

RINGKASAN

Vira Nur Wahyuni, 2023. **Implementasi Program Dana Alokasi Khusus Bidang Sanitasi (DAK Sanitasi) di Desa Randuputih, Kecamatan Dringu, Kabupaten Probolinggo.** Imam Sucahyo, S.IP., M.AP., Renny Candradewi P., M.A, 153 + xix

Air bersih dan sanitasi layak merupakan kebutuhan dasar bagi keberlangsungan hidup masyarakat. Setiap harinya masyarakat tidak lepas dengan kebutuhan air dan sanitasi, mulai dari mandi, mencuci hingga kakus sehingga air dan sanitasi harus dipelihara dan dikelola dengan baik. Jika air bersih dan sanitasi tidak dikelola dengan baik, dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup masyarakat terutama di masalah kesehatan. Hingga saat ini di Indonesia masih memiliki persoalan di bidang sanitasi, salah satunya perilaku buang air besar sembarangan (BABS). Buang air besar sembarangan merupakan suatu tindakan membuang kotoran di ladang, sungai, atau area terbuka lainnya dan dibiarkan menyebar mencemari lingkungan serta menjadi penyebab munculnya berbagai jenis penyakit. Kebiasaan ini tertanam sejak kecil dan sulit untuk dihilangkan hingga dewasa. Selain itu ketidakmampuan untuk memiliki sanitasi yang layak menyebabkan praktik buang air besar sembarangan dipandang normal dan tidak berbahaya.

Melalui RPJMN 2020-2024 pemerintah menargetkan adanya peningkatan akses sanitasi yang layak dan berkelanjutan sebesar 90% akses layak yang mencakup 15% sanitasi aman dengan praktik buang air besar sembarangan turun menjadi 0% pada tahun 2024. Untuk mendukung terwujudnya target tersebut, pemerintah mengalokasikan dana alokasi khusus bidang sanitasi. Dana Alokasi Khusus bidang sanitasi merupakan bagian dari alokasi khusus fisik yang sumber pendanaannya dari APBN yang dialokasikan kepada pemerintah daerah.

Desa Randuputih merupakan salah satu daerah yang menerima DAK Fisik Bidang Sanitasi yang diperuntukkan untuk membiayai kebutuhan sarana dan

prasarana di bidang infrastruktur termasuk membangun sanitasi seperti pembangunan dan tangka septic. akses sanitasi layak dapat menghilangkan budaya tersebut dan memperbaiki taraf hidup masyarakat yang lebih baik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui implementasi program DAK Fisik Bidang sanitasi di Desa Randuputih

kata kunci: implementasi, kebijakan sosial, dana alokasi khusus, sanitasi, standar pelayanan minimal

SUMMARY

Vira Nur Wahyuni, 2023. **Implementation of the Special Allocation Fund Program for Sanitation (DAK Sanitation) in Randuputih Village, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency.** Imam Sucahyo, S.IP., M.AP., Renny Candradewi P., M.A, 153 + xix

Clean water and proper sanitation are basic needs for people's survival. Every day the community cannot be separated from their needs for water and sanitation, from bathing, washing to the toilet, so water and sanitation must be maintained and managed properly. If clean water and sanitation are not managed properly, it can reduce people's quality of life, especially in health matters. Until now, Indonesia still has problems in the field of sanitation, one of which is open defecation (BABS). Open defecation is an act of defecating in fields, rivers or other open areas where it is allowed to spread and pollute the environment and cause various types of diseases. This habit is ingrained from childhood and difficult to get rid of until adulthood. In addition, the inability to have proper sanitation causes the practice of open defecation to be seen as normal and harmless.

Through the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the government is targeting to increase access to proper and sustainable sanitation by 90%, proper access, which includes 15% safe sanitation with open defecation practices, to decrease to 0% in 2024. To support the realization of this target, the government allocates allocation funds particularly in the sanitation sector. The Special Allocation Fund for the sanitation sector is part of the special physical allocation with the source of funding from the APBN allocated to local governments.

Randuputih Village is one of the areas that received DAK for Sanitation which is intended to finance the availability of sanitation developments such as the construction of latrines and septic tanks. The existence of this program can change people's unhealthy habits and create ODF (open defecation free) areas.

Therefore researchers are interested in conducting research related to the implementation of this program. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach using the theory of policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn with variables including policy size and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, inter-organizational communication and implementing activities, attitudes or tendencies of implementers and social, economic environment, , and politics. The results of this study found that the six variables mentioned were several variables that went well and were appropriate, while the variables that were not suitable did not affect the implementation of this program.

Keywords: implementation, social policy, special allocation funds, sanitation, minimum service standards