

# **COMMUNITY-BASED CONSUMED WATER IN COASTAL AREA OF DENTE TELADAS VILLAGE, TULANG BAWANG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

By

Vina Olivia Indraswati<sup>1</sup>, Endang Linirin Widiastuti<sup>1</sup>, Indra Gumay Febryano<sup>1</sup>, Hartoyo<sup>1</sup>,  
Supono<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Magister of Coastal and Marine Management, University of Lampung  
Jl. Soemantri Brojonegoro No. 1 Bandar Lampung  
E-mail: vina.indraswati@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Community access to consumed water in most coastal areas is still limited, which is one of the causes of the low level of welfare. The aim of the study was to explain the perceptions of coastal communities in Dente Teladas Village towards the provision of water facilities, infrastructure, and institutional effectiveness. The data collection used purposive sampling technique with questionnaire given to 100 respondents from beneficiary community and other related stakeholders was. The data obtained were then analyzed for the perception of the provision of water facilities, infrastructure, and institutional effectiveness with a Likert Scale, then described descriptively. The results of the study show that the community's perception of the facilities and infrastructure is good, the community has willingness to pay contributions, and management institution is effective. This can be seen from the existence of norms, organizations that are active and institutionalized, the capacity of administrators and members, level of trust, level of compliance, level of participation, and high level of public understanding of the applicable rules. In addition, government policies, management policies, strengthening institutional structures, programs to increase the capacity of managers and rehabilitation of water facilities and infrastructure also increase the effectiveness of existing institutions. The government is expected to accelerate the development of water facilities and infrastructure in coastal areas, so that every community can get access to safe consumed water and can improve their welfare.

**Keywords:** institutions, community-based consumed water management, community perceptions, coastal areas

## PREFACE

The coastal region is an area with fairly rapid growth and relatively inexpensive compared to land space. Almost 60% of the population in big cities spreads to the coast (Zain, 2007). Abundant of natural resources that are not accompanied by good human resources make coastal areas vulnerable to poverty.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (2007), around 21.1% of the total population of Indonesia does not yet have access to clean water. This relates to the problem of water supply or water pressure that is unable to reach the coastal area (Dian, 2012).

Management water based on community is carried out by involving stakeholders in the society from the planning process, development to the evaluation process of the results (Abe, 2001). Society participation can be interpreted as participation in planning activities, and society willingness to contribute to the implementation of development programs (Adisasmita, 2006).

The level success in implementing water supply based society is determined by better quality, quantity and continuity and the formation of community groups that are able to carry out the development of drinking water supply systems independently and sustainably (Research and Development Agency Ministry of Public Works, 2005).

This research aims to explain the public perception of the provision of water facilities and infrastructure and institutional effectiveness. Data collection was carried out interviews using a questionnaire, observation, and study documentation

## METHOD

The sampling technique in this research is to use simple random sampling. Taking the number of samples using the Slovin formula and obtained a total sample of 98 respondents. Collected data then analyzed perceptions using a Likert Scale. In this research, the scores given for the Likert Scale are as follows:

Table 1. Scoring with Likert Scale

Answer option	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	3
Agree (A)	2
Disagree (D)	1

According to Hardiandi (2013), the percentage obtained from the tabulated data in this research uses the interpretation of the criteria as in the table below.

Table 2. Percentages with Likert Scale

Presentation	Classification
90%-100%	Very High
80%-89%	High
70%-79%	High Enough
60%-69%	Medium
50%-59%	Low
49%	Very Low

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Society perceptions of the provision of water facilities and infrastructure

Table 3. Society perceptions of the provision of water facilities and infrastructure

No.	Explanation	Category	Sum	%
1	Management Facility and infrastructure are complete (secretariat office, administrative completeness, the availability of technical equipment for maintenance)	Strongly Agree	60	61,2
		Agree	37	37,8
		Disagree	1	1
		Sum	98	100
2	The availability of water is sufficient for the needs of the receiving society	Strongly Agree	57	58,2
		Agree	41	41,8
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
3	Easy access to water facilities can be tasted by all groups	Strongly Agree	63	64,3
		Agree	35	35,7
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
4	This program is very useful the society in fulfillment water	Strongly Agree	58	59,2
		Agree	40	40,8
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
5	This program is able to press water expenses	Strongly Agree	49	50
		Agree	49	50
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
6	Willingness of residents to pay contributions every month has been implemented well	Strongly Agree	60	61,2
		Agree	38	38,8
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
7	Monthly withdrawal contributions and cash has been done well	Strongly Agree	60	61,2
		Agree	38	38,8
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
8	Matching the quality and quantity of water supply with the fees that must be paid	Strongly Agree	55	56,1

		Agree	43	43,9
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
9	Monthly fees are used to meet operational costs	Strongly Agree	53	54,1
		Agree	45	45,9
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100
10	There is cash / savings for repairs or additions network	Strongly Agree	57	58,2
		Agree	41	41,8
		Disagree	0	0
		Sum	98	100

To explain the perception of coastal society towards water supply facilities and infrastructure, the observed variables are facilities and infrastructure environment. The indicators of the facilities and infrastructure variables are the presence of a secretariat office, administrative completeness, the availability of technical equipment for maintenance and repair of networks, utilization of water sources and debits. Whereas indicators for environmental service parameters are the societies' willingness to pay monthly fees, the availability of monthly operational funds for administrators and maintenance of clean water networks, and the presence of cash.

From the table it is known that 61.2% of the respondents agreed that society-based water management facilities and infrastructure were completed. This can be seen with the presence of a secretariat office, administrative equipment and technical equipment. With the complete facilities and infrastructure it is expected to support drinking water supply activities for the Sungai Nibung community. Whereas 52.8% of respondents strongly agreed that the availability of water was able to meet the water needs of the beneficiary society.

Easy access to drinking water has also been tasted by all levels of society and this program can assist in efforts to meet the needs of water in the Sungai Nibung. This is seen from 46.3% of respondents who strongly agree with this. The community is very enthusiastic about this program, because previously there was no program to construct clean water facilities and infrastructure, as seen from 59.2% of respondents strongly agreed that this program could help meet the societies water needs, especially in the dry season.

From the data it is known that 50.0% of respondents strongly agree that this program can reduce monthly expenditure on water. The expected output with reduced costs for water is to improve the level of welfare of coastal societies, especially in the Sungai Nibung. This is because the society can allocate the cost of fulfilling water supply for other needs.

As many as 61.2% of respondents already have the willingness to pay monthly fees well. With a cost of Rp. 1500/m<sup>3</sup> charged to the user and calculated based on the use of each citizen using a water meter. This monthly fee is used to meet the manager's monthly operational costs. Respondents also agreed that the withdrawal of monthly contributions and cash had been done well by the manager. Mandatory contributions or cash amounting to Rp. 5000,- which is charged to all users must be paid every month even if the user does not use water. As many as 58.2% of respondents strongly agreed that the cash collected every month

was used as a backup fee if at any time there was damage and for the addition of water supply networks.

The distribution of water in the Sungai Nibung has been running smoothly and the availability of water is sufficient to meet the needs of the beneficiary society. This can be seen from 56.1% of respondents who agreed that the amount of contributions to be paid was in accordance with the quality and quantity. And this is in accordance with 54.1% of respondents strongly agree that operational costs such as electricity, fuel, and the operational costs of the management can be met with monthly fees. With this program, it can run sustainably as an effort by the government to help all levels of society get access to adequate water.

### Society Perception toward Effectiveness of Society-Based Water Management

Table 4. Percentage of results of society-based water institutional effectiveness

No.	Explanation	Category	Sum	%
1	Does the group of management facility and infrastructure water and Sanitations have AD/ART or other written rules ?	Strongly Agree	64	65,3
		Agree	25	25,5
		Disagree	9	9,2
		Sum	98	100
2	Is the enforcement of rules by the Water and Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure Management Group (KPSPAMS) going well?	Strongly Agree	51	52,0
		Agree	37	37,8
		Disagree	10	10,2
		Sum	98	100
3	Does the Water and Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure Management Group (KPSPAMS) have an organizational structure?	Strongly Agree	48	49,0
		Agree	40	40,8
		Disagree	10	10,2
		Sum	98	100
4	Does the Water and Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure Management Group (KPSPAMS) manage the finance/ administration and network expansion (technical) properly?	Strongly Agree	50	51,0
		Agree	39	39,8
		Disagree	9	9,2
		Sum	98	100

5	Do you obey to pay monthly fee?	Strongly Agree	44	44,9
		Agree	43	43,9
		Disagree	11	11,2
		Sum	98	100
6	Do you believe that other user obey to pay monthly fee?	Strongly Agree	57	58,2
		Agree	31	31,6
		Disagree	10	10,2
		Sum	98	100
7	Do you obey the rule that made by Water and Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure Management Group (KPSPAMS)?	Strongly Agree	57	58,2
		Agree	31	31,6
		Disagree	10	10,2
		Sum	98	100
8	Does the society participate in any drinking water management activities (thoughts, energy, costs)?	Strongly Agree	46	46,9
		Agree	42	42,9
		Disagree	10	10,2
		Sum	98	100
9	Will you protect the water facilities and infrastructure so that this program can take place in a sustainable manner?	Strongly Agree	49	50,0
		Agree	47	48,0
		Disagree	2	2,0
		Sum	98	100
10	Are there technical and administrative training and training and maintenance activities from stakeholders and related agencies?	Strongly Agree	48	49,0
		Agree	43	43,9
		Disagree	7	7,1
		Sum	98	100

Institutional effectiveness is determined by the effectiveness of social interactions that include participation in the process of making regulations so as to create a sense of ownership and communication, information, interpretation and understanding of the contents of regulations that involve knowledge and experience as well as networks of power that exist in society (Ribot, *et. al.* 2003). Local institutions have a very important role in resource management. Participatory organizations in local institutions have an important role when implementing rules in resource management. Active organization and community

participation are efforts in developing joint strategies to plan sustainable resource development (Febryano *et. al.* 2014, Febryano *et. al.* 2015, Salampessy *et. al.* 2017).

To find out the effectiveness of community-based drinking water management bodies in the Sungai Nibung, researchers observed several parameters. The parameter is indicated by the existence of AD/ART and other written rules. As many as 65.3% of respondents strongly agree with the existence of a strong legal force regarding institutions that manage society-based water facilities and infrastructure. This rule is made so that the beneficiary community understands their rights and obligations. As many as 52% strongly agree that the enforcement of the rules of the water management group has gone well. Enforcement of the rules has been going well with the existence of a punishment system that refers to laws, regional regulations relating to the construction of clean water facilities and infrastructure, as well as the prevailing norms.

The water management agency also has an organizational structure that has different duties and responsibilities. It can be seen that 49% of respondents strongly agree that the group managing drinking water facilities and infrastructure has an organizational structure that is not only a container, but also institutionalized. It is expected that with the division of labor, water management activities will be optimal.

The Duty of the management group is to actively deal with every problem that arises, as well as managing the technical and administrative aspects. Through the sterilization of the main network, the functioning of the reservoir in the distribution of additional network water, the functioning of the secretariat office, as well as the level of distribution of duties and responsibilities between the chairman and members. Active leadership indicated by 51% of respondents strongly agree that the Society Based Water Supply and Infrastructure Management Group (KSPAMS) can manage administration/ finance and network expansion well. The parameters observed to see the level of community trust in the management group is high enough, it can be seen from 49% of respondents who strongly agreed to obey monthly fees and 58.2% strongly agreed that other communities also obey monthly fees. Another indicator of compliance level is shown by 58.2% of respondents strongly agree to obey the rules made by the management group. And 50% of respondents strongly agree to be able to maintain society-based water facilities and infrastructure so that it can take place in a sustainable manner.

The effectiveness of the water management agency is also seen from the level of society participation can be seen in the form of participation in thought, energy, funding, decision making, and the process. As many as 46.9% of respondents strongly agreed that the Sungai Sungai Nibung society had participated in every activity carried out by the management group. Whereas the observed indicators of the capacity building program for members and the user society are training in community based water management that is more professional, independent, and sustainable. This is indicated by 49% of respondents strongly agree that there is training and technical and administrative guidance from the department and related stakeholders.

## **CONCLUSSION**

The conclusion from the societies' perception of coastal water facilities and infrastructure has a positive perception with different percentages. While indicators for the effectiveness of society-based water management bodies also show parameters that are already quite good effectiveness.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Abe, A. 2001. Participatory Regional Planning. Solo: Pondok Education
- Adisasmita, R. 2006. Building a Participatory Village. Yogyakarta: Daud Graha Science Publisher, Anwar. 1999. Fundamentals of Environmental Health. Department of Environmental Health FKM Unhas.
- Aminah, L.N. 2018. The Influence of Gapoktan on Farmer's Income and Changes in Land Cover in Community Forests. Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. Department of Forestry and Masters of Forestry, University of Lampung.
- Ayunita, Dian. 2012. Analysis of Perception and People's Participation in Ujungnegoro KKLD Management, Batang Regency. Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Diponegoro University.
- Central Bureau of Statistics. 2007. Statistics of Indonesia. Jakarta: Statistics Indonesia.
- Dian Z. P., 2007. Kualitas Pemukiman Pesisir Pantai Kota Bau-Bau Sulawesi Tenggara Kabupaten. Jakarta :Skripsi ini Diterbitkan FMIPA UI.
- Febryano, I. G., Suharjo, D., Darusman, D., Kusmana, C., & Hidayat, A. (2014). The Roles and Sustainability of Local Institutions of Mangrove Management in Pahawang Island. Journal of Tropical Forest Management.
- Febryano, I. G., D. Suharjo, D. Darusman., C. Kusmana, and A. Hidayat. 2015. Actor and Power Relations in Mangrove Management in Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province, Indonesia. Journal of Forestry Policy Analysis. 12 (2): 125-142.
- Ribot J.C, Peluso NL. 2003. *A Theory of Access. Rural Sociology* 68(2): 153-181.
- Salampessy, M. L., Bone, I., & Febryano, I. G. 2017. Dusung Nutmeg Performance as One of the Traditional Agroforestry in Maluku. Tengawang. Journal of Forestry Social and Economic Research Vol. 14 No.2, 2017: 135-142