

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Air dan sanitasi merupakan kebutuhan yang sangat vital bagi seluruh makhluk hidup dan proses kehidupan, kebutuhan akan air dan sanitasi harus terpenuhi baik dari aspek kuantitas maupun kualitas, Hal ini tertuang dalam tujuan bersama bangsa-bangsa lewat *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) yang akan berakhir tahun 2015 yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan *Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for 2030* (SDGs) 2030. Pamsimas salah satu program pemerintah yang diperuntukkan dalam peningkatan akses Air minum dan sanitasi yang aman dan sehat. Kabupaten Balangan mengadopsi program Pamsimas sejak 2008, dan hingga 2014 sudah ada 90 desa, dimana sembilan desa diantaranya berhasil mencapai target desa Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (Stop BABS), dan empat dari sembilan desa Stop BABS itu berada di Kecamatan Paringin Selatan, dan merupakan kecamatan yang memiliki desa Stop BABS terbanyak.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini adalah mengevaluasi *Input, process, Product* program Pamsimas, mengetahui faktor penunjang dan penghambat tercapainya target Stop BABS program Pamsimas di Kecamatan Paringin Selatan Kabupaten Balangan.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian evaluasi kualitatif eksploratif rancangan studi kasus di desa Program Pamsimas di Kecamatan Paringin Selatan Kabupaten Balangan

Hasil: Dinas Kesehatan memiliki kebijakan yang mendukung program Pamsimas, pencapaian Stop BABS Desa Murung Abuin merupakan kerja sama banyak pihak dan melalui waktu yang lama, perencanaan, proses dan adanya keberlanjutan yang baik serta adanya *natural leader* yang aktif menggerakkan program Pamsimas. Desa Galumbang yang berada di bantaran sungai, mempunyai beberapa kendala seperti, kebiasaan masyarakat beraktifitas di sungai, perencanaan yang belum yang tepat, proses pelaksanaan dan pengelolaan yang tidak berjalan serta tidak adanya keberlanjutan.

Kesimpulan: Desa Murung Abuin berhasil mencapai desa 100 persen Stop BABS, Desa Galumbang belum berhasil mencapai target Stop BABS dengan 54 persen akses JAGA, untuk mencapai kondisi Stop BABS diperlukan kerja sama semua pihak terutama adanya kebijakan yang mendukung dan pendampingan yang terus menerus.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi, Pamsimas, faktor penunjang dan penghambat serta Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (Stop BABS).

ABSTRACT

Background: Water and sanitation is a vital necessity for all living creatures and life processes, the need for water and sanitation must be fulfilled both from quantity and quality aspect, This was stated in goal of nations through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which will be end in 2015 followed by the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for 2030 (SDGs) in 2030. Pamsimas a government program intended to increase access of safe and healthy drinking water and sanitation. Balangan region adopt Pamsimas program since 2008, and until 2014 the there are 90 villages, of which nine villages of them managed to reach the target of Stop Gratuitous defecation villages (Stop-BABS), and four of the nine Stop-BABS villages are located in the district of South Paringin, and it is the highest Stop-BABS vilage districts.

Purposes: the purpose of this study is to evaluate the Input, Process, Product of Pamsimas program, to find out the supporting and inhibiting factors the achievement of Stop-BABS targets in Pamsimas program in South Paringin district Balangan region.

Method: This research is an exploratory qualitative evaluation research of case study design in Pamsimas Program village of South Paringin district, Balangan region.

Results: Health Department has a policy that supports Pamsimas program, the achievement of Stop-BABS in Murung Abuin Village is a collaboration of many parties and through a long time, planning, processes and good sustainability as well as the existence of natural leader who actively maintain Pamsimas program. Galumbang villages located along the river, has several problems, such as people's habits activity in the river, improper planning, implementation and management processes which are not running as well as the lack of sustainability.

Conclusion: Abuin Murung village managed to reach the village of 100 percent Stop BABS, Galumbang village has not managed to achieve the target of Stop Babs with 54 percent JAGA access, to achieve the necessary conditions Stop BABS all parties, especially the policies that support and ongoing mentoring.

Key words: Evaluation, Pamsimas, supporting and inhibiting factors and Stop Gratuitous Defecation (Stop BABS).