

INTISARI

Program PAMSIMAS merupakan program berbasis masyarakat dalam bidang air minum dan sanitasi. Program PAMSIMAS juga memfasilitasi dan mempromosikan sanitasi yang layak, perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat. Salah satu kabupaten penerima bantuan program PAMSIMAS adalah Kabupaten Aceh Besar yang masih memiliki desa-desa yang kesulitan mendapatkan air minum dan sanitasi yang belum baik. Namun, desa yang menerima bantuan program PAMSIMAS justru tidak menggunakan fasilitas yang terbangun, seperti Desa Lambaro Biluy. Penelitian ini bertujuan memberikan gambaran mengenai pelaksanaan program PAMSIMAS di Desa Lam Reh, Desa Lambaro Sukon, dan Desa Lambaro Biluy di Kabupaten Aceh Besar. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor keberlanjutan program serta menilai keberhasilan Program PAMSIMAS di masing-masing desa agar fasilitas yang dibangun program PAMSIMAS dapat digunakan sebaik-baiknya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode induktif. Data yang digunakan data sekunder dan data primer yang didukung dengan wawancara terhadap pelaku terkait program PAMSIMAS tingkat kabupaten maupun desa. Analisis yang digunakan yaitu analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Tahap analisis dimulai dengan pengelompokan data hasil kuesioner, interpretasi hasil analisis data, dan merumuskan hasil temuan berdasarkan landasan teori.

Adapun hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa setiap desa memiliki hasil yang berbeda-beda. Keberhasilan program di Desa Lam Reh dan Desa Lambaro Sukon dikategorikan amat baik, rata-rata presentasi keberhasilan dari setiap variabel yaitu sumber air, PHBS, pengelolaan masyarakat, dan keberfungsian sarana adalah lebih dari 50%, sedangkan di Desa Lambaro Biluy, rata-rata presentasi keberhasilan pada variabel pemberdayaan masyarakat dan keberfungsian sarana masih dalam kategori kurang baik dengan masing-masing persentase yaitu 44,43% dan 0%.

Kata kunci: PAMSIMAS, Keberlanjutan, Keberhasilan, Air Bersih

ABSTRACT

The PAMSIMAS program is a community-based program in the field of drinking water and sanitation. The PAMSIMAS program also facilitates and promotes proper sanitation, hygiene, and healthy living habits. One of the districts that received assistance from the PAMSIMAS program in Aceh Besar District still has villages with difficulties getting drinking water and poor sanitation. However, villages that received assistance from the PAMSIMAS program did not use the built facilities, such as Lambaro Biluy Village. This study aims to provide an overview of the PAMSIMAS program's implementation in Lam Reh Village, Lambaro Sukon Village, and Lambaro Biluy Village in Aceh Besar District. This research also identifies factors of program sustainability and assesses the PAMSIMAS Program's success in each village. The PAMSIMAS programs can be used facilities as well as possible.

This study uses a quantitative approach using inductive methods. The data used are secondary data and primary data, supported by interviews with stakeholders related to the PAMSIMAS program at the district and village levels. The analysis used is descriptive qualitative analysis. The analysis phase starts with grouping the data from the questionnaire, interpreting the results of data analysis, and formulating the findings based on a theoretical basis.

The results of this study indicate that each village has different effects. The success of the program in Lam Reh Village and Lambaro Sukon Village was categorized as very good, the average percentage of the success of each variable, namely water source, PHBS, community management, and function of facilities, was more than 50%, while in Lambaro Biluy Village, the average presentation The success of the community empowerment variable and the functioning of the facilities were still in the low category with 44.43% and 0% respectively.

Keywords: PAMSIMAS, sustainability, drinking water