

Risk Management Analysis Of Community Based Environmental Sanitation Project In The Public Housing Service And Sumbawa District Housing Area

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ABSTRACT

Government program for Community-Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) is expected to help prevent environmental pollution, where this program is implemented directly by the community in a self-managed manner from the government for the community and managed by the community. A Community-Based Environmental Sanitation Project (SLBM) that is managed independently will certainly arise a number of risks, both problem in the implementation of WWTP construction and problems with the use of Special Allocation Funds (DAK) and also the level of ability of the Community Self-Help Groups (KSM) themselves. The results of the analysis of Descriptive Statistic, Averages and Standard Deviations show that the most dominant results occur in the SLBM project are the Risk Sources of the WWTP project implementation for the highest risk Frequency, the impact of cost on labor risk is the highest impact of risk on cost, and the level of ability is the most the highest level of the Self-Help Group is the level of organizational ability.

Keywords:

KSM; Management; Risk; SLBM

INTRODUCTION

Pollution of wastewater as one of the impacts of development in various fields besides providing benefits for people's welfare. In addition, the increase in environmental pollution is also caused by the increasing number of residents and their activities. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, Technical Guidelines for IPAL 2014). The government program for Community Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) is expected to help in preventing environmental pollution, where the program is carried out directly by the community self-managed from the government to the community and managed by the community.

Self-managed by ordinary people who do not prioritize the community's background in recruiting management members or Community Self-Help Groups (KSM) will cause a variety of risks both in terms of the ability of self-help groups (KSM) and the emergence of various risks during the installation construction project. Wastewater treatment (WWTP) such as risk is less cost effective, because the SLBM project really relies solely on the community. The author's interest in conducting research here is to determine the level of ability of the SLBM Special Allocation Fund (DAK) project management by the CBOs and risks in implementation from the start of the contract to the end of the project because of community performance doubt and need to be emphasized the stage of selecting managers or Human Resources (HR) who are competent except those from the area to be sanitized. (JUKLAK DAK SLBM in 2014)

This research is only focused on the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) project by the author, from the results of this study it is expected to be able to help the Government of Indonesia which is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals' target in the Water and Sanitation sector (WSS-MDG). Based on the facts described in the background, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Risk Management Analysis of Community-Based Environmental Sanitation projects in the Public Housing Service and Sumbawa District Housing Areas.

METHOD

A. Research design

There are several types of research methods commonly used in research, among others, are research and development methods, experiments, quantitative, qualitative, descriptive, history. The method that we

use in discussing the problems in this study is to use a qualitative descriptive analysis method to determine the risks that most affect the project objectives in each contract and the discussion of risk management.

B. Research variables

Variables are conditions or characteristics that are manipulated, controlled, or observed by researchers. There are two types of variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. Independent variables are independent variables, namely variables that affect the dependent variable. While the dependent variable is the dependent variable, which is the variable that is influenced by independent variables.

C. Population and research samples

The Population in this study is a project that uses self-managed contract documents, which are explained in Chapter 2 about self-management contract documents generally carried out by the government and the community, for example in the Waste Water Treatment Plant (DAL) from the Government and carried out in Community Based Sanitation (SLBM), the research location in Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara.

D. Research data collection

The method of collecting data in this study was by distributing questionnaires to respondents from the Self-Help Group and Field Facilitators. The media used in this study are questionnaires given to Self-Help Groups and Field Facilitators or project implementers to get answers about what risks are likely to occur in the implementation of construction projects, the impact on costs and the level of ability of the CBO itself.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Frequency Analysis of Risk Sources

In this research, questionnaires were given to 14 respondents from Community Self-Help Groups and Field Facilitators. This questionnaire is given directly by the researcher to the respondent, with the aim that if the respondent feels unclear in filling out the questionnaire, he can ask the researcher.

Table 1. Ranking Results from Frequency Analysis of Risk Sources

No	Sources of Risk	MEAN	SD	RANK
1	Material and Equipment Risk	2,89	0,48	2
2	Labor Risk	2,79	0,68	3
3	Risks of IPAl Project Implementation	3,06	0,32	1
4	Risk of Making DED & RAB	2,49	0,72	5
5	Design Risk	2,68	0,48	4

Table 1 presented shows the results of the risk source frequency analysis in the Community Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) project. From this table, it can be seen that there are several sources of risk identified in the implementation of the project. For example, risks related to materials and equipment have a mean value (MEA) of 2.89, indicating a significant level of risk. In addition, risks related to labor are also a concern with an MEA of 2.79. However, the risk of implementing an IPAl project stands out as the highest risk with an MEA of 3.06. This shows the importance of paying attention to these risks in planning and implementing SLBM projects to minimize their negative impacts. Thus, the analysis in the table provides useful insights into SLBM project risk management.

B. Analysis of the Impact on Costs Due to Risk

The table above presents an analysis of the level of capability of Community Self-Help Groups (KSM) in community-based environmental sanitation construction projects. From this table, it can be seen that there are several sources of risk identified in the project. For example, risks related to materials and equipment have an MEA value of 2.54, ranking it 4th in the analysis. In addition, labor-related risks have an MEA of 2.79, ranking it first in the analysis. This shows the importance of paying attention to the risks associated with the workforce in the project. In addition, project implementation risks are also in focus with an MEA of 2.73, placing it in second place in the analysis. Thus, the analysis in table B provides useful insights in managing the risks associated with community-based environmental sanitation projects.

Table 2. Ranking Results from Impact Analysis of Risk Sources

No	Sources of Risk	MEAN	SD	RANK
1	Material and Equipment Risk	2,54	0,75	4
2	Labor Risk	2,79	0,95	1
3	Project Implementation Risks IPAI	2,73	0,54	2
4	Risk of Making DED & RAB	2,54	0,73	5
5	Design Risk	2,61	0,56	3

C. Analysis of the Capacity Level of Community Self-Help Groups

Table 3 describes the results of the frequency analysis of risk sources in the Community Based Environmental Sanitation (SLBM) project in the Public Housing Service area and Sumbawa Regency. From this table, it can be seen that there are several sources of risk identified in the implementation of the project. For example, risks related to materials and equipment have an MEA value of 2.89, indicating a significant level of risk. In addition, risks related to labor are also a concern with an MEA of 2.79. IPAI project implementation risk stands out as the highest risk with an MEA of 3.06, indicating the importance of effective risk management in such projects. Additionally, the risk associated with creating DED & RAB has an MEA of 2.49, ranking it fifth in the analysis. Design risk is also a concern with an MEA of 2.68, ranking it fourth in the analysis. The analysis in table C provides a clear picture of the main risk sources that need to be considered in SLBM projects. By understanding these risks, stakeholders can take appropriate steps to reduce their negative impacts and increase the success of community-based environmental sanitation projects. Thus, table C provides a useful insight into managing the risks associated with the project.

Table 3. Ranking Results from Analysis of Self-Help Group Capability Levels Public

No	Ability Description	MEAN	SD	RANK
1	Control Review Rules Group Play	3,03	0,49	3
2	Controlling Group Conditions non-governmental	3,08	0,50	2
3	Organizational	3,25	0,73	1
4	Administration	2,90	1,22	5
5	Capital	2,61	0,78	7
6	Activities	2,90	0,71	6
7	Presence in Society	2,95	0,92	4

CONCLUSION

Based on logical exposures and the above significance, it can be concluded that this study will provide a theoretical contribution to the development of risk management for community-based sanitation projects. Research provides space for developing models and risk management methods.

Based on the study, the suggestions in this research are:

1. For all actors in community-based environmental sanitation construction, it is best to carry out risk management in accordance with applicable regulations so as to reduce the impact of losses due to these risks, as well as take appropriate action in dealing with these risks, not forgetting to always refer to the applicable JUKNIS.
2. To the regional government as the project owner to provide further training for community self- help groups (KSM) and field facilitators (TFL) to create unity in working on community-based environmental sanitation construction projects.
3. It is hoped that this research will be used as a benchmark for problems in future programs so as not to return the same errors.

4. This research can be further developed by conducting research in other areas in Indonesia which have quite large potential risks in developing community-based environmental sanitation construction projects.

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