely KKM, SATLAK, BP-SPAM at Siempat Rube level II Village carry out their duties, authorities, functions, and responsibilities in accordance with established regulations. Therefore the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level II Village is running well. Meanwhile, the results of the author's analysis at Siempat level I Village show that the Pamsimas program administrators at Siempat Rube level I Village conducted their own duties and functions in accordance with the provisions, but these administrators have difficulty in collecting community contributions both in cash or in kind, thus becoming an obstacle to achievement of the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level I.

### **Bureaucratic Structure in the Implementation of Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

Organizational structure has a significant impact on policy implementation. The structure of the bureaucracy includes aspects of the mechanism and aspects of the

structure of the bureaucracy itself. Talking about the bureaucratic structure is an organizational structure, chart, division of labor and hierarchy contained in an institution that is important to carry out tasks to be more organized. SOP is a guideline for every implementer in acting so that the implementation of the policy did not deviate from the goals and objectives of the policy. Meanwhile, a bureaucratic structure that is too long and fragmented will tend to weaken supervision and cause complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures which in turn will cause organizational activities to become inflexible.

Based on the interviews results, the authors can conclude that the bureaucratic structure related to the organizational structure, chart, division of labor and hierarchy in the PAMSIMAS program is still clear, all Pamsimas program implementers from the Central and Regional levels have different divisions of labor that complement each other and filling each other. The author sees that the Pamsimas program will not run well if the program actors did not carry out their respective functions according to what is stated in the rules that apply on the Pamsimas program.

### **Disbursement of Aid and Implementation of Pamsimas Drinking Water Facility Development Activities at Siempat Rube District**

From the informants' exposure, the authors found that the implementation of the disbursement of funds and the construction of the Pamsims drinking water facility at Siempat Rube level II Village had been going well, in accordance with applicable regulations. The disbursement of phase I, phase II and phase III funds is carried out based on the provisions and progress of the work required in the Pamsimas Program, the disbursement of funds at each stage is required to meet the required filing requirements to be disbursed from the Bank and spent on the construction of Pamsimas drinking water facilities at Siempat Rube level II Village, then the construction of

phase II must also make a Report on the use of Funds (LPD) Phase I, which is a minimum of 90% of the disbursement of phase I funds and the physical development process of drinking water facilities contained in the minutes of progress of the implementation of activities (BAKPK) the progress must be at least 30 % can only disburse at the Phase II fund disbursement process, as well as for the phase III disbursement of funds, the KKM who is accompanied by a Facilitator / Companion must be complete the administrative requirements as stated by the informant above and the progress of work in the field, namely making a Phase II Fund Usage Report (LPD), which is a minimum of 90% of the disbursement of Phase II fund and the physical development process of drinking water facilities which are contained in the progress report on the implementation of activities (BAKPK) the progress must be at least 30% before being able to disburse the Phase III fund disbursement process. From these findings, the researcher assessed that all stages of disbursement of funds and the implementation of Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level II Village were in accordance with the provisions of the Pamsimas program and General Guidelines for Pamsimas Program.

From the informants' exposure, the authors found that the implementation of the disbursement of funds and the construction of the Pamsimas drinking water facility in Siempat Rube I Village had been going well, in accordance with applicable regulations. The disbursement of fund phase I, phase II and phase III was carried out based on the provisions and progress of the work required in the Pamsimas Program, the disbursement of funds at each stage is required to meet the required filing requirements to be disbursed from the Bank and spent on the construction of Pamsimas drinking water facilities at Siempat Rube Village level II, then the construction of phase II must also make a Report on the use of Funds (LPD) Phase I, which is a minimum of 90% of the disbursement of

funds phase I and the physical development process of drinking water facilities contained in the minutes of progress of the implementation of activities (BAKPK) the progress must be at least 30 % can only disburse fund at the Phase II fund disbursement process, as well as for the phase III funds disbursement, the KKM who is accompanied by a Facilitator / Companion must be complete the administrative requirements as stated by the informant above and the progress of work on the field, namely making a Phase II Fund Usage Report (LPD), namely a minimum of 90% of the disbursement of funds Phase II and physical development process of drinking water facilities which are contained in the progress report on the implementation of activities (BAKPK) the progress must be at least 30% before being able to disburse the Phase III fund disbursement process. From these findings, the researcher assessed that all stages of the disbursement of funds for the implementation of the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level II Village were in accordance with the provisions of pamsimas program and its General Guidelines. However, there are a problem with the provision of in-cash (funds) and in-kind (materials and labor) funds which are the responsibility of the community according to the program provisions, in which to cover the community's contribution, the KKM management and the village government must cover the contribution that should be from all the people of Siempat Rube level I Village so that this causes the program not to run properly according to the provisions of the Pamsimas program in terms of the budget contribution that has been determined.

### **Challenges Faced by Pamsimas Program at Siempat Rube District**

The challenges in implementing the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level II Village which were found by researchers were basically went well and according to the specified schedule, while the obstacles faced were regarding the participation of the



people at Siempat Rube level II Village who still did not all participate from the beginning of the socialization program to its completion. So that the selected actors or administrators work and sacrifice both time and energy to be able to success the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level II Village. In this Pamsimas program, there are community contributions, which as a condition of the Pamsimas program basically also run well, it's just that there are a few people who don't contribute but this is still in the reasonable category, the Pamsimas program requires community participation of 20% from the total value RKM (Community Work Plan) which consists of 4% In Cash or cash funds and 16% In Kind or in the form of materials and services. In the current sustainability process, the drinking water facilities of the Pamsimas program in Siempat Rube level II village are running well, managed by BP-SPAM (Drinking Water Infrastructure Management Agency) which is appointed as the manager, the people of Siempat Rube level II Village are also charged monthly payment contribution as stipulated has been mutually agreed, the purpose of this contribution is for maintaining the existing of drinking water facilities, for example repairing damage to pipes and other technical handling. Maintenance was also assisted by the village government of Siempat Rube II, so with this collaboration the Pamsimas program drinking water facilities in the village are still running well until now.

There is also challenge that found by researchers in the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level I Village which is in the socialization of Pamsimas at the level I village of Siempat Rube, which was only attended by a small number of people, while according to the village government, the whole village had invited residents to attend the socialization of Pamsimas program. This minimal participation causes difficulties in implementing the Pamsimas program, because this process requires all communities should be contribute to this

program, either in cash or in kind or 20% of labor and materials, this causing trouble to the elected management to work harder in order to socialize the program. So that the entire community can contribute according to the PAMSIMAS program. This challenge even makes it harder to its elected management that they should work and sacrifice both time and energy or even material in an effort to make the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube level I Village as a success program. Then the impact that occurs due to the lack of citizen participation causes a sense of lack of drinking water facilities for the Pamsimas program which results in a lack of awareness in caring for existing drinking water facilities, resulting in the drinking water facilities are damaged due to neglect for a long time.

## **CONCLUSION**

Elicited from the results of this research, there are several conclusions can be drawn: 1) In the communication stage on the Pamsimas program at Siempat Rube District, namely in Siempat Rube level I Village and Siempat Rube level II Village, these program were run well, but the socialization of this program at Siempat Rube level I Village was only attended by a few people so that it has impact to the running of the program itself as it is hampered and less effective; 2) In the Resource stage, those are includes the human resources, budget, facilities, information and authority, at this stage everything seems well at Siempat Rube level II Village, but at Siempat Rube level I Village it seems has to face an obstacles, especially in terms of budget; 3) In the Disposition stage, the Pamsimas program administrators at Siempat Rube level II Village have carried out their duties, authorities, functions and responsibilities in accordance with existing regulations so that the program runs well, but even though the Pamsimas program administrators at Siempat Rube level I Village have carry out their duties and functions in accordance

with the provisions, the management finds it difficult to collect community contributions both in cash and in kind therefore it becomes an obstacle to the success of the Pamsimas program in the village; 4) The bureaucratic structure at Siempat Rube level I Village and Siempat Rube level II Village which is related to the organizational structure, chart, division of labor and hierarchy in the Pamsimas program is clear.

### **Suggestion**

The suggestions from the authors according to the research results and conclusions such as: 1) It is hoped that in Communication, namely the socialization of the Pamsimas program, the Regency and Village Governments, Pamsimas Facilitators / Administrators and all parties related to Pamsimas program need to be carefully prepare related those matters, ensuring the presence of the community in the socialization , approach the community and community leaders at the beginning of program planning, therefore the community clearly understands the PAMSIMAS program and what are the rights and obligations of the community itself. So there is a sense of belonging, a sense of togetherness that will affect the success rate of this Pamsimas program; 2) It is expected that in terms of resources, the competent Management which elected by the community themselves, so this program implementation can run well, then regarding budget resources and other resources, the Village Government and Pamsimas Facilitators and other related parties can assist and guide the Pamsimas Program management at the village and community levels, then the community who are the main resources in implementing this program can clearly understand their functions, duties and rights and obligations, so as to create a conducive and directed atmosphere, in accordance with the provisions of the Pamsimas program; 3) It is expected that the disposition attitude of the organizers from the Pamsimas program will prioritize community empowerment which

is the core of the Pamsimas program, so a sense of community ownership of the program will be continued arises and will greatly impact to the sustainability of the program. In the implementation of the Pamsimas program, it is also hoped that the program organizers should be open and honest about conditions on the field and in the community at the Pamsimas program, so these obstacles that occur in the field can be resolved properly without being covered up, and these program implementation and sustainability can run properly according to the community conditions and the provisions of the Pamsimas program itself; 4) It is expected that the bureaucratic structure in the implementation of Pamsimas program can be carried out according to the functions and tasks that have been determined according to the provisions of the Pamsimas program, and it is hoped that every structure implementing the Pamsimas program will run well without any intervention from any party, so that if the bureaucratic structure runs according to the duties and authorities of each department, it will create Checks and balances among the management of the Pamsimas program and will affect the realization of the Pamsimas program.

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