ABSTRAK

KAJIAN KINERJA DAN KEBERLANJUTAN SPAM PERDESAAN DI LAMPUNG SELATAN

Oleh:

YEDDY ANDRIANSYAH

Kinerja dan keberlanjutan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum (SPAM) merupakan faktor yang sangat menunjang kepada keberlangsungan atau kontinuitas penyediaan air minum pada sarana yang telah dibangun dari bantuan pemerintah. Pengukuran kinerja dan keberlanjutan pada suatu sarana SPAM menjadi komponen evaluasi terukur yang harus dilakukan oleh lembaga pengelola atau pihak lainnya sebagai dasar dari pengambilan keputusan untuk meningkatkan operasional dan pemeliharaan sarana. Penelitian mengenai kinerja dan keberlanjutan SPAM menjadi penting dengan menghitung indikator-indikaotr yang memberikan suatu klasifikasi pada nilai kinerja dan keberlanjutan SPAM. Pada penelitian ini metode Angka Kebutuhan Nyata Operasional dan Pmeliharan (AKNOP) irigasi digunakan untuk melakukan pengukuran kinerja dan keberlanjutan SPAM pada beberapa lokasi penelitian yaitu beberapa desa yang telah mendapatkan Program Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (PAMSIMAS) di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Provinsi Lampung dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 15 desa. Peneliti menempatkan posisi Pakem (Panitia Kemitraan) Program Pamsimas Kabupaten Lampung Selatan sebagai pewawancara.

Berdasarkan analisis pada adopsi dan modifikasi struktur serta mekanisme metode penilaian kinerja pada jaringan irigasi (metode pengukuran AKNOP), telah menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan, di mana bisa dilihat dari hasil penelitian yang bersifat kuantitatif mampu mewakili klasifikasi kondisi SPAM terbangun. Yaitu dengan nilai kinerja: 1) 90.00% – 100% = Kinerja SPAM Sangat Baik; 2) 75.00% –89.99% = Kinerja SPAM Baik; 3) 55.00% – 74.99% = Kinerja SPAM Kurang Baik; dan 4) 0% – 54.99% = Kinerja SPAM Buruk. Adapun aspek yang diukur beserta bobotnya adalah: 1) Prasarana Fisik = 45%; 2) Produktivitas kegiatan = 15%; 3) Sarana penunjang = 10%; 4) Organisasi pendamping program = 15%; 5) Dokumentasi = 5%; dan Kondisi kelembagaan KP-SPAMS = 10%.

Kata kunci : kinerja, keberlanjutan, SPAM, AKNOP, PAMSIMAS

ABSTRACT

PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY OF RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (DWSS) IN SOUTH LAMPUNG

By:

YEDDY ANDRIANSYAH

The performance and sustainability of the Drinking Water Supply System (DWSS) is a very supportive factor for the sustainability or continuity of drinking water supply in facilities that have been built with government assistance. Measurement of performance and sustainability at a SPAM facility is component of a measurable evaluation that must be carried out by the management agency or other parties as the basis for making decisions to improve the operation and maintenance of the facility. Research on DWSS performance and sustainability becomes important by calculating indicators that provide a classification on the value of DWSS performance and sustainability. In this study, the irrigation Operational and Maintenance Needs Number (AKNOP) method was used to measure the performance and sustainability of DWSS at several research locations, those are several villages that had received the Water Supply and Santiation Community-Based (PAMSIMAS) in South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province with a total sample of as many as 15 villages. The researcher placed the Pakem (Panitia Kemitraan) PAMSIMAS in South Lampung Regency as the interviewer.

Based on the analysis of the adoption and modification of the structure as well as the mechanism of the performance appraisal method on the irrigation network (the AKNOP measurement method), it has shown significant results, which can be seen from the results of research that are quantitative in nature capable of representing the classification of the condition of the SPAM built. Namely with performance values: 1) 90.00% – 100% = SPAM Performance is Very Good; 2) 75.00% –89.99% = Good SPAM Performance; 3) 55.00% – 74.99% = Poor SPAM Performance; and 4) 0% – 54.99% = Very Poor SPAM Performance. The aspects measured and their weights are: 1) Physical Infrastructure = 45%; 2) Activity productivity = 15%; 3) Supporting facilities = 10%; 4) Program companion organizations = 15%; 5) Documentation = 5%; and KP-SPAMS institutional condition = 10%.

Keywords: performance, sustainability, SPAM, AKNOP, PAMSIMAS