



Evaluation Of Community Participation In Community-Based Water Supply And Sanitation Programs In Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir, Central Lampung Regency

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Abstract: This research is an effort to understand the sustainability issues of the PAMSIMAS (Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat) program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village, Central Lampung Regency. Using quantitative and qualitative approaches, this study tried to identify factors that affect the sustainability of the program. In the qualitative approach, researchers explore literature from various sources to explain the factors causing disruption to the PAMSIMAS program theoretically, while in the quantitative approach, data are collected through questionnaires distributed to program beneficiary communities. The results of this study cover several important aspects. First, the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village provides significant benefits to the community, especially in improving access and quality of clean water. Second, variables such as age, education, income, and length of stay of the community have a significant relationship with the level of participation in the program. Third, SWOT analysis shows that community participation is in quadrant I, which offers opportunities and strengths to improve programs.

Keywords: Community Participation, Water Supply Program, Community-Based Sanitation



INTRODUCTION

Clean water is a basic human need. The availability of clean water plays a major role in meeting the needs of drinking water and sanitation which are absolute needs in human life. The problem of clean water is a vital problem for human life¹. Sadyohutomo stated that the availability of clean water determines the degree of health and well-being of people's lives because every day we need clean water for daily needs such as drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, latrines and so on². Limited provision of clean water for the community can affect public health, economic productivity and the quality of life of the community as a whole. Therefore, the provision of clean water is very important to be studied considering that water is a basic need that must be met for the smooth running of community activities.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2019 the achievement of access to decent clean water in Indonesia has reached 89.27 percent and for proper sanitation it reached 77.39 percent.³ In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, the Government is responsible for improving the welfare of its people, one of which is by building various infrastructure and facilities for providing drinking water throughout Indonesia, both in urban and rural areas⁴. Based on this, the Central Government has implemented various types of programs related to the provision of sustainable drinking water, sanitation and public health, one of which is the "Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat" (PAMSIMAS).

One of the target villages for the implementation of PAMSIMAS phase III which took place during the 2016-2020 period in Central Lampung Regency was Rantau Jaya Ilir Village. The PAMSIMAS program which was implemented in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village was inaugurated on December 29, 2020 and is still running today with a total of 150 program recipients. In addition, the low access of the community to drinking water and sanitation in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village can be seen through the value of the Developing Village Index in 2018 which is 0.5429 which classifies Rantau Jaya Ilir Village as a village with a disadvantaged

¹ Desty Nurhidayanti Chaerunnisa, "Pengaruh Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kota Sukabumi: Periode Tahun 1990-2012" (2014).

² Mulyono Sadyohutomo, *Manajemen Kota Dan Wilayah: Realita & Tantangan* (Bumi Aksara, 2008).

³ Badan Pusat Statistik and Statistik Transportasi Darat, "Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020" (2019).

⁴ Josmar Lambok Banjar Nahor, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kegagalan Dan Keberhasilan Pengelolaan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Di Desa Wuram Dan Tarinsing Kabupaten Barito Timur" (UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO, 2010).



status.⁵ Low community access to drinking water and sanitation is one indicator that a village is classified as a disadvantaged village.

This study aims to evaluate community participation in water supply and sanitation programs in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir, Central Lampung Regency. The special objective is to analyze the level of community participation in the program, analyze the factors that influence community participation, and develop solutions for the selection of appropriate strategies to increase community participation. The benefits of this research include theoretical benefits, which can be used as a reference for similar research to increase knowledge about community participation in the development of community-based clean water and sanitation programs. In practical terms, this research can provide insight for academics, government, and the public about the importance of participation in similar programs in the future, assist the government in making strategic decisions related to program development in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir, and motivate the community to actively participate in these programs.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Understanding the PAMSIMAS Program

The PAMSIMAS program is an initiative of the Indonesian government, with support from the World Bank, aimed at improving the provision of drinking water, sanitation, and public⁶ health. The program involves the community in all stages of implementation, including planning, implementation, and maintenance. The aim is to improve clean and healthy living behavior, increase community access to sustainable drinking water and sanitation, strengthen community capacity and local institutions, and ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of water and sanitation facilities development programs.

Juridical Foundation for PAMSIMAS Program Empowerment

Policies and regulations become an important framework in developing villages in an effort to empower communities in the field of health and environmental health⁷. Support from all parties, including Village Governments, Regional Governments level I and II, Central Government, and

⁵ Hastuti Jabir, "Peran Tenaga Pendamping Desa Pada Pelaksanaan Program Pembangunan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Desa Watu Kecamatan Marioriwawo Kabupaten Soppeng" (Universitas Negeri Makassar, 2018).

⁶ Vifin Rofiana, "Implementasi Kebijakan Program Pamsimas (Penyediaan Air Minum Dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat)," *The Indonesian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA)* 1, no. 2 (2015): 81-114.

⁷ Sarintan Efratani Damanik, *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Sekitar Kawasan Hutan* (Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia, 2019).



related world organizations, is urgently needed. Some of the policies that form the basis for this program include Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources, Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, PP 72 and 73 of 2005 concerning Villages/Villages, as well as various circulars and regulations related to participatory development management. The National Long-Term Development Plan, Medium-Term Development Plan, and Strategic Plan at the local level are also important foundations in realizing this program.

Inhibiting Factors or Constraints

Obstacles in the implementation of the PAMSIMAS program include planning and implementation issues. Planning and scheduling activities are often difficult for all parties involved to follow, while in the implementation aspect, lack of discipline from the community and officers in following program guidelines is a problem. Handling this obstacle can be done by providing advice to the authorities for rescheduling that allows the participation of all parties, as well as conducting re-socialization to the community to increase discipline in participating in the program. The community-based principle in PAMSIMAS expects active community participation in the entire process of planning and implementing the program, so that the facilities built can be maintained and managed by the community.

Community Participation in PAMSIMAS Program

Community participation is at the core of this approach, where communities are involved in planning, implementing, and managing development. Participatory planning is seen as a flexible social process, creating a space for dialogue for various parties involved in development. Community participation is essential to ensure greater acceptance of development, encourage sustainable maintenance, and foster a strong sense of belonging to development programs. A clear example of a community-based approach that emphasizes community participation is the "Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat" (PAMSIMAS), which proves that the success of development is not only seen from an administrative perspective, but also from a substantial impact that reflects the needs and values of the community and enhances democracy through active community participation in all stages of development.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is an effort to understand the sustainability issues of the PAMSIMAS (Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat) program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village, Central Lampung Regency. Using quantitative and qualitative approaches, this study tried to identify



factors that affect the sustainability of the program. In the qualitative approach, researchers explore literature from various sources to explain the factors causing disruption to the PAMSIMAS program theoretically, while in the quantitative approach, data is collected through questionnaires distributed to program beneficiary communities. The study site was chosen in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir because the area faces serious challenges in providing adequate drinking water, with only about 30.9% of households having access to adequate drinking water. The results of this study are used to formulate strategies that can improve the sustainability of the PAMSIMAS program in the region.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Internal Factors

Internal factors that influence community participation in the PAMSIMAS program are characteristic of the community itself. The characteristics of the people of Rantau Jaya Ilir Village who are customers of the PAMSIMAS program have fairly homogeneous characteristics in terms of ethnicity, namely ethnicity and religion.

External factors

Respondents' assessment of the role of all stakeholders has a variety of percentages. However, the most dominant role to invite the community to participate in the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village based on community assessment through the questionnaire given is the role of Village/Hamlet Management and consultants who indeed from the beginning of the program to post-development are very intense in accompanying and inviting the community to participate in the PAMSIMAS program.

Analysis of Internal Factors Influencing Community Participation

Based on the results of the analysis, results were obtained that showed that from a total of 13 internal factor variables, there was 1 variable that could not be analyzed, namely religion. This is because the variable data obtained from the questionnaire results are homogeneous. Meanwhile, 12 other variables have an influence on the form of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village.

Table 1. Pearson Chi Square values of Internal Factors

Bound Variables Free Variable	Forms of Community Participation		
	A	B	C
Age group	25.713	76.308	45.312
Gender	5.410	3.301	1.199
Education level	22.840	23.672	30.512
Illiterate	11.396	5.713	8.323
Skill	2.525	2.958	4.608
Employment Status	7.598	3.408	2.470



Types of Jobs	30.991	10.241	11.451
Income	2.519	4.104	12.871
Tribe	2.118	5.812	2.118
Religion			
Home Distance	14.053	24.477	15.851
Length of Stay	17.083	25.135	33.615

Information:

A = Forms of Participation in the Planning Phase

B = Forms of Participation in the Implementation Phase

C = Forms of Participation in the Utilization Phase

Pearson Chi Square Calculate > Chi Square Table

Based on table 1 the calculation results shown in table 4.4 above, it can be seen that the internal factors that influence the form of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village are age, gender, education level, knowledge, expertise, employment status, type of work, income, length of stay, and distance of community homes to the location of PAMSIMAS, because the value of Pearson Chi Square calculates > Chi Square Table and significance level < 0.05. The relationship between internal factors and forms of community participation can also be seen in the table of significance levels between variables below.

Table 2. Internal Factor Significance Level Values

Bound Variables	Forms of Community Participation		
	A	B	C
Free Variable			
Age group	0,000	0,000	0,000
Gender	0,144	0,347	0,753
Education level	0,029	0,023	0,002
Illiterate	0,250	0,768	0,502
Skill	0,866	0,814	0,595
Employment Status	0,269	0,756	0,872
Types of Jobs	0,009	0,804	0,720
Income	0,472	0,250	0,005
Tribe	0,548	0,121	0,548
Religion			
Home Distance	0,297	0,018	0,198
Length of Stay	0,706	0,241	0,040

Information:

A = Forms of Participation in the Planning Phase

B = Forms of Participation in the Implementation Phase

C = Forms of Participation in the Utilization Phase

Pearson Chi Square Calculate > Chi Square Table

1. Age Factor

Table of Pearson Chi Square values and significance levels, it is known that age factors affect community participation in the planning stage to the



utilization of the PAMSIMAS program because the calculated Pearson Chi Square value is greater than the Chi Square value of the table which means that there is a relationship between age variables and variables in the form of community participation in the implementation stage. This is supported by the value of the cramers v coefficient sequentially, namely 0.294; 0.506; and 0.390 which if interpreted that the age group variables with planning and utilization stages have a fairly strong correlation level. Meanwhile, the age group variable with the stage of implementation of PAMSIMAS has a strong level of relationship. It has been explained earlier that most respondents have characteristics with a fairly high productive age with the highest number of customers in the age range of 30-45 years. This allows the tendency of customers to participate quite high. From the crosstab table in the appendix of this study, it can be seen that customers participating in the age group of 36 - 50 years are higher compared to other age groups.

Age differences will lead to old and young age groups where there are differences in position and degree between the two groups, for example in the implementation of PAMSIMAS development⁸. The older age group in this case is considered more experienced, so they will give more opinions and make decisions. Meanwhile, the young (productive) age group in this case is more considered able to contribute to the development process. Therefore, according to the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that people with young (productive) age groups are more likely to contribute to the implementation stage of program development than at other stages.

2. Education Factors

From the table of Pearson Chi Square values and significance levels, it is known that education level factors affect the participation rate of the PAMSIMAS program because the calculated Pearson Chi Square value of the two participation form variables is greater than the Chi Square value which means there is a relationship between the education level variable and the participation form variable. However, the strength of the correlation between the variable level of education and the variable form of participation in the utilization stage has a fairly strong correlation strength, namely with a cramers v value of 0.261.

As for the strength of the correlation between the variable level of education and the variable form of participation in the planning and implementation stage has a very weak correlation strength, namely with

⁸ Dinar Dwi Prasetyo et al., "Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Contextual Analysis/Formative Research for the Plan's Water for Women Project in Indonesia" (2019).



cramers v values of 0.226 and 0.230. Based on these values, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of education and community participation in the PAMSIMAS program, although the relationship is not so close because the value is close to 0.

According to Plumer (in Surotinojo, 2009), the level of education and illiteracy is very influential for the community in terms of people's desire and ability to participate. This factor is also influential in the community understanding and implementing existing forms of participation.

3. Job Type Factors

From the table of Pearson Chi Square values and significance levels, it is known that occupational factors influence the form of community participation in the planning stage of the PAMSIMAS program. This can be seen in the crosstab table in the appendix of this study which shows the calculation results that the value of Pearson Chi Square calculate the variable type of work is greater than the value of Chi Square table which means that there is a relationship between the variable type of work and the variable form of community participation in the planning stage of the PAMSIMAS program. The strength of the correlation between the variable type of work and the variable form of participation in the planning stage is quite strong, with a crammers v value of 0.263. It has been explained earlier that most respondents work as farm laborers (farmers). Work as agricultural laborers makes the community have enough free time to be involved in the PAMSIMAS Development process.

The majority of people carry out farming activities in the morning and evening towards evening. Thus, it allows the community to have enough free time to participate in the development of the PAMSIMAS program starting from participating in meeting activities or contributing to the development implementation process. This is in accordance with the statement of Budiharjo which states that a person's work will affect their free time, if people are already busy with their work then they will be less interested in attending meetings and so on⁹.

4. Income Factors

From the table of Pearson Chi Square values and the level of significance, it is known that income factors affect community participation in the utilization stage of the PAMSIMAS program because the calculated

⁹ Ayu Wastiti, Hartuti Purnaweni, and Amni Zarkasyi Rahman, "Faktor Pendorong Dan Faktor Penghambat Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Di Kelurahan Rejomulyo Kecamatan Semarang Timur Kota Semarang," *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review* 10, no. 4 (2021): 130-143.



value of Pearson Chi Square is greater than the value of Chi Square table which means that there is a relationship between income variables and variables in the form of community participation in the utilization stage. This is supported by the value of the cramer's v coefficient, which is 0.294 which if interpreted the two variables have a fairly strong correlation. Based on these values, it can be concluded that there is a strong relationship between community participation in the PAMSIMAS program.

The low income level does not make the community low in participating in the development of the PAMSIMAS program. When viewed from the cross-tabulation table, people who have low income or are classified under the UMR form of participation are quite varied. However, the dominant contribution contributed by respondents is in the form of energy, this is because their income is relatively low and erratic. This is in line with Slamet's opinion in¹⁰ Chaerunnissa, which argues that the level of income is quite closely related to community participation, where the condition of the community that tends to have income below the value of UMR (<UMR) then the community tends to participate more at the utilization stage¹¹.

5. Length of Stay Factor

From the table of Pearson Chi Square values and the level of significance, it is known that the length of stay factor affects the form of community participation in the utilization stage of the PAMSIMAS program. This can be seen in the crosstab table in the appendix of this study which shows the calculation results that the value of Pearson Chi Square calculate the variable length of stay is greater than the value of Chi Square table which means that there is a relationship between the variable length of stay and the variable form of community participation in the planning and implementation stages of the PAMSIMAS program. The strength of the correlation between the variable length of stay and the variable form of participation in the utilization stage has a fairly strong correlation strength, namely with a cramer's v value of 0.274.

It has been explained previously that respondents in this study have a diversity of length of stay. Most of the respondents who participated were people who had lived in Sidoadi Village with categories of length of stay for 20-28 years, 29-37 years, 38-46 years, and 47-55 years. This is not in

¹⁰ Yulius Slamet, *Pembangunan Masyarakat Berwawasan Partisipasi* (Sebelas Maret University Press, 1993).

¹¹ Isnaeni Alfi Kurnia and Nurmala Katrina Pandjaitan, "PERANAN MODAL SOSIAL DALAM RESILIENSI KOMUNITAS RAWAN BENCANA TSUNAMI," *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat [JSKPM]* 5, no. 1 (2021): 85-104.



accordance with the statement of Mulya, et al¹², which states that the length of stay will influence someone to be involved in development. The longer a person stays, the more adaptive and quickly called to participate in changes that occur in his village. Thus, it can be concluded that the length of stay of customers in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir does not affect community participation in the PAMSIMAS program.

Analysis of External Factors Influencing Community Participation

Analysis of external factors affecting community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir. Based on the analysis, results were obtained that showed that the four variables of external factors could be analyzed and partially influenced the form of community participation. The following is a table of analysis results containing the value of Pearson Chi Square external factors

Table 3. Pearson Chi Square Values of External Factors


Bound Variables Free Variable	Forms of Community Participation		
	A	B	C
Local Government	26.339	8.707	6.013
Public Figures	0.872	1.724	45.462
Village Government	0.039	0.205	8.536
Consultant	0.684	1.475	3.871

Information:

A = Forms of Participation in the Planning Phase

B = Forms of Participation in the Implementation Phase

C = Forms of Participation in the Utilization Phase

 Pearson Chi Square Calculate > Chi Square Table

Based on table 3 the calculation results shown in table 4.5 above, it can be seen that external factors affect all forms of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village because the Pearson Chi Square value is calculated > Chi Square table and the significance level is < 0.05 except for the role factor of community leaders, village government, and consultants/TFL does not affect community participation in the stage planning and execution due to the value of Pearson Chi Square calculate < Chi Square table and significance level > 0.05. The relationship between external factors and the form of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program can also be seen in the table of significance levels between variables below.

Table 4. Values of Significance Level of External Factors

Bound Variables Free Variable	Forms of Community Participation		
	A	B	C

¹² Djaya Mulya, "Analisis Partisipasi Masyarakat Dan Manfaat Program Penyediaan Air Minum Dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat Di Desa Marana Kecamatan Sindue Kabupaten Donggala," *Katalogis* 4, no. 4 (2011).




Local Government	0,003	0,003	0,014
Public Figures	0,350	0,189	0,000
Village Government	0,843	0,650	0,003
Consultant	0,408	0,224	0,049

Information:

A = Forms of Participation in the Planning Phase

B = Forms of Participation in the Implementation Phase

C = Forms of Participation in the Utilization Phase

 Pearson Chi Square Calculate > Chi Square Table

Based on table 4 the Pearson Chi square value table and the significance level table of the calculation results using the SPSS analysis tool as shown in the two tables above, it can be said that the role of all external factors, namely local governments, village/hamlet administrators, community leaders and consultants/TFL has influenced the form of community participation, especially at the utilization stage in the PAMSIMAS program, because the value of Pearson Chi square calculate > Chi Square table and the significance level < 0.05.

1. The Role of Local Government

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the role of local government factors influence the form of community participation in the planning stage, implementation stage and utilization of the PAMSIMAS program. Meanwhile, the strength of the correlation between the variable role of local government and the variable form of community participation in the planning stage, implementation stage, and utilization stage has a chamers v value respectively, namely 0.420; 0.242 and 0.201. Based on this, it can be interpreted that the role of the Regional Government has a strong influence in influencing community involvement in the planning stage of PAMSIMAS and has a very weak influence in influencing community involvement in the implementation and utilization stage of PAMSIMAS in Kampung Rantau jaya Ilir. The role of the Regional Government can be seen from the large number of people who actively participate in participating in initial meetings or socialization conducted by the Regional Government to provide information related to the PAMSIMAS program.

2. The Role of Public Figures

In the Pearson Chi Square table and the level of significance, it can be seen that the role of Community Leaders influences the form of community participation in the stages of utilization of the PAMSIMAS program. Meanwhile, the strength of the correlation between the role variable of Community Figures and the variable form of community participation in the utilization stage has a strong correlation strength, namely with a cramers v value of 0.552. Based on this, it can be interpreted that the role of Community



Leaders has a strong influence in influencing community involvement in the utilization stage of PAMSIMAS in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village. This is in accordance with Surotinojo¹³'s opinion which states that the role of community leaders affects the form of participation, utilization and maintenance of infrastructure.

3. The Role of Village Government

The role factor of the Village/Hamlet Management affects the form of community participation, namely at the stage of utilizing the PAMSIMAS program. For the strength of the correlation between the variable role of the Village/Hamlet Management and the variable form of community participation at the utilization stage has a very weak correlation strength with a cramers v coefficient value of 0.239. Based on this, it can be interpreted that the role of the Village/Hamlet Management has a very weak influence in influencing community involvement in the utilization stage of the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village. This can be caused by most people who are PAMSIMAS customers consider that the role of the Village/Hamlet Management in inviting the community to be involved in every stage of the PAMSIMAS program is still not good enough. This is because not all communities are invited or invited to meetings held to discuss the PAMSIMAS program, especially in decision making. Only a few communities were chosen as representatives to be involved in the meeting.

4. Consultant Role

The role of Consultants/TFLs does not affect all forms of community participation, but only affects the form of community participation in the utilization stage. The strength of the correlation between the role variable of the Consultant/TFL with the variable form of community participation in the utilization stage has a very weak correlation strength with the value of the cramers coefficient v is 0.161. Based on this, it can be interpreted that the role of Consultants/TFLs has a very weak influence in influencing community involvement at the stage of implementation and utilization of PAMSIMAS in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir. This is challenged by the opinion of Surotinojo who stated that the role of consultants/TFL in this case influenced respondents in attending meetings held¹⁴. can provide a better understanding of the social, political, economic, and cultural environment that can influence the level of community involvement in various programs or initiatives.

¹³ Ibrahim Surotinojo, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Sanitasi Oleh Masyarakat (SANIMAS) Di Desa Bajo Kecamatan Tilamuta Kabupaten Boalemo, Gorontalo" (UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO, 2009).

¹⁴ Charging Zone, "Transport for London," *Diarsipkan dari aslinya pada tanggal 19 (2011). 684*



Discussion of Factors Influencing Community Participation

From some of the results of the analysis above, it shows that the dominant internal factors affect the form and level of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village sequentially from the highest are (a) Age which affects 3 variables form and level of community participation, (b) Level of Education which affects 3 variables form and level of community participation, (c) Total Income that affects 1 variable, form and level of community participation, and (d) Type;

Work that affects 1 variable form and level of community participation, (e) House Spacing that affects 1 variable, form and level of community participation, and (f) Length of stay that affects 1 variable, form and level of community participation.

While the dominant external factors affect the form and level of community participation in the PAMSIMAS program in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir sequentially from the highest is the Regional Government. The role of local government influences the form of community participation in the planning stage, implementation stage and utilization of the PAMSIMAS program with chi Square scores of 26,339, 8,707 and 6,013. Meanwhile, the role of community leaders, the role of village government and the role of consultants influence the form of community participation in the utilization stages of the PAMSIMAS program.

SWOT Analysis Provides Community Participation Strategy for PAMSIMAS Program

This SWOT analysis aims to determine the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in community participation in "Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat" (PAMSIMAS) in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village, Central Lampung Regency, so that it is known what things can be improved and optimized, following the calculation of the SWOT Analysis.

The calculation of the external factor matrix is a calculation to determine the weight, rating and score where the number of weights does not exceed the number of 1.00 and calculate the value of each factor by giving a scale of 1 (no effect) to 5 (very influential). The results of the analysis of external strategic factors in the table above can be seen that internal factors, strength factors have a total score of 2.26 while weakness factors have a total score of 1.83. Furthermore, a reduction between the strength and weakness factors was made and then a total score value of internal factors was obtained, which was 0.44. After obtaining the results of the overall score of internal factors get a value of 0.09 and external factors get a value of 0.44 then then entered into the cartesius diagram to determine a program that has been running in what quadrant, here is the quadrant determination diagram:



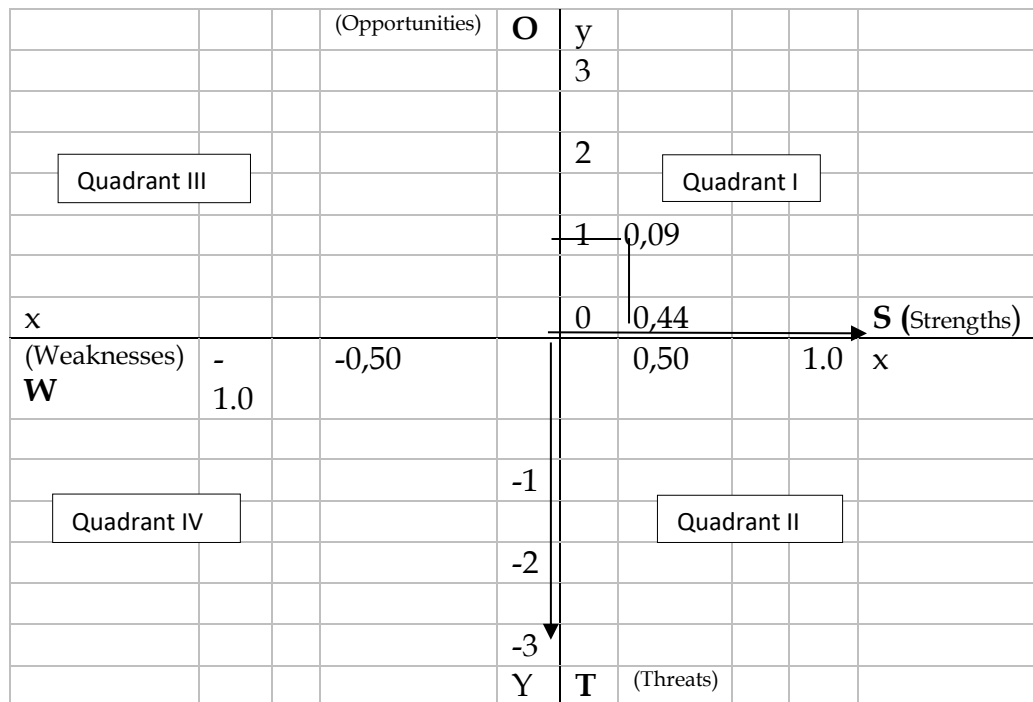


Figure 1 SWOT Analysis Diagram Results

Based on figure 1 the digram SWOT analysis shows that community participation in the PAMSIMAS program is in quadrant I, where in quadrant I this has an opportunity and the strength of this situation can greatly facilitate in carrying out an action that can maximize a program that has been created and run so that a strategy formation between threats and weaknesses is carried out. Here is the strategy table in quadrant I as follows:

Table 5. Strategies in Quadrant I

	Strength	Debilitation
	Community participation in the provision of clean water is very high	There is a delay in the payment of water retribe
	Community supports PAMSIMAS program	Lack of training in the operation and maintenance of PAMSIMAS
	The community supports the development of PAMSIMAS	Lack of education on the provision of clean water facilities and infrastructure
	The availability of clean water becomes easier to obtain	
Chance	Opportunity-Strengths	Opportunities-Disadvantages
There is assistance from the government	Increase education to the community, from institutions and	Provide understanding to the community about the



and private sector related to the PAMSIMAS program	the government on the importance of the PAMSIMAS program	importance of paying water retribusi so that the PAMSIMAS program can be sustainable
Maintenance and repair are carried out so that PAMSIMAS remain sustainable	Institutions or governments can facilitate if there is a proposal from the community if the proposal is for evaluation material	Provide training to the community to understand how to maintain and repair so that the program continues to run well
Affordable cost of clean water retribusi	Increase quantity, continuity and affordability to run sustainably	Encouraging the community through education so that a clean and healthy lifestyle, especially and clean water which is a program of institutions or governments
More effective policies and regulations in the sustainability of clean water facilities	Encouraging the community to maintain and care for the programs provided in order to have a healthy lifestyle with clean water	Selecting managers with a good commitment to the sustainability of the PAMSIMAS program
Become a means of clean water if there is no or damage to the raw water pipe		
Threat	Threat-Power	Threats and weaknesses
Communication does not go well if there is a delay in the payment of water retribusi	Increasing community participation requires good communication and management, so that users of the PAMSIMAS program comply with the policies in this program	Institutions or governments provide guidance towards PAMSIMAS Program to Stay Sustainable
Damage to clean water facilities due to its duration in the maintenance process	Create a reliable technical team in the field they work in	Provide instructions to match the routing that already exists in the PAMSIMAS program
Related institutions or governments release responsibility for the pasimas program	Increasing the synergy of government institutions and the community must be in carrying out the PAMSIMAS program	
If it is not in accordance with the commitment, the clean water supply system does not run well		



Discussion on Community Participation Level Evaluation

In this study, we have conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the level of community participation in the PAMSIMAS Program in Kampung Rantau Jaya Ilir, Putra Rumbia District, Central Lampung Regency. The results of the analysis show that the level of community participation has a crucial role in the success and sustainability of this program. Based on our findings, we can draw the following conclusions:

- (a) Varied Participation Levels: The level of community participation varies in different regions and program stages. While we found some communities actively involved in planning and execution, there are also areas where participation is still low, especially at the maintenance stage.
- (b) Factors Influencing Participation: Various external and internal factors influence community participation. Factors such as the involvement of local institutions, government support, economic conditions, and culture have a significant impact on participation rates.
- (c) Education and Awareness: Education and public awareness levels play an important role in increasing participation. People who are more educated tend to participate more actively and are better able to understand the long-term benefits of programs.
- (d) Community Empowerment: Programs that encourage community empowerment and give them an active role in decision-making have the potential to significantly increase participation.
- (e) Government Support: Support and commitment from local governments greatly influences participation. Government involvement in resource provision and supervision contributes to community participation.

SWOT Analysis Strategy Discussion

Through careful SWOT analysis of the level of community participation in the PAMSIMAS Program, conclusions can be drawn that provide in-depth insight into the internal and external factors that affect this program. SWOT analysis has helped to understand the challenges and opportunities faced by the program, as well as provide a basis for formulating strategic measures to increase community participation and overall program success.

- (a) Strengths: The success of the PAMSIMAS program is strengthened by the full support of local governments and strong partnerships with NGOs and local institutions. A good reputation and public trust in the program also strengthen participation. Existing infrastructure, including access to transportation and technology, also supports effective implementation.
- (b) Weaknesses: However, identify some weaknesses that affect community participation. Limited understanding of the benefits of clean water and



sanitation is challenging. Limited human and financial resources, along with technological inequalities in some areas, may hinder program implementation. The absence of formal mechanisms to involve the public in decision-making is also a weakness that needs to be addressed.

(c) Opportunities: Various opportunities that can be exploited by the PAMSIMAS program have been identified. Support from the Regional Government, Village Government through the APBN, Provincial APBD and District APBDes as well as community contribution funds in the form of grants to support workshops and training activities for community awareness. Increasing global awareness of the importance of clean water and sanitation opens the door to further support from communities. Potential partnerships with international organizations or the academic community can bring co-benefits in the form of research and innovation.

Threats: Even so, it is necessary to be aware of several threats that can interfere with the smooth running of the program. Political uncertainty or social conflict can interfere with implementation. Competition from other programs or initiatives that can break the focus and resources of the community is also a threat that needs attention

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study covers several important aspects. First, the PAMSIMAS program in Rantau Jaya Ilir Village provides significant benefits to the community, especially in improving access and quality of clean water. Second, variables such as age, education, income, and length of stay of the community have a significant relationship with the level of participation in the program. Third, SWOT analysis shows that community participation is in quadrant I, which offers opportunities and strengths to improve programs. Therefore, strategies that can be taken include educating the community about the importance of PAMSIMAS, facilitating proposals from the community as evaluation material, and encouraging the active role of the community in maintaining and maintaining the program. Finally, suggestions for future research are to use more diverse data and variables and explore community participation and self-help in supporting the PAMSIMAS program.

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