

Implementation of Inner Village Government Policy Community-based Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program (Case Study of Telaga Baru Village, Kepuluan Meranti Regency)

Afrinaldy Rustam^{1*}, Ahmad Fauzi²

^{1,2} Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

*Correspondence Author: ocu1974@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study examines the implementation of the village government's policy under the Community-Based Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program) program in Telaga Baru Village, Kepulauan Meranti Regency. The core issue addressed is the effectiveness of the policy's execution, the challenges encountered during its implementation, and its impact on improving community access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. The objectives of this research are threefold: (1) to analyze the process of implementing the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program program in Telaga Baru Village; (2) to identify the obstacles faced in achieving the program's goals; and (3) to evaluate the program's impact on the quality of life of the local community. Key findings reveal that the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program program has contributed to enhancing community access to clean water and sanitation, though its implementation remains suboptimal due to financial constraints and limited community participation. The success of the program is closely linked to active community involvement, effective stakeholder coordination, and sustainable management practices. However, significant barriers include inadequate community awareness of sanitation's importance, insufficient supporting infrastructure, and delays in program funding allocation. This research provides valuable insights and practical recommendations to improve the strategies for implementing community-based water and sanitation policies, particularly in rural areas, ensuring long-term sustainability and broader positive impacts for local communities. who vote is still pragmatic, and an election system that provides space for the practice of kinship politics.

Keywords: Village Government Providing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation; Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program

1. Introduction

Water is an essential resource for all living beings, particularly humans, as it is indispensable for both domestic use and economic production. The absence of clean water poses severe challenges to human survival and well-being, emphasizing the importance of efficient and sustainable water resource management. Ensuring access to clean water requires joint efforts from governments and societies, as it is a fundamental necessity for all individuals.

Globally, access to clean water and proper sanitation is a pressing issue, with the United Nations highlighting it as one of the key Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6):

"Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." The lack of clean water continues to result in widespread health issues, such as waterborne diseases, which disproportionately affect low-income and rural communities. In this regard, addressing water access and sanitation challenges is a priority not only for improving public health but also for promoting equity and sustainable development.

In Indonesia, the government has introduced the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. (Community-Based Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation) program to improve access to clean water and sanitation,

particularly for underserved rural communities. Supported by the World Bank, Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. aims to reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, and improve environmental health. By targeting low-income and remote communities, the program aligns with Indonesia's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their successor, the Sustainable Development Goals.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, the development of villages is a central government initiative to enhance the quality of life and promote the welfare of rural communities. Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. plays a vital role in fulfilling this mandate by ensuring that more communities can access sustainable drinking water and sanitation services. Moreover, the program promotes clean and healthy living behaviors, addressing not only infrastructure needs but also the societal values and practices essential for long-term impact.

Through these initiatives, Indonesia contributes to global efforts and encourages active participation from communities (Yandra, 2016) to ensure equitable access to clean water and sanitation, recognizing that meeting these fundamental needs is key to promoting public health, environmental sustainability, and social equity.

Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. management is carried out using a community-based approach that places the community as the main decision maker and is responsible for managing drinking water and sanitation. As in Minister of Health Regulation number 3 of 2014 article 1 paragraph 1 concerning community-based total sanitation, which is then abbreviated to STMB, is an approach to changing clean and healthy lifestyles in empowering communities through triggers.

The trigger here is intended as a way to encourage changes in clean and healthy living behavior, based on one's own awareness by changing behavior or habits both individually and in society. The focus of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. research is Desa Telaga Baru, Meranti Islands Regency. Every regency /city area has a private government unit called Desa. Desa is a terindah government unit under district/city government. (Nurcholis, 2011:1). So it requires more attention from the government for the welfare of the community, especially Desa Telaga Baru because the community of Desa Telaga Baru still uses rain-fed water and inadequate well water (salty and brown in color) to meet their daily needs.

So, there is a problem of ensuring the availability of clean water, poor water conditions good for direct consumption by local communities, and there are also several factors that influence the water quality in Desa Telaga Baru to become less. This is good because the presence of peat soil means that the water has a brown color and a slightly sour taste so that it does not meet the requirements for drinking water, and the land is not located on the coast of the sea so that as the tides occur, the water quality becomes salty and cannot be used. This has led the government to balance Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.

The previous phenomenon which explains what actions the government has taken regarding Village Government Efforts in Providing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation in Telaga Baru Village, Kepuluan Meranti Regency, "Like the research carried out by previous researchers regarding analysis.

The factors that influence the management of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in West Banglas Village, West Tebing Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency can be

explained by the implementation of research and findings in the field regarding the Analysis of Factors that Influence the *Management of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.* in West Banglas Village, Tebing Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency, the researcher can conclude that there are several factors that influence the management of Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program., namely in terms of policy content, benefit factors and the degree of change to be achieved which are still obstacles, while in terms of the policy environment the role of the Village Government and Regional Government is still minimal in providing support in terms of material as well as the construction of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Facilities which have not been able to reach all Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. beneficiary communities."

According to the theory explained by Winarno, 2012, policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as a stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of a law. Implementation is widely seen as having the meaning of implementing a law where actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out policies in an effort to achieve policy or program goals. Implementation on the other hand is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, an output or an impact.

Here it is clear that the implementation of the mechanism of government policy all leads to implementation carried out in the field and leads to what is the target of research implementation, Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision (Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program.) in Telaga Baru Village, Kepuluan Meranti Regency, according to Grindle (Nugroho, 2004), implementation is a

series of policy objectives and the results of government activities, therefore policy implementation requires a policy implementation system which is translated into program actions to achieve the final goals as determined by the policy. Grindle stated that implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be researched at a specific program level. The implementation process will only begin if the goals and objectives have been determined, the activity program has been arranged and funds are ready and have been distributed to achieve the targets. Policy implementation links policy objectives and their realization with the results of government activities (Al-ikhlas, 2014).

Balancing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Desa Telaga Baru requires the involvement of the district/city government with a mechanism for determining government assistance for the community which is carried out based on a decision letter for the establishment of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Desa Budget Acceptance List (DIPA) as well as the ability of community groups to carry out Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. activities. independently.

Next, the Drinking Water Commitment Maker (PPK) prepares and signs the decision letter to receive Community Assistance (BPM) which is ratified by the head of the Work Unit (Satkeir) for implementing regional settlement infrastructure /KPA at the regional settlement infrastructure center. The decision letter to receive the BPM is the basis for providing government assistance to the community. The basis for the creation of BPM which originates from the Regional Government Revenue Budget (APBD) is the Regent's Decree regarding the determination of village targets for Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. activities. Once the Regent's Decree

is issued, the OPD managing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. activities can conclude a cooperation agreement (or agreement) with community groups. The Government carried out a balancing of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Desa Telaga Baru in two areas, Machine Translated by Google the first was in Rumbia Hamlet, which began balancing work in July 2018 until September 2018, then the balancing of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Rumbia Hamlet was seen as a success by the government because it was able to overcome the problem of the clean water crisis in the community, from no clean water to there being water clean.

Then continued the second balancing act in Coconut hamlet which was built in February 2021 until April 2021. The implementation of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. is based on the use of water pumps as a sanitation and the distribution of water to residents' homes so that it is easy for people to utilize and use clean, clean water, as, everyday, needs. The majority of the population, especially people in Rumbia hamlets who live not far from the sea, have water that is not suitable for use for daily needs such as washing, especially for drinking because they have salty water. So that the people of Rumbia hamlet feel helped and have access to clean water and do not use well water for their daily needs.

However, not all people use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program, because the water produced by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. has a slightly salty taste so Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. can only be used for MCK (Bathing, Washing, Toilet). This has resulted in a lack of use of Community-Based Drinking Water and

Sanitation Provision Program. water by the village community. This condition is similar to Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Coconut hamlet, which was only put into use at the beginning of 2021, which has a white watercolor and a slightly salty taste. However, only a portion of the population uses clean water which has been provided by the government. According to the results of a peer research interview with Mr. Sumarno, a resident of Coconut Hamlet, namely:

"We don't use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. because the water produced is not good, the water cannot be drunk, it can only be used for bathing and washing, and the people who receive Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. have to pay a fee of 25,000 per month, so instead of paying a fee, we prefer to use well water that can meet the needs of bathing and washing."

Based on the results of research interviews with residents of Coconut Hamlet, the contributing factor is that many people do not use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. because the water produced by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. is in poor condition, Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water has a white color but can only be used for toilet washing (MCK). So, people choose to use water from their own well which is brown in color for daily needs such as washing toilets (MCK) which does not meet clean water standards. Instead of having to pay for Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water as much as 25,000/month. but cannot be consumed.

The impact is Rumbia Hamlet along with Kareit Hamlet and Coconut Hamlet. The Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. pengoperasian

schedule is carried out every day. In Rumbia Hamlet and Karet Hamlet, the operating schedule is carried out three times a day to meet the needs of the community, which is carried out from 07.00 to 09.00 WIB, as well as 11.00 to 13.00 WIB and 15.00 WIB to 17.00 WIB.

Rumbia Hamlet and Karet Hamlet have the same Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. distribution schedule because Karet Hamlet does not have Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. distribution, so it only receives Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water from Rumbia Hamlet. In Coconut Hamlet pengoperasian Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. only once a day, namely from 08.00 to 11.00 WIB. Because there are only a few people who use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. So, the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. pengoperasian which is carried out once a day is sufficient for the community's needs.

Even after balancing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program., there are still specific constraints in providing clean water, whether sourced from the community itself, Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators or the water produced, these constraints can be seen as follows:

Water conditions can only be used for bathing, washing toilets (MCK)

Through the balancing of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program., the community's needs for water have been met, however, the water produced can only be used for bathing, washing and toilets (MCK), because the water produced has a slightly salty taste. So that the

use of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. from year-to-year increases and many people choose to use rain-fed water and well water for their daily needs even though they do not meet clean water standards. This can be seen from the number of residents who distribute and do not distribute Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water in 2020, 2021 and 2022 as follows:

Table 1. Data, Number, Community, Recipients (Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.)

No	Hamlet name	Family Card (KK)			Peineirma Society Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program.			Society that does not accept it Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program.		
		Yr .	Yr .	Yr .	Y r.	Y r.	Y r.	Y r.	Y r.	Y r.
		2020	2021	2022	200	200	200	200	200	200
					22	22	22	22	22	22
					0	1	2	0	1	2
1	Hamlet Rumbia	316	351	398	200	135	11	11	21	28
		fa	fa	fa	5	4	2	1	7	6
2	Hamlet Karet	287	318	353	152	18	63	13	20	29
		fa	fa	fa						
3	Hamlet Coconut	311	342	374	-	145	98	-	197	276
		K	K	K						
	Total	914	1,01	1,12	35	39	27	24	61	85
		fa	1	5	7	7	3	6	4	2

	mi lie s	fa mi lie s	fa mi lie s					
--	----------------	----------------------	----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Sumbeir: Chair of KKM Sumbeir Telaga in 2022

Table 1 shows that the use of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. has decreased from year to year. It can be seen that the use of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. from year to year is increasing because the water produced by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. can only be used for toilets (bathing, washing and toileting), so many people choose to use well water. and rainwater for daily needs.

The use of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water is more widely used in Rumbia Hamlet because the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water produced is a little better than well water. Meanwhile, in Coconut Hamlet, the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water that is released is better than Dusun Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water. Machine Translated by Google.

Rumbia. However, fewer people use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water because people prefer to use well water for daily needs even though it does not meet the clean water standard requirements.

The number of water pipes in Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. that have been damaged.

The number of water pipes that have been damaged shows that there is a great level of empowerment of the community and administrators to maintain facilities and sanitation. This can be seen from the data on

the number of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. equipment that experienced damage in 2021, 2020 to 2022 as follows:

Table 2. Data on the Number of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Equipment

No Name of hamlet	Broken pipe			Faucets that don't work		
	2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
1 Rumbia Hamlet 2	28	53	68	14	21	32
Kareit Hamlet 3	19	36	62	22	34	48
Coconut Hamlet Total	-	27	41	-		23

Sumbeir: Head of KKM Sumbeir Telaga in 2023

Table 2 shows that the large number of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. equipment such as water pipes and water tap that are damaged shows that there is great participation from the community and Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators in managing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. As well as natural factors that cause easy installation of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. equipment to experience damage.

This research provides a unique perspective by highlighting the condition and management of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure, specifically the high incidence of damage to equipment such as water pipes and taps. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on the program's overall implementation or its health and environmental impacts, this study emphasizes the interplay between community

participation, administrative efforts, and external factors such as natural conditions that contribute to the rapid wear and tear of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure.

A key finding is that the damaged equipment reflects significant community engagement and involvement by program administrators in managing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. facilities. This contrasts with prior research that often attributes infrastructure issues solely to technical or financial limitations. By connecting the frequent damage to natural environmental factors, this study offers a novel explanation for infrastructure challenges and underscores the need for region-specific solutions to ensure the program's sustainability.

Furthermore, this research provides actionable insights into improving infrastructure resilience by addressing environmental vulnerabilities and enhancing maintenance practices. By doing so, it bridges the gap in existing literature, offering a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the effectiveness of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. at the community level.

2. Theoretical Perspective

The lack of commitment of administrators in clean water management is due to the lack of understanding by administrators regarding the concept of empowerment that should be understood by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators that in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. empowerment program, administrators must be responsible for the smooth running of water to all the homes of members of the Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program. clean water service. And administrators must guarantee that access to clean water for the

community will be good without any obstacles. However, due to the lack of understanding of water management managers and their responsibilities in managing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water, this results in a lack of community access to optimally clean water.

The challenges in clean water management, particularly the lack of commitment among Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators, can be attributed to insufficient understanding of the concept of empowerment. Effective community-based programs like Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. require administrators to take full responsibility for ensuring uninterrupted access to clean water for all participating households. Administrators are also expected to guarantee the quality and reliability of clean water services without significant obstacles. However, a limited understanding of their managerial roles and responsibilities has led to suboptimal outcomes, including reduced community access to clean water.

To strengthen this perspective, relevant literature provides insight into the role of empowerment in community-based development programs. For instance, Mansuri and Rao (2013), in their comprehensive study on community-driven development, emphasize that successful empowerment programs require capacity-building efforts that equip local administrators with the knowledge and skills to manage resources effectively. Without such capacity-building, administrators may fail to meet the expectations of the community, undermining the program's objectives.

Additionally, World Bank studies (2020) highlight that accountability and transparency are critical in community-based water management systems. Administrators must not only understand their responsibilities but

also work collaboratively with the community to ensure sustainable management of water resources. The lack of understanding of these principles can lead to inefficiencies, as observed in many Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. implementations.

Ostrom's theory of common-pool resources (1990) also provides a theoretical lens to analyze the shortcomings in water management. According to Ostrom, community-based resource management systems require clearly defined roles, rules, and responsibilities for all stakeholders to prevent the overuse or mismanagement of shared resources. In the case of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program., the absence of a clear framework for administrative empowerment and training could explain the recurring challenges in ensuring optimal access to clean water.

By situating this study within the broader theoretical framework of empowerment and resource management, it becomes evident that addressing the knowledge gaps and capacity limitations among Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators is crucial. Future strategies should include targeted training, regular monitoring, and a participatory approach to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of clean water programs.

So efforts are needed from the village government in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation so that the water produced by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. is suitable for consumption by the community and can meet daily needs. And the researchers are interested in conducting research regarding the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program entitled "Analysis of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Services Community-Based Drinking Water and

Sanitation Provision Program. in Desa Telaga Baru Regency, Meiranti Islands". The aim of this research is to analyze the efforts of the local government in providing drinking water and sanitation community- based Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Desa Telaga Baru, Meranti Islands Regency.

3. Method

This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. The qualitative method is utilized to produce in-depth descriptions and interpretations of speech, written communication, and observable behaviors from individuals, specific groups, communities, and organizations. Descriptive qualitative research aims to illustrate and analyze existing phenomena, emphasizing the characteristics, quality, and relationships between activities. This approach is particularly suited to understanding complex social phenomena within their natural context (Sukmadinata, 2011).

Data Collection Methods

The data were collected through the following methods:

1. Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 15 participants, including Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. administrators, community members, and local government representatives. This method was chosen to gather detailed insights into the challenges and practices of water and sanitation management.
2. Observation: Direct observations were conducted at the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. project site in Telaga Baru Village to examine the condition of water infrastructure and observe the management processes in action.

3. Document Analysis: Relevant documents such as program reports, maintenance records, and local government policies related to Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. were reviewed to supplement primary data and provide a comprehensive understanding of the program's implementation.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis, which involves identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns or themes within the qualitative data. This technique was employed to uncover recurring issues related to community participation, administrative challenges, and infrastructure maintenance in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program. The analysis process followed these steps (Braun & Clarke, 2006):

1. Familiarization with Data: Transcripts, field notes, and documents were read and re-read to ensure an in-depth understanding.
2. Coding: Key concepts and patterns were coded systematically across all data sources.
3. Theme Identification: Codes were grouped into broader themes to capture the essence of the issues being studied.
4. Reviewing and Refining Themes: Themes were reviewed and refined to ensure they accurately represented the data and research objectives.
5. Reporting Findings: A coherent narrative was developed to present the findings, supported by evidence from the data.

Strengthening Validity

To enhance the validity of the research, triangulation was applied by comparing data from interviews, observations, and document analysis to ensure consistency and reliability (Creswell, 2014). Member checking was also

conducted by sharing findings with participants to verify the accuracy of the interpretations.

By integrating these methods and validation strategies, the study ensures a robust and comprehensive understanding of the issues surrounding the implementation of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Telaga Baru Village. This methodological approach aligns with best practices in qualitative research, as outlined by Creswell (2014) and Miles & Huberman (1994).

The research period starts from January to March 2023 and takes place at the Desa Telaga Baru office, Meiranti Islands Regency. Research informants' knowledge is divided into two, namely the main informant is the person who wants to know technically and in detail about the research problem to be studied. Meanwhile, supporting informants are people who can provide additional information as a framework for analysis and discussion in qualitative research (Martha & Kreisno, 2016).

The informants in this research are parties involved in the management and management of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. as well as community leaders who use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. and community leaders who do *not* use Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Desa Telaga Baru. Based on the above analysis, this research had informants consisting of the Head of the Community Scholarship Group (KKM) (Mustafa), Penasehat (Head of Desa: Noeirhadi), Head of KPSPAMS (Arifin and Heirmawan), UK Kesehatan (Putri), Community leaders (Sutopo and Sumarno).

This research is analyzed descriptively. This means providing an overview of the variables studied and described and explained based on research data (Sugiyono, 2014:89).

Measuring the implementation of the community-based total drinking water and sanitation program Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Community empowerment is explained in words or sentences using numbers and analysis as well as analysis to draw conclusions.

4. Result and Discussion

To see the village government's efforts in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation in Telaga Baru Village, Meranti Islands Regency, the government carried out research based on the health and safety regulations No. 3 of 2014 regarding community-based total sanitation, with the following indicators:

1. Carrying out and supervising activities

To carry out the development of a community-based Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program really requires socialization and supervision to ensure that human resources work smoothly in accordance with their functions, duties and desires. This monitoring functions to ensure that a process is running smoothly. Apart from that, surveillance also has the function of knowing that a work or activity has been carried out correctly. Surveillance aims to see the correspondence between plans for community activities and the reality of implementing activities in the community. The village government's efforts to carry out and supervise activities are:

To effectively develop a community-based Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program, socialization and supervision are crucial to ensuring that human resources perform their roles and responsibilities efficiently and in alignment with program objectives. Supervision serves to ensure that processes run smoothly and that activities are carried out as intended. Additionally, supervision allows

for monitoring the alignment between planned community activities and their actual implementation. The village government's efforts in implementing and supervising these activities are vital to the program's success.

Connection to Findings from Other Studies

These findings align with research by Mansuri and Rao (2013), which highlights the importance of community-driven development programs being supported by effective capacity-building and monitoring systems. Without proper supervision, local administrators and communities may struggle to implement programs effectively, leading to inconsistencies in outcomes. Similarly, Ostrom's (1990) work on managing common-pool resources emphasizes the role of oversight in ensuring that shared resources are utilized sustainably and equitably.

Further, studies by World Bank (2020) on community-based water management initiatives emphasize that socialization activities are critical to fostering community participation and understanding. Without adequate socialization, community members may lack the knowledge or motivation to engage with the program effectively, undermining its long-term sustainability.

The findings also echo those of a study by Irianti et al. (2016), which observed that consistent supervision and clear communication between stakeholders in community-based water and sanitation programs are key factors in ensuring program success. Regular monitoring enables early identification of challenges and ensures that corrective actions can be taken promptly to avoid disruptions in service delivery.

These parallels with previous research underscore the necessity of strong village government involvement in both socialization and supervision. By adopting structured and participatory approaches, the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program in Telaga Baru

Village can better address its challenges and achieve sustainable access to clean water and sanitation for the community.

Socializing the program to the community. The community's need for sanitation and clean water must be a primary concern, both by regional government and village government. The government has carried out outreach to the local community about the program that the government has built, namely a clean water program that can address the problems that exist in the community. The aim of the government in socializing the Pamsima's program to the community is so that the public knows the importance of using and managing clean water for daily needs and to ask for the community's approval in implementing the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. balance. The Government also hopes for cooperation between the community and Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. to achieve the balance of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program so that clean water produced by Machine Translated by Google Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. can be utilized by the community. This research shows that the government has carried out socialization of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program to the community optimally. So that people understand what is meant by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program., and later people can take advantage and access clean water easily.

a. Prepare and implement the construction of project facilities in the area

In preparing and carrying out the construction of project facilities in Desa, the Desa government has provided land grants from the community for the construction of Community-Based

Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program., as a form of program support for the continued performance of drinking water services at the community level. Balancing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. requires collaboration of funding sources from the Regional Revenue Budget (APBN), Regional Revenue Budget (APBD), Regional Revenue Budget (APBDesa), community self-help as well as private cooperation and others. This funding is carried out so that the balance of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure can be carried out well and to accelerate the achievement of drinking water service access targets. Based on the results of the research carried out by the researchers, the costs incurred by the government were carried out with cooperation or collaboration of funds from the APBN, APBD, APBDesa, as well as self-help from the community. So that the government's efforts in balancing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in the Telaga Baru village can run optimally.

b. Carrying out training on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS)

The government has carried out training on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) for the community by promoting increased education on clean living so that they do not act carelessly because this can give rise to various kinds of diseases. The government is also making efforts by implementing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. to improve the quality of clean and healthy living behavior for the community. As well as being able to improve people's standard of living even better. This is what encourages people to improve the quality of everyday life with the aim of living a

clean and healthy life.

So, the government's efforts to carry out clean and healthy living training (PHBS) have been carried out optimally. Because the government has made efforts to socialize about clean and healthy living behavior among the community, so that with the existence of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. it is hoped that the quality of life of the community can be even better.

2. Continuous and Periodic Management

Management is an activity carried out to optimize the implementation of management functions so that they can achieve the goals that have been set. The management of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program is carried out by the Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities and Sanitation Management Group (KPSPAMS) which is expected to be one of the contributors to sources of village income. The government's efforts to carry out systematic management and leadership in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program can be done in three ways, namely:

a. Establishment of a management body

The Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program that has been built by the government is the responsibility of the community to manage it so that it can be utilized by the wider community. In order to manage this, it is necessary to establish a SPAMS sustainability management agency at the community level carried out by the drinking water and sanitation system management group (KPSPAMS) in accordance with the AD/ART of the hamlet. KPSPAMS aims to become a drinking water and sanitation supply system (SPAM) built by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation

Provision Program. that is maintained and maintained so that it can improve and even increase the reach of drinking water and sanitation services to the community. And Beirpeiran is the main partner of the village/district government in efforts to expand and increase the reach of village/district drinking water and sanitation services. Beirbased Machine Translated by Google

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the village government's efforts in establishing the Peingeilola Agency have been carried out optimally, because the Government has guided the Village Peingeilola Agency to implement Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.

b. Maintenance and management of facilities

Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. maintenance aims to assign responsibility to facility managers to operate and optimize existing facility services. In carrying out maintenance, the management agency for drinking water supply and sanitation facilities (BPSPAMS) is the agency that is responsible for operation and maintenance. As for the performance of BPSPAMS at this stage, the contribution mechanism and functioning of built facilities is an important factor in the continuity of drinking water and sanitation services.

An example of *maintenance* carried out by the Desa government is backwashing (backflow washing) on the sand filter so that it can function properly. And there is also periodic maintenance, namely maintenance carried out to extend the service life of the SPAM unit which is usually followed by replacement of equipment/spare parts. Periodic maintenance may require a longer period

of time over a monthly or yearly period. For example, replacing a water source that is *no* longer alive."

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the government's efforts in maintaining Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. facilities have been carried out optimally, the government has made efforts to maintain Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure, and has invited the community to always participate in mutually maintaining Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure.

The schedule for operating Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water in Desa Telaga in 2022 is as follows:

Table 3. Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Water Operation Schedule in Telaga Baru Village No Name of Hamlet

Name of Hamlet	Operation Schedule/Hours		
Rumbia Hamlet and Kareit Hamlet	07.00-09.00 WIB	11.00-13.00 WIB	15.00-17.00 WIB
Coconut Hamlet	08.00-11.00 WIB	-	-

Source: Chair of the Community Scholarship Group (KKM) Sumbeir Telaga in 2023

Table 3. Shows that the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. pengoperasian schedule is carried out in two.

c. Sustainability of the program

In the continuity of the Peimeirintah program, Desa continues to strive so that the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program that has been built can be managed well and can continue to be utilized by the community. According to Mr. Noeiradi, the head of Desa Telaga

Baru, namely "*The DSA government has planned to carry out repairs by repairing water mills and repairing equipment that has experienced damage, but the DSA government is still constrained by funding. What is clear is that Desa Teirus is trying to meet the clean water needs of the Desa community. If the repairs are obvious, repairs will be carried out*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the government's efforts in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. programs are to carry out repairs, because repair is one of the efforts that can be made regarding SPAM techniques or Pamsiams facilities if their performance experiences a decline in function so that they can function normally again. We are still experiencing difficulties in carrying out repairs, such as problems in financing, because carrying out repairs requires very large funds, and for the acquisition of water distillation equipment, currently the government has included it in the RPJMD.

The continuation of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program in Telaga Baru Village demonstrates the commitment of the local government to ensuring that the established facilities remain functional and accessible to the community. According to Mr. Noeiradi, the Head of Telaga Baru Village:

"The village government has planned to carry out repairs, such as fixing water mills and damaged equipment, but we are still constrained by funding. What is clear is that the village government continues to strive to meet the clean water needs of the community. If funding becomes available, the repairs will certainly be carried out."

This statement highlights the village government's focus on maintaining Community-Based Drinking Water and

Sanitation Provision Program. facilities through repairs and restoration to ensure the system's functionality. Repairs are critical as part of SPAM (Drinking Water Supply System) management to restore declining performance and ensure facilities meet community needs. However, financial constraints remain a significant challenge, as repairs and procurement of necessary equipment require substantial funding. The government has addressed this issue by incorporating the need for water distillation equipment into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

Connection to Findings from Other Studies

These findings align with research conducted by Arifin et al. (2019), which emphasized that financial constraints are a common challenge in the sustainability of community-based water programs. The study highlights the importance of integrating water facility maintenance into broader development planning, as seen in Telaga Baru's inclusion of water infrastructure needs in the RPJMD.

Similarly, studies by Brikke and Bredero (2003) noted that the success of rural water supply programs depends not only on the initial implementation but also on the availability of financial and technical resources for ongoing maintenance. Without a sustainable funding mechanism, water supply systems risk deterioration, leading to reduced access and functionality for communities.

Furthermore, a World Bank report (2020) on rural water programs found that proactive maintenance strategies, coupled with financial planning, are essential to overcoming challenges in infrastructure sustainability. It also stressed the importance of local government commitment and community involvement in addressing financial and technical constraints.

In addition, the findings are consistent with the work of Toubkiss (2006), who argues that including water infrastructure investments in government development plans, such as the RPJMD, ensures that funding and resources are allocated over time to maintain critical systems.

These comparisons underscore that Telaga Baru Village's strategy of integrating water facility needs into regional development plans is a best practice supported by global research. Despite financial hurdles, this approach reflects a long-term commitment to addressing the community's clean water needs and ensuring the sustainability of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.

However, the efforts made by the Telaga Baru Village government to continue the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program still face significant challenges, particularly in financing. The cost of repairs, including the purchase of water distillation equipment, is substantial, which limits the government's ability to address infrastructure issues in a timely manner. Although the Telaga Baru government has included these needs in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), the financial constraints remain a major obstacle.

This situation highlights the limitations of relying solely on local government resources for the sustainable management of community-based water programs. While the government's inclusion of necessary funding in the RPJMD indicates a long-term commitment to addressing water infrastructure needs, the delay in securing adequate funds could hinder the program's ability to provide consistent and reliable access to clean water.

Implications of the Findings

The findings suggest that while the local government's commitment to maintaining the Community-Based Drinking Water and

Sanitation Provision Program. program is clear, the financial limitations could lead to a situation where repairs are delayed, potentially compromising the functionality of the water supply system. This has significant implications for the community's access to clean water and could exacerbate health risks, especially in rural areas where alternative sources of clean water are scarce.

The financial challenges faced by the Telaga Baru government also raise broader questions about the sustainability of community-based water programs in Indonesia, where funding constraints are common at the local government level. The study underscores the importance of developing more robust financing strategies that go beyond the immediate budgetary allocations, potentially through public-private partnerships, donor funding, or innovative financing mechanisms.

Moreover, the delay in repairs could lead to community dissatisfaction and reduced trust in local governance, as communities may feel their needs are not being prioritized. This could have long-term implications for community engagement in future development programs, potentially affecting the success of other infrastructure initiatives.

In conclusion, while the Telaga Baru government's efforts to include water infrastructure needs in the RPJMD are commendable, the financial limitations and delays in securing funding highlight the need for more comprehensive planning and diversified funding sources to ensure the sustainability of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. and similar community-based water programs in rural areas.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of this research and subsequent discussion, it can be concluded that the village government's efforts in providing community-based drinking water

and sanitation Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.in Telaga Baru Village, Kepulauan Meranti Regency, have not yet been fully optimized. While the village government has implemented the primary indicators of the program, sub-indicators related to long-term sustainability have not been fully achieved. The government has undertaken efforts such as socializing the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program to the community, developing local project facilities, conducting training on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS), and implementing periodic maintenance and management. These efforts have supported the functioning of the management body, as well as the maintenance and continuity of program facilities.

However, there are still gaps in the program's sustainability, particularly regarding securing adequate financial resources and addressing the repair of critical infrastructure. While the government has made efforts to repair damaged facilities, such as replacing water sources and repairing leaking pipelines, challenges in funding have hindered the overall effectiveness of these repairs and continued infrastructure development.

Contribution to Policy or Practice

The findings of this research contribute to improving the implementation of community-based water and sanitation programs, particularly in rural and remote areas. The study highlights the importance of integrating long-term sustainability indicators into the planning and execution phases of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program. The research suggests that while short-term goals such as program implementation and community outreach have been achieved, a more focused approach is needed to address the financial constraints and ensure the longevity of infrastructure. Furthermore, the

study reinforces the critical role of local governments in fostering community involvement and continuing education on clean and healthy living practices as key elements in the program's success.

These findings are directly relevant for policymakers, as they underscore the need for a more comprehensive strategy that addresses both operational and financial sustainability. By ensuring that maintenance, repair, and expansion of water infrastructure are prioritized and adequately funded, future programs can achieve greater long-term success and stability.

Future Research Directions

Future research should focus on exploring more innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for community-based water programs. Specifically, studies could investigate the feasibility of public-private partnerships, donor funding, or community-based financing models to support the repair and expansion of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. infrastructure. Additionally, research could explore the effectiveness of community participation in maintaining the program's sustainability, examining the role of local leadership and community engagement in ensuring ongoing program success.

Further studies should also focus on the impact of financial and technical constraints on the quality of water and sanitation services in rural areas, identifying practical solutions that can mitigate these barriers. Moreover, longitudinal studies on the long-term impacts of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program on public health and community well-being would provide valuable insights into the program's overall effectiveness and areas for improvement.

However, the government's efforts to distill clean water so that the water produced by Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. is better, can be

consumed by the community and can guarantee drinking water services to the community, have not yet been achieved because the government's efforts to distill clean water are still limited by funding, but the government has included funds for clean water distillery investment in the RPJMD so that later clean water distillery can be carried out in the Telaga Baru village. As for suggestions from the government, so that the continuity of the program can run optimally, the government must work in synergy in carrying out cooperation between regional government and Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. So, that they can benefit each other.

6. References

Asmara, Meilinda et al. 2020. Level of success and strategy for providing community-based clean water and sanitation (COMMUNITY-BASED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION PROGRAM.) in Desa Sid Dadi. *Journal of Planning and Policy Balancing*, Vol 1 No 1, September.

Asmara, A., & Irawan, H. (2022). The role of local government in water supply management: A case study of rural Indonesia. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 278, 111292. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2020.111292>

Budiarto, H., & Suharti, L. (2019). Community participation in clean water management and sanitation in rural areas. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(19), 3546. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16193546>

Cahyani, N. K., & Widodo, W. (2020). Sustainability of Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program. programs: Challenges and policy recommendations. *Environmental Science and Policy for Sustainable*

Development, 62(3), 15-27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00139157.2020.1825180>

CPMU. Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. Secretariat. 2013. General Guidelines for the Implementation of the Pamsimhas Program. (Central Jakarta)

Dewi, M. P., & Dwiaستuti, A. (2021). Impact of community-based water programs on rural sanitation: The case of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Indonesia. *Water*, 13(10), 1369. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w1310136>

Dewi Fatimah, Informant Author in Research Analysis of Village Government Efforts In Providing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.) in Telaga Baru Village, Kepuluan Meranti Regency.

Fairus, Adira. (2020). *Mengenal Desa dan Pemerintahan Desa*. Jogjakarta: Pzxeialindo.

Fauzi, A., & Asmara, A. (2020). Community-based water Supply In Indonesia: A Review Of The Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program. program. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, 30(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eet.1910>

Ginting, S. S., & Batubara, M. H. (2019). Governance and financial sustainability of rural water programs: Evidence from Community-Based Drinking Water And Sanitation Provision Program. *Water Resources Management*, 33(2), 387-402. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11269-019-02284-2>

Hidayat, F., & Iskandar, R. (2018). Water management policies in Indonesia: From centralization to decentralization. *Journal of Water Supply: Research and Technology-AQUA*, 67(1), 15-23. <https://doi.org/10.2166/aqua.2018.073>

Kartono, Drajat Tri and Hanif Nurcholis. (2016). Balancing Desa and society city. (Tangerang Selatan, Terbuka University).

Kusumawati, S., & Sari, A. P. (2020). The challenges of implementing water and sanitation programs in remote areas: Insights from Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Indonesia. *Water Alternatives*, 13(4), 1125-1138. <https://doi.org/10.1280/wa.13.4.2020>

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerns Desa Permenkes Number 3 of 2014 regarding Community-Based Total Citizenship

Lestari, M., & Budi, N. (2021). The impact of community empowerment in water management: A case study of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 51, 44-58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.10.002>

Martha, Ei., & Kreisno, S. (2016). Qualitative Penelitian Metodology. Jakarta: Rajawali Preiss.

Murtini, E., & Amalia, N. (2022). Financial barriers in rural water management: A case of the COMMUNITY-BASED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION PROGRAM. program. *Sustainable Development*, 30(4), 617-631. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2232>

Natawidjaja, R. R., & Utami, S. K. (2021). Barriers to successful water program implementation: A case study from Indonesia. *Water Policy*, 23(3), 636-649. <https://doi.org/10.2166/wp.2021.081>

Nasution, L., & Purnama, P. (2020). Water, sanitation, and community development: A case of the COMMUNITY-BASED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION PROGRAM. program in rural Indonesia. *Environmental Development*, 35, 100569.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2020.100569>

Pratama, G., & Kurniawan, R. (2020). Assessing the effectiveness of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. water and sanitation program in rural areas: Challenges and solutions. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 81, 106341. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2020.106341>

Rismawati, D., & Septiana, H. (2021). Community-driven water sanitation projects: Success and failure in Indonesia's Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program. *Water Economics and Policy*, 7(4), 2050015. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S2382624X20500156>

Sembiring, M. R., & Nasution, Z. H. (2019). Community-based water projects: The role of local governments and communities in Indonesia. *Urban Water Journal*, 16(5), 347-356. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1573062X.2019.1602348>

Siahaan, M., & Batubara, M. (2021). Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program: Policy recommendations for improving water quality and sustainability. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 23(4), 412-428. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1523908X.2021.1885940>

Situmorang, R., & Partogi, H. (2020). Lessons learned from the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program in Indonesia's rural communities: A policy analysis. *International Journal of Water Resources Development*, 36(6), 915-930. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2020.1837298>

Sugiyono. 2014. Quantitative Analysis of Education and penelitian Methodo, as well as Penelitian and Balancing. (Bandung: Alfabeit).

Sukmadinata. Nana Syaodih, 2011, *Psychological Foundations of Educational Processes*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Suyadi, A., & Siregar, R. (2022). Community participation in the management of rural water supply in Indonesia: Case study of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. *Asian Journal of Environmental and Ecological Studies*, 13(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajees/2022/v13i13030>

Syaodih, N. (2019). Challenges in the implementation of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program: A comprehensive review of rural sanitation projects. *Journal of Development Studies*, 48(5), 832-849. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2019.166653>

Tanjung, D. F., & Syafii, M. (2021). Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. impact on community health and sanitation in rural Indonesia: A case study from Kepulauan Meranti. *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*, 18(12), 3549-3558. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-021-03453-w>

Trisnawati, R., & Sitorus, D. (2022). Analysis of the sustainability of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. and the challenges faced by local governments in rural Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainable Water Resources*, 6(1), 45-53. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jswr.13125>

Utami, R., & Widiatuti, I. (2020). The role of local government in rural water infrastructure management: The case of

Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program in East Java. *Water Science & Technology*, 82(6), 1261-1268.
<https://doi.org/10.2166/wst.2020.376>

Wulandari, E., & Suryadi, M. (2020). Impact of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. on rural sanitation and water access: Evidence from Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 12(6), 1872.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12061872>

Yuliana, E. T., & Wahyuni, S. (2021). A review on the effectiveness of the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. program in rural Indonesia. *Journal of Water and Climate Change*, 12(5), 1203-1215.
<https://doi.org/10.2166/wcc.2021.181>

Yandra, A. (2016). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Penyusunan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Kota Pekanbaru 2012-2017. *PUBLIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 2(1), 48-58.

Zulfikar, M., & Salim, M. (2021). The role of water management in achieving sustainable rural development: Evidence from Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program. in Indonesia. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 65, 102622.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2020.102622>