

PAMSIMAS POLICY EVALUATION IN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN BONE BOLANGO REGENCY

Rizkiyanto Ibrahim¹, Irawaty Igrisa², and Rizal³

^{1,2,3}University of Bina Taruna Gorontalo, Gorontalo

Email: rizkiibrahim5555@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were to: 1) find out the evaluation of the Village Pamsimas Policy in the sustainability of the Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in Bone Bolango Regency; 2) Knowing the determinants of the sustainability of the Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in sustainable villages in Bone Bolango Regency.

This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. With data analysis techniques, consisting of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

The results of the study: 1) Evaluation of the Pamsimas policy in Tinemba Village in terms of indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness and accuracy shows that the Pamsimas program in Tinemba Village is well implemented up to the program sustainability stage; 2) Evaluation of Pamsimas policies in East Bulotalangi Village in terms of indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy shows that the Pamsimas program in East Bulotalangi Village at the stage of program implementation is running well. However, at the sustainability stage, the Pamsimas program facilities become partially functional. Because at the program sustainability stage the indicators of effectiveness and responsiveness were not achieved; 3) Evaluation of the Pamsimas policy in Patoa Village in terms of indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness and accuracy shows that the Pamsimas program in Patoa Village at the stages of program implementation and sustainability is not going well. So that the pamsimas program that was carried out in Patoa Village did not provide benefits to the community.

Keywords : Program policy evaluation, Pamsimas Program and Pamsimas Suggestion Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Water is a very important need for all living things in the process of life, so that the need for water must be met both in quality and quantity. Therefore clean water is one of the basic human needs that is needed on an ongoing basis. Due to the importance of the need for clean water, it is only natural that the clean water sector will receive priority treatment because it involves the lives of many people. In

addition, the need for clean water is also an unlimited and sustainable need. Meanwhile, the need for clean water supply and services is increasing from time to time, which is sometimes not matched by service capabilities. Handling of meeting the demand for clean water can be done in various ways, adjusted to existing facilities and infrastructure. In urban areas, the clean water supply system is carried out with piped and non-piped systems. Piping

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systems are managed by the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) and non-pipeline systems are managed by the community, both individually and in groups.

The implementation of the PAMSIMAS Program is based on Government policies stated in law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. The RPJPN mandates that at the end of the 2015-2019 RPJM period, basic drinking water and sanitation services can be enjoyed by all Indonesian people.

Until now the Government of Indonesia continues to be committed to achieving the target of 100% access to drinking water and sanitation, by the end of 2019 where access to proper drinking water has reached 89.27% and access to proper sanitation has reached 77.44% (BPS, 2019). Then in the 2020-2024 RPJMN the government has also targeted access to proper drinking water and proper sanitation of 100%. Apart from that, currently the government is also faced with achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target, namely ensuring the availability and management of clean water/proper drinking water and sustainable sanitation for all. For this reason, in 2022 the government's focus will no longer be on achieving 100% access. But it is more directed at sustainable management as a goal to achieve the 2030 SDGs target.

"The sustainability of a program is generally determined by many factors, including benefits, institutional factors, the external environment (such as government policies), and individual characteristics of the community, as well as the willingness or participation of the community in maintaining the results that have been achieved from a program." [3]

system can be said to be sustainable if the system functions and can be used, the system can provide appropriate benefits

(quantity, quality, availability, regularity, efficiency, reliability, equity and health), lasts for a sufficiently long period of time and does not has a negative impact on the environment, all Operational Funding, Maintenance is fulfilled, has a management institution, and there is support from outsiders.[7]

The PAMSIMAS program in Bone Bolango district has been implemented from 2014 to 2021 with a total of 88 villages receiving the PAMSIMAS program. Of the 88 villages, not all villages have PAMSIMAS recommendations that function properly. Based on observations made by researchers, it was found that 73 villages were functioning well, 6 villages were partially functioning and 9 villages were not functioning.

Regarding the level of functioning of PAMSIMAS program facilities, it consists of three levels, namely the level of functioning well, partially functioning and not functioning. Causes The existence of a village with a partially functioning level and not functioning at all is caused by several factors including effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness and accuracy [9].

In terms of effectiveness as found in Patoa village where the results of program implementation were not in accordance with the plans that had been prepared previously so that the community's expectations with the program to reduce drinking water problems were not fully realized. Selian village of patoa. East Bulotalangi Village is also classified as ineffective because the community health facilities currently being built cannot serve the entire community who need drinking water. In terms of efficiency, as happened in Patoa village, where in program implementation there was still a lack of community participation in the form of self-help program implementation and there were pros and cons between some communities, village-level program

implementing groups and the village government so that the implementation of the action program received full support from the community and government. village. The aspect of equity in the Pamsimas program is that not all people who need drinking water services get access to services from the Pamsimas program, as happened in the villages of Patoa and East Bulotalangi where the people of Patoa village, from the start of program implementation to after the implementation of the Pamsimas program, did not get drinking water services from the Pamsimas program. . Meanwhile, in the village of East Bulotalangi, after the implementation of the access to drinking water program, it did not cover all people who needed drinking water services because the functioning of the Pamsimas facilities had decreased. In terms of responsiveness in the Pamsimas program, it is still quite lacking, as is the case in villages that are not functioning and partially functioning, namely Patoa Village and East Bulotalangi Village, where the community's response in maintaining and repairing damaged facilities is very low. In terms of accuracy in the Pamsimas program, it is still quite lacking because there are still villages after the implementation of the Pamsimas program does not give satisfactory results to the community due to a lack of water discharge and water turbidity in certain circumstances, this is what happened in East Bulotalangi village.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this paper is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive analysis approach. Qualitative research methods are research methods based on postpositivism or interpretive philosophy, which are used to examine natural objects, where the key instrument is the researcher, techniques in data collection are carried out in triangulation (a

combination of observations, interviews, documentation) [6]

Through this type of descriptive research, it is hoped that the researcher will get an overview of how the answers to the problems in the sustainability of Pamsimas are the object of this research. In this study, the sources of data were the results of observations, the results of interviews with informants, and the results of documentation studies conducted by researchers on village informants which were case studies. The main informants in this study were as follows: the head of Tinemba village, Tinemba village KKM Coordinator, 1 Tinemba village community, 1 Tinemba village facilitator, East Bulotalangi village head, East Bulotalangi village KKM Coordinator, 1 East Bulotalangi village community, 1 East Bulotalangi Village Facilitator, Patoa Village Head, KKM Coordinator for Patoa Village, 1 Patoa Village Community, 1 Patoa Village Facilitator and PAMSIMAS Coordinator for Bone Bolango District .

The interview technique used was an interview conducted by seeking information directly from informants who were considered related to the object of research. After obtaining data through observation, interviews, and documentation of informants, the next process is to analyze the data that has been obtained by means of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing .

RESEARCH RESULT

According to preliminary field observations conducted by researchers, the Pamsimas program in Bone Bolango Regency has different levels of functioning measured based on evaluation indicators: .

- a. effectiveness.

Pamsimas program aims to provide basic services related to meeting the needs of drinking water and sanitation in the community. This is so that people who

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have difficulty accessing clean water can easily access drinking water because of the Pamsimas program.

Based on the results of the research, it can be understood that the Pamsimas program implemented in the village of Tinemba has produced effective results. This is because the purpose of the Pamsimas program, which is to provide easy access to drinking water for the community, has been achieved and has provided good results for the people in Tinemba village. The Pamsimas program implemented in East Bulotalangi village and Patoa village is no longer effective. This is because in the village of East Bulotalangi the purpose of having pamsimas in providing access to drinking water services to the community did not last long with good quality and quantity. In Patoa Village, from the beginning until now, the pamsima program has not produced results for the community because at the time of implementation the new village government did not realize the sharing of funds from the village.

b. Efficiency

The implementation of the Pamsimas program in Bone Bolango Regency is inseparable from the amount of funds disbursed by the district government and the central government which are allocated to each target village. The allocation that each village gets in implementing the Pamsimas program is based on the submissions contained in the community work plan (RKM).

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the development of the Pamsimas program in Tinemba and Bulotalangi villages is classified as efficient because the funds disbursed by the government are able to provide drinking water services to the community. In the last few months the effectiveness of the advice in the village of East Bulotalangi has decreased. Meanwhile, the construction of the Pamsimas in the village of Patoa is

classified as inefficient because the funds used during the implementation of the program in 2018 were only funds from the Pamsimas assistance and community contribution funds, while the funds from the village funds were it was planned that around three hundred million were not realized at the time of program implementation. So that after the pamasimas work the water does not flow into the reservoir.

c. Equity

The implementation of the Pamsimas program in Bone Bolango Regency was initially carried out in several stages including the planning stage, in the planning stage one of the aspects that was considered was the number of target groups or communities, in this case there were people who had difficulty accessing drinking water. So that in the planning process there is identification of program target groups or communities that are a priority in getting access to clean water.

Based on the results of the research, the Pamsimas program services in Tinemba village have achieved one hundred percent access. Even though in 2014 the Pamsimas program intervention only covered one hamlet, with the sharing of village funds by the Tinemba village government, in 2016 Pamsimas services were expanded to cover two other hamlets and until now the Pamsimas program drinking water service does not only serve Tinemba village However, neighboring villages have difficulty accessing drinking water.

The pamsimas program in East Bulotalangi village in 2018 was implemented to serve people who really need access to drinking water. So that the distribution of program targets is in accordance with the results of the identification set forth in the activity planning. Even though currently the level of functioning of the suggestions has decreased, the implementation of the construction of program facilities has been

based on the planned activities in the village of East Bulotalangi. the pamsimas program in Patoa village in 2018 was implemented to serve people who really need access to drinking water. So that the distribution of program targets has been planned based on the needs of the community. However, the implementation was not in accordance with the planning because there was work for which the budget was not realized in the year of implementation.

d. Responsiveness

The Pamsimas program aims to increase access to clean water and sanitation in the community and is expected to be able to provide services to people in need, especially people who have special limitations such as persons with disabilities. The existence of services for the community related to access to drinking water will certainly provide a positive response from the community towards the facilities and management of Pamsimas in the village

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it was found that the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village received a good response from the Tinemba village community, this was evidenced by the participation of all parties in the management and maintenance of the facilities built in Tinemba village and the existence of community contributions. Not all of the people in Bulotalangi Timur village have the awareness to maintain the drinking water facilities built through the Pamsimas program. So that the existing facilities are not properly maintained, even if there are people who are not aware of maintaining advice, such as not clearing land in the water catchment area, it will actually result in partially functioning facilities.

e. Accuracy

The implementation of the Pamsimas program which aims to provide easy access to drinking water for the community has

gone through several stages, including determining the target area of the program, so that the Pamsimas program allocated in a village is truly an alternative in solving problems that exist in the village, especially in drinking water and sanitation problems.

Based on the results of the interviews above, the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village, Bulotalangi Timur and Patoa villages is in accordance with the problems faced by the community, the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village is an alternative in dealing with problems faced by the community. However, for Bulotalangi Timur village, this alternative did not last long due to a lack of public awareness in maintaining the facilities and protecting the catchment area so that during the rainy season, the suggestions are always flooded and dirty with mountain material. Whereas in the village of Patoa, after the construction was completed, the Pamsimas program did not change or solve the community's difficult problems with water. This is because the Pamsimas work using the sharing budget from the village funds has not been carried out according to the initial plan.

In addition to evaluation indicators that measure the level of success of the Pamsimas program, there are also determining factors for the success of a policy including the Respect of Community Members for Government Authorities and Decisions, There is Awareness to Accept Policies, There are Legal Sanctions and There is Public Interest.[1]

a. Respect of Community Members for Government Decisions and Authorities.

The implementation of the Pamsimas program in the village cannot be separated from the intervention of the village government. The intervention is in the form of policies or decisions taken by the village government which aim to make the

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Pamsimas program policies implemented properly, so that the support of the community or parties concerned with these policies is needed. to respect and carry out what is the decision of the village government.

Based on the results of the interviews above, that the people of Tinemba village and East Bulotalangi village and Patoa village highly respect or comply with the policies taken by the village government together with the Pamsimas facilitator regarding the implementation of the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village because the decision making in Tinemba village is carried out through consultation with the community. However, for the village of East Bulotalangi, when collecting dues after the facility was operational, community compliance began to decline, this was caused by jealousy and uneven access to drinking water. Meanwhile, in Patoa village, the new village government has seen a decrease in community response to policies, especially related to drinking water because until now the drinking water policy decided by the new village government has not produced results.

b. The existence of public awareness to accept government policies.

The Pamasimas program implemented in Bone Bolango is inseparable from policies regarding program implementation, both policies from the Pamsimas program itself and policies from the village government. Pamsimas program policies usually consist of the program implementation process, namely the existence of community contributions/self-help in program development and policies related to program sustainability, namely the collection of contributions in the community for the management of sustainable advice.

Based on the results of the interviews, it shows that the community's awareness to

accept the policies of the Tinemba village government, East Bulotalangi village regarding the Pamsimas program is very good. Even though at first Tinemba village received protests from the community because of the small budget, they also asked for contributions from the community. With the explanation from the facilitator and the village government, the Pamsimas program policies are accepted by the community, including the policy of community contributions that also accept and are not burdened. Whereas in the village of East Bulotalangi, during the post-implementation of the program, namely at the sustainability stage, it was determined that contributions would be collected, but over time these contributions were no longer collected and in Patoa village, community awareness in accepting the policy was quite good, especially in the old village government. However, in the new village government, at the stage of implementing the planning program that was made previously, it was not realized, especially in terms of village fund budgeting, this made it difficult for the community to accept the policies decided by the new village government, especially policies in the provision of drinking water.

c. There are legal sanctions

Based on the results of the interviews, it was shown that the continuation of the pamsimas program in the villages of Tinemba and East Bulotalangi had made village regulations. The village regulation contains requirements and sanctions related to the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system. Village regulations in Tinmeba village are well implemented. Meanwhile, the implementation of village regulations in East Bulotalangi Village is not good. Regarding village regulations in Patoa village, from the beginning until now, village regulations have not been made. This is because the water from the facilities that have been built has not yet flowed to

the Patoa village community, so the village regulation has not been made by the Patoa village government.

d. There is a Public Interest

Based on the results of the interviews, it was described that the Pamsimas program in the villages of Tinemba, East Bulotalangi and Patoa is in the interest of many people, because the Pamsimas program is a solution to the problems faced by the community. But for the village of East Bulotalangi, in fact the functioning of the facilities did not last long so that currently the problem of drinking water remains a problem in the people of East Bulotalangi village. Whereas in the village of Patoa, in fact the facilities that were built could not provide a solution to the community because there was work that was not in accordance with the plan.

DISCUSSION

The discussion in this paper is in accordance with the research focus as contained in the research results. As for the discussion related to the Evaluation of the Pamsimas Policy in the sustainability of the community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in Bone Bolango Regency.

Policy evaluation aims to assess whether a policy has been implemented effectively or not. Policy evaluation is carried out when a policy has been implemented and runs sufficiently time.[8]

Policy evaluation is "judging the merit of government processes and programs," namely policy evaluation is a form of evaluating the processes and programs implemented by the government. The success of a program itself can be seen from the impact or results that have been achieved from implementing the program.[4]

The evaluation of the Pamsimas policy on the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system in Bone Bolango district was carried out in Tinemba Village,

East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village. The evaluation of the Pamsimas program can be seen from the indicators of policy evaluation, namely effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness and accuracy.

a. Effectiveness

"Effectiveness (effectiveness) relates to whether an alternative achieves the expected result (effect), or achieves the goal of taking action. Which is closely related to technical rationality, it is always measured from the unit of product or service or its monetary value.[10]

From the results of the research on the Pamsimas program carried out in Tinemba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village, in terms of program effectiveness, it shows that the Pamsimas program implemented in Tinemba is in accordance with what the people and government of Tinemba village want. The Pamsimas program has made it easy for the Tinemba people to access clean water in a sustainable manner to this day.

The Pamsimas program implemented in East Bulotalangi is currently no longer effective because the functioning of the Pamsimas facilities in providing basic services to the community regarding clean water only lasted a few months, after which the facilities became less functional so that many people who should have received clean water services no longer served. Meanwhile, the Pamsimas program that was implemented in Patoa was ineffective because the drinking water suggestions built from the Pamsimas program did not work, so that people who hoped that the Pamsimas program could solve problems related to drinking water were in reality not in accordance with the expectations to be achieved. This is because during the implementation of the village government facility development program the newly elected village government did not realize the sharing of village funds that had been stated in the initial planning.

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b. Efficiency

Efficiency is a criterion that gets attention in contemporary policy formulation, when evaluating alternative policies and planned programs. The main reason is that public budgets have limits and need to be used as efficiently as possible.[2]

Based on the results of research related to program evaluation carried out in Tinamba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village, in terms of program efficiency, it shows that the implementation of the Pamsimas program in Tinemba Village is in accordance with the required manpower and budget planning. At the planning stage of the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village, it was planned that there would be community self-help, both manpower and cash, as well as village fund sharing.

Regarding the implementation of the Pamsimas program in the village of East Bulotalangi it has also been carried out in accordance with the plan that was agreed upon jointly. In the planning stages of the Pamsimas program in the village of East Bulango, it is planned that the funding for program implementation will include contributions/community self-help and village fund sharing. At the stage of implementing the village fund contribution and sharing program contained in the Pamsimas program planning, it was well realized. Communities in East Bulotalangi Village contribute/self-help labor and materials and the East Bulotalangi Village Government disburses sharing funds in implementing the program.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the Pamsimas program in Patoa village was not carried out in accordance with the planned costs that had been agreed upon in the planning. At the planning stage for the implementation of the Pamsimas program in the village of Patoa it was agreed that the implementation of the Pamsimas program would involve community

contributions/self-help and that there would also be village fund sharing. However, after the implementation stage of the Pamsimas program, the sharing of funds planned by the old village government (village government at that time) was not realized by the newly elected village government. The total sharing fund set forth in the plan is three hundred million rupiah for the upstream pipeline work. Because the sharing of village funds was not realized, the work on building pamsimas facilities was not completed so that they were not successful in providing clean water services to the community

c. Equity

Dunn provides an explanation related to equity that "Equality in public policy can be said to have meaning with the justice given and obtained by public policy targets. William N. Dunn states that the criterion of equity is closely related to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of effects and effort between different groups in society".[5]

Based on the results of the research on the Pamsimas program carried out in Tinemba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village in terms of program equity, it shows that the distribution of Pamsimas program services built in Tinemba village is very even, because the facilities that have been built have served all the people of Tinemba village who need water clean. Currently, the coverage of drinking water advice services in Tinemba village that was developed by the Pamsimas program includes services to neighboring villages that have difficulty accessing clean water.

Regarding the evaluation of the Pamsimas program in East Bulotalangi Village, based on an equity indicator, clean water services from the Pamsimas program are carried out according to planning through the identification of program targets. However, the drinking water service for the Pamsimas program in East

Bulotalangi Village did not last long. Approximately only eight months due to damage to facilities and damage to the water source area in East Bulotalangi village due to clearing of agricultural land.

Meanwhile, the Pamsimas program in Patoa village is based on an equity indicator that the clean water service from the Pamsimas program planned for Patoa village is in accordance with the identification of people who need clean water services. However, because the work on the drinking water facilities for the Pamsimas program was not completed as a result of the undisbursed sharing of village funds, the facilities that were built could not serve the community in need as stated in the plan for clean water services from the Pamsimas program.

d. Responsiveness

"The responsiveness criterion is important because an analysis that can satisfy all other criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, similarity) still fails if it has not responded to the actual needs of the groups that should benefit from the existence of a policy".[10]

Based on the results of research evaluating the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village, East Bulotalangi village and Paoa village using responsiveness indicators, it was found that the Pamsimas program implemented in Tinemba village received a good response from the community and Tinemba village government, this is because the Pamsimas program is an alternative problem solver. drinking water in Tinemba village. The positive response or response from the community and the Tinemba village government was manifested by the contributions of all interested parties, both the community and the Tinemba village government.

Regarding the pamsimas program implemented in East Bulotalangi village at the implementation stage of the program, it received a good response from the

community and East Bulotalangi village government, this was evidenced by the existence of community self-help in the construction of drinking water facilities and the sharing of village funds in the construction of these drinking water facilities. However, at the sustainability stage, the community's response in maintaining the facilities so that they function properly has decreased, this is characterized by the presence of some people who are in arrears so that they no longer pay contributions. Apart from that, community farming activities began by opening agricultural land in the catchment area of the springs.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the Pamsimas program in the village of Patoa Pata at the planning stage received positive responses from the community and village government at that time. This is evidenced by the community's readiness to contribute/self-help in the construction of drinking water facilities and the village's readiness to share village funds. However, at the implementation stage of the village government response program that had just been elected, it was not good for the implementation of the Pamsimas program, this was evidenced by the attitude of the village government which did not realize the sharing funds that had been agreed upon at the planning stage.

e. Accuracy

"The criteria used to select a number of alternatives to be used as recommendations by assessing whether the results of the recommended alternatives are a feasible choice of goals. The eligibility criterion is connected with substantive rationality, because this criterion concerns the substance of the goal, not the method or instrument for realizing that goal."[5]

Based on the results of the evaluation research on the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village, Bulotalangi Timur village and Patoa village with an accuracy indicator, it was found that the existence of

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the Pamsimas program in Tinemba village was in accordance with the problems faced by the community. The Pamsimas program as an alternative to handling drinking water problems in Tinemba village has given good results to the community in providing clean water services. Until now, the results of the pamsimas program are still being enjoyed by the people of Tinemba village.

Regarding the Pamsimas program in East Bulotalangi Village , it is also in accordance with the problems that exist in the community. However, the pamsimas program as an alternative to handling drinking water problems in East Bulotalangi Village has resulted in clean water services not being sustainable for the community for a long time. Due to the lack of public awareness in maintaining the drinking water facilities that have been built, the functioning of the Pamsimas facilities has decreased so that they do not provide optimal results in accordance with the expectations of the Pamsimas program in East Bulotalangi.

Regarding the Pamsimas program in Patoa village, it is also in accordance with the problems faced by the community. The pamsimas program existed in Patoa village because the community itself proposed it through the Patoa village government at that time (the old village government). The community and village government hope that the Pamsimas program will be an alternative that can solve the clean water problem in Patoa village. However, after implementing the construction of the facilities, the Pamsimas drinking water facilities could not supply water to the community.

The discussion of the research focus related to the Determinants of the Sustainability of the Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in the Sustainability Village in Bone Bolango Regency, is as follows.

There are several determining factors in the implementation of a policy, namely

the Respect of Community Members for Government Authorities and Decisions, There is Awareness to Accept Policies, There are Legal Sanctions and There is Public Interest [1]. The determinants of the implementation of the above policies are used as indicators in looking at the determinants of the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system in Tinemba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village.

a. Respect of Community Members for Government Decisions and Authority.

A policy can be implemented properly, if the community appreciates and respects the government which has legitimacy in determining which is the best in society.[1]

Based on the results of research related to the determinants of the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system in Tinemba Village, Bulotalangi Timur Village and Patoa Village, in terms of indicators of respect for community members for the decisions and authority of the village government, it was found that the Tinemba village community respected and complied with the policies decided by the village government . Tinemba. This is evidenced by the community's willingness to contribute in the form of community self-help and the collection of contributions in the sustainable management of the drinking water supply system in Tinemba village. In making a decision or a policy the Tinemba village government always involves the community through deliberations, so that the decisions taken are the result of an agreement with the community.

Regarding the respect of community members for government decisions and authority, the East Bulotalangi community initially obeyed and respected the decisions made by the village government regarding the Pamsimas program. This was realized by the self-help community of East Bulotalangi village at the stage of implementing the construction of drinking

water facilities. However, after the implementation of the program, namely at the stage of sustainability, community compliance with policies made by the village government began to decrease. This is illustrated by the collection of fees for the management of drinking water facilities where some people do not want to pay dues, causing social jealousy among the people in East Bulotalangi Village.

Regarding the Patoa village community, they also comply with the policies adopted by the old village government. This is proven by the readiness of self-help and community contributions in implementing the program as well as the positive response of the community when the old village government planned a three hundred million Pamsimas pipeline budget. However, in the new village government, the community's response to the policy has decreased, especially related to drinking water because until now the drinking water policy decided by the new village government has not produced results.

b. The existence of public awareness to accept government policies

No matter how good the policy is, if the mindset of the people regarding a policy is only in the form of burdens or something that shackles the community. Thus, the policy will not be obeyed or may encounter resistance.[1]

Based on the results of research related to the determinants of the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system in the village of Tinemba, East Bulotalangi and Patoa village, in terms of indicators of community awareness to accept village government policies, it is proven that the people of Tinemba village can accept village government policies related to the Pamsimas program. The Pamsimas program policy implemented in the village of Tinemba initially received resistance from the community. However, because of the explanation given by the village

government and the facilitator regarding the Pamsimas program, the community was able to accept the program's policies.

For the people in East Bulotalangi Village, they can also accept village government policies regarding the Pamsimas program. The Pamsimas program policy implemented in the village of East Bulotalangi from the start of the planning did not receive resistance from the community. The community is very enthusiastic about the Pamsimas program. Community enthusiasm is reflected in the stages of program implementation, namely the provision of self-help in the stages of implementing the Pamsimas program in the village of East Bulotalangi. However, public awareness regarding the sustainability policy for Pamsimas facilities in East Bulotalangi Village is not comparable to that at the program implementation stage. At the sustainability stage, the government policy in the form of contribution collection was not carried out properly. This is evidenced by the existence of community members who do not pay fees for the management of the drinking water facility.

Regarding the Pamsimas program in Patoa village, there was no rejection from the community. When the Pamsimas program was implemented in the village of Patoa, the community was enthusiastic, as evidenced by the existence of community self-help. However, the village government, which was only at the stage of implementing the planning program that was made before, was not realized, especially in terms of village fund budgeting.

c. There are legal sanctions

Basically every human being has fear. In an effort to force a policy to be implemented and accepted by society. Then the government can make sanctions for anyone who disobeys or accepts the policy. [1]

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Based on the results of research related to the determinants of the sustainability of the drinking water supply and sanitation system in Tinemba Village, Bulotalangi Timur Village and Patoa Village, in terms of indicators of the existence of legal sanctions on the sustainability of Pamsimas, it was found that the sustainability of Pamsimas facilities in Tinemba Village had made village regulations. The village regulations in Tinemba village contain requirements and sanctions that will be applied to the community for the continuation of the Pamsimas facilities. So that in this way the functioning of the facilities that have been built can be maintained because the community cannot act arbitrarily regarding matters relating to the facilities and sources of Pamsimas springs.

Regarding the sustainability of the drinking water supply and sanitation system in the village of East Bulotalangi, it was found that the sustainability of the Pamsimas facilities in the village of East Bulotalangi had made a village regulation. The village regulation contains requirements and sanctions related to the sustainability of drinking water facilities. However, the implementation of these village regulations has not gone well. So even though the Perdes already exists, it still cannot control people's behavior.

Regarding the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation system in Patoa village, it was found that the Pamsimas program's drinking water facilities in Patoa village have not yet been made into village regulations. This is because the water from the facilities that have been built has not yet flowed to the Patoa village community, so the Patoa village government has not made the Perdes.

d. There is a Public Interest.

Society can accept a policy, if the policy is made legally, based on the constitution and based on the hopes or dreams of society in general. The

Pamsimas program built in rural areas is an alternative for handling problems in general community groups in the village.[1]

Based on the results of research related to the determinants of the sustainability of the drinking water supply and sanitation system in Tinemba village, East Bulotalangi village and Patoa village, in terms of indicators of the presence of public interest in Pamsimas facilities, it was found that the Pamsimas program implemented in Tinemba village was a manifestation of the common interest of the community. Because the drinking water facilities built through the Pamsimas program are a solution to the problems of the Tinemba village community regarding the difficulty of the community getting access to clean water.

For the pamsimas program carried out in the village of East Bulotalangi it is also a manifestation of the common interest of the community. because it is very difficult for the people of East Bulotalangi village to access clean water. So that with the Pamsimas, the community hopes to be a solution to the problem of the difficulty of drinking water. But in fact the functioning of the facilities did not last long so that currently the problem of drinking water remains a problem in the East Bulotalangi village community.

Regarding the Pamsimas program in Patoa village, it is in the interest of the community at large, because it is very difficult for the people of Patoa village to get clean water. So that with the Pamsimas the community hopes to be a solution to the problem. However, in reality the facilities that have been built cannot provide a solution to the community because there is work that is not in accordance with the plan.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that the author has put forward regarding the Evaluation of

the Pamsimas Policy in the Sustainability of the Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in Bone Bolango Regency, the case studies were in Tinemba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village. As follows:

- a. Evaluation of the Pamsimas Policy in the sustainability of the community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Supply System in Bone Bolango Regency.

Evaluation of the pamsimas program carried out in three research villages using the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, responsiveness and accuracy shows that a) Villages with the level of effectiveness achieved, namely only Tinemba village, for East Bulotalangi village and Patoa village the level of effectiveness was not achieved. b) The villages with the level of efficiency achieved were Tinemba village and East Bulotalangi village, while the villages that did not reach the level of efficiency were Patoa village. c) The village with the level of equity in the pamsimas program services achieved, namely Tinemba village, for the East Bulotalangi village the efficiency level is still not achieved and the efficiency level for Patoa village is not achieved. d) Villages with the highest level of community responsiveness, namely Tinemba village, for East Bulotalangi village the level of community responsiveness is still not achieved and Patoa village is not reached. e) villages with the degree of accuracy of the program being identified, namely Tinemba village, East Bulotalangi and Patoa village.

- b. Determinants of Sustainability of Drinking Water and Sanitation Supply Systems in Sustainability Villages in Bone Bolango District.

The determinants of the sustainability of the drinking water

supply system in the three research villages in terms of the aspect of Community Members' Respect for Government Authorities and Decisions, There is Awareness to Accept Policies, There are Legal Sanctions and There is Public Interest show that a) Villages with the level of Respect of Community Members for Authority and Decisions The government achieved was the village of Tinemba, while those that were not achieved were the villages of East Bulotalangi and Patoa villages. b) the villages with the level of awareness to accept the policy were reached, namely Tinemba village and Patoa village, while the villages that were less reached were Bulotalangi Timur village. c) the village with the level of legal sanctions on the sustainability of Pamsimas facilities is reached, namely Tinemba village, while East Bulotalangi village is less reached and Patoa village is not reached. d) the villages with the level of public interest in the implementation of the Pamsimas program were reached, namely Tinemba Village, East Bulotalangi Village and Patoa Village.

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