



Abstract

This study aims to determine the sustainability of water infrastructure which was constructed and managed based on the community, namely Pamdes (Rural Drinking Water Management). The objects of this study are Pamdes in two different locations, i.e. the hamlet village Karangwuni Bangunkerto Turi district and sub-district in the village Sumberarum Moyudan, Sleman.

Some of the variables include the impact, response and adaptation, and also opportunities and constraints. This study uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis. The results indicate that the existence of Pamdes in Karangwuni Hamlet does not give effect to the public. It is because the already built clean water facilities cannot be operated due to technical error committed by the contractor.

People are not willing to independently make improvements so that clean water facilities that have been built are left alone without being used. The people are never involved in the construction process. As a consequence, they consider the government takes full responsibility in the improvement of the water facilities.

Different conditions occur in the Sumberarum Village. Community involvement from the initial development until its utilization is considered high. That finally manages to build a Pamdes society that gets its sustainable benefits. The sustainable aspects include aspects of financial, technical, environmental, institutional, and social.

As a conclusion, the community involvement in the Pamdes development is an important factor which influences the impact and output. Output is in the form of an increase in assets and capabilities and an enhancement in the access and development. Output, hereinafter, also determines the infrastructure high sustainability.

Keywords : infrastructure, participation, response, adaptation, sustainability