

ABSTRAK

Juang, Katharina Sulistia Siga (2025), *Evaluasi Pengelolaan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Berbasis Masyarakat Di Desa Ladogahar Kabupaten Sikka Nusa Tenggara Timur*. Tesis, Manajemen Lingkungan, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Tesis ini sudah disetujui dan diperiksa oleh Pembimbing I : Dr. Drs. Dewa Made Atmaja, M.Si. dan Pembimbing II : Prof. Dr. I Made Gunamantha, S.T., M.M

Kata-kata Kunci: Desa Ladogahar, Evaluasi, Keberlanjutan, Pengelolaan, SPAM berbasis masyarakat.

Pemerintah Desa Ladogahar membentuk SPAM (Sistem Penyedia Air Minum) Desa untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air masyarakatnya. SPAM Desa Ladogahar dikelola oleh masyarakat desa. Setiap dusun memiliki penanggung jawab pengelolaan SPAM. Sistem penyediaan air bersih di Desa Ladogahar mempunyai beberapa permasalahan. Salah satunya, kondisi pengelolaan SPAM eksisting berbasis masyarakat mengalami penurunan kinerja baik dari aspek teknis, kelembagaan, keuangan, dan sosial, sehingga penyaluran air menjadi tidak optimal. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi SPAM Desa Ladogahar agar dapat diketahui permasalahan pada SPAM tersebut, menilai tingkat keberlanjutan pengelolaan SPAM, dan menyusun faktor prioritas pengembangan sehingga SPAM desa menjadi lebih optimal. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah mengevaluasi kondisi eksisting dan menganalisis persepsi masyarakat, pengelola dan pemerintah terhadap keberlanjutan pengelolaan SPAM desa. Analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui tingkat keberlanjutan SPAM menggunakan rumus indeks, untuk faktor penting dalam keberlanjutan SPAM menggunakan uji Relative Importance Index (RII) dan Confidence Interval (CI), sedangkan untuk menyusun faktor prioritas pengembangan SPAM menggunakan Indeks Prioritas Pengembangan (IPP). Hasil evaluasi dan analisis menunjukkan hasil SPAM cukup berkelanjutan, sedangkan aspek sosial menunjukkan hasil SPAM yang berkelanjutan. Faktor prioritas pengembangan dalam pengelolaan SPAM berbasis masyarakat adalah kontinuitas air yang diterima, penambahan kran umum, kinerja pengelola, ketersediaan air baku, cakupan pelayanan, keteraturan pembayaran uiran, dan kuantitas air yang diterima. Untuk terciptanya pengelolaan SPAM yang berkelanjutan maka perlu dilakukan berbagai pembenahan dan pengembangan SPAM baik dari aspek teknis (unit air baku, unit distribusi, unit pelayanan, kuantitas, kontinuitas) dan aspek kelembagaan (lembaga dan keuangan)

ABSTRACT

Juang, Katharina Sulistia Siga (2024), *Evaluation of Community-Based Drinking Water Supply System Management in Ladogahar Village, Sikka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara*. Thesis, Environmental Management, Postgraduate Program, Ganesha University of Education

This thesis has been approved and checked by Supervisor I: Dr. Drs. Dewa Made Atmaja, M.Si and Supervisor II : Prof. Dr. I Made Gunamantha, S.T., M.M

Keywords: Ladogahar Village, Evaluation, Sustainability, Management, SPAM community-based

The Ladogahar Village Government established a Village SPAM (Drinking Water Supply System) to meet the water needs of its people. Ladogahar Village SPAM is managed by the village community. Each hamlet has a person in charge of SPAM management. The clean water supply system in Ladogahar Village has several problems. One of them is that the existing community-based SPAM management has experienced a decline in performance in terms of technical, institutional, financial, and sosial aspects, so that water distribution is not optimal. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the Ladogahar Village SPAM so that problems with the SPAM can be identified, assess the level of sustainability of SPAM management, and compile priority development factors so that village SPAM becomes more optimal. The method used in this study is to evaluate existing conditions and analyze community and stakeholder perceptions of the sustainability of village SPAM management. To determine the level of SPAM sustainability using the index formula, for important factors in SPAM sustainability using the Relative Importance Index (RII) and Confidence Interval (CI) tests, while to compile priority factors for SPAM development using the Development Priority Index (IPP). The results of the assessment of the sustainability of community-based SPAM management reviewed from technical, institutional, financial, and environmental aspects show fairly sustainable results, while the sosial aspect shows sustainable results. Priority factors for development in community-based SPAM management are the continuity of water received, the addition of public taps, manager performance, availability of raw water, service coverage, regularity of payment of fees, and quantity of water received. To create sustainable SPAM management, various improvements and developments of SPAM are needed both from technical aspects (raw water units, distribution units, service units, quantity, continuity) and institutional aspects (institutions and finances).