

Enhancing TFL's Role to Address Potential Failures in Special Allocation Fund Sanitation for MCK Development

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Abstract

This research delves into the crucial factors impacting the success of Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation projects, with a specific focus on the role of Field Facilitators in Ranah Karya Village, Mukomuko Regency. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach and case study methodology, the study underscores the pivotal contributions of Field Facilitators in ensuring the seamless execution of sanitation initiatives. Technical competence, financial management skills, and a comprehensive understanding of the Special Allocation Fund emerge as key factors in averting potential failures. The research advocates for proactive measures, such as providing technical guidance to Field Facilitators before community engagement, to enhance their preparedness. Additionally, effective communication and conflict prevention, facilitated by Field Facilitators as intermediaries between the government, stakeholders, and the community, play a crucial role in project success. The study recommends continuous supervision, focusing on both technical and financial aspects, as a key strategy for smooth project progression. The collaborative efforts between Field Facilitators and stakeholders are emphasized as vital for the ongoing success and sustainability of sanitation projects at the local level. In conclusion, this research offers valuable insights and recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and positive impact of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation projects through adept Field Facilitator management.

Keywords: Special Allocation Fund, Sanitation projects, Field Facilitators, Mukomuko Regency

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INTRODUCTION

At present, Indonesia is actively undertaking development in various fields. Development is an effort to create prosperity and well-being for the people. Therefore, the results of development should be enjoyed by the entire society as an improvement in physical and spiritual well-being in a fair and equitable manner. In line with the rapid pace of physical development, companies are emerging to work as implementers, planners, and supervisors, both for building construction, roads, and irrigation (Suparmoko, 2020). This is motivated by the hope of securing employment and significant profits.

One form of development is through the Special Allocation Fund for the Sanitation Sector, which is a government program aimed at improving access to sanitation. This fund is sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget allocated to specific regions (Wulandari & Natasari, 2020). The Special Allocation



Fund for the Sanitation Sector is specifically intended to finance the infrastructure and facilities of sanitation for communities that have not reached certain standards or to accelerate regional development.

The "Special Allocation Fund for Self-Management" is a program or special fund allocation provided by the central or local government to specific government agencies or institutions. The purpose is to manage and implement specific programs or projects according to the initiatives and initiatives of the institution. The Special Allocation Fund for Self-Management allows the receiving institution or agency to take the initiative in planning, budgeting, and implementing programs or projects according to their own priorities.

In implementing development, whether contractual or self-management/community-initiated, failures can occur. These failures can be caused by external or internal factors. Some overarching factors influencing and serving as parameters for failure include:

1. Errors in Feasibility Study Processes
2. Errors in Planning and Design
3. Errors in Implementation
4. Operational Errors
5. Maintenance
6. Age of the Building
7. Benefits and Impacts
8. Disasters

For the construction of the Special Allocation Fund for the Sanitation Sector, it is carried out through self-management/community-initiated construction, where the implementers are called Community Self-Help Groups. These groups consist of local communities involved in the construction. Failure in construction implementation can result in loss of time and cost. For the owner, failure to complete construction work will result in losses in terms of time and the constructed outcome, leading to the failure of the construction project.

In the implementation of construction work for the Special Allocation Fund for the Sanitation Sector, timely completion is beneficial for both parties. To ensure timely completion, the involvement of Field Facilitators is crucial. In this regard, the role of Field Facilitators is essential to anticipate the failure of construction work for the Special Allocation Fund for the Sanitation Sector (Prabowo & Madalina, 2021).

Construction activities for the Special Allocation Fund for the Sanitation Sector face various issues and are often not exempt from problems. One common problem is the failure to complete construction work. This issue will be discussed in this context, along with potential solutions.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type and method used in this research are Qualitative Descriptive, specifically employing a case study approach. This research focuses intensively on a specific object studied as a case, using data collection techniques to achieve research objectives and obtain information. In this study, the author utilizes Qualitative Data Analysis, which involves analyzing data obtained and developing

specific patterns or hypotheses. The instruments used in this research include observation, interviews, literature review, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Role of Field Facilitators

The monitoring process of Field Facilitator implementation plays a central role in ensuring the smoothness and success of a project. Field Facilitators serve as crucial instruments in ensuring that each stage of the project is executed according to the established plan.

One key aspect observed by Field Facilitators is the implementation schedule. Through careful monitoring, Field Facilitators can ensure that each task or phase of the project aligns with the predetermined timeline. This involves not only identifying potential delays but also providing opportunities to take corrective actions needed to keep the project on the right track.

Additionally, Field Facilitators are responsible for ensuring compliance with the budget. This involves monitoring costs associated with every aspect of the project. By scrutinizing expenditures and comparing them to the budget plan, Field Facilitators can prevent overspending that could adversely affect the project's financial balance.

The importance of Field Facilitators is also evident in maintaining the quality of implementation. Field Facilitators focus not only on time and cost aspects but also ensure that each project stage meets established quality standards. This may include implementing quality control, testing products or services, and monitoring feedback from customers or stakeholders.

Thus, Field Facilitators serve not only as supervisors but also as planners and executors of strategies to ensure that the project runs according to plan and achieves goals efficiently. In this scope, Field Facilitators become a key element in successful project management.

The role of Field Facilitators is highly significant in bridging the relationship between local government and the community, especially in the context of project implementation. As effective intermediaries, Field Facilitators have key tasks aimed at facilitating dialogue, ensuring good communication, and resolving potential issues that may arise during project implementation

One primary task of Field Facilitators is to facilitate dialogue between the government and the community. By understanding the needs and aspirations of both parties, Field Facilitators can help organize forums or meetings that enable the involved parties to communicate openly. This creates an opportunity for the government to explain the project's objectives and listen to input and concerns from the community.

Field Facilitators also play a role in maintaining ongoing communication. By organizing regular meetings, providing open communication channels, and using appropriate media, Field Facilitators ensure that up-to-date information related to the project is accessible to the community. This helps prevent uncertainty or confusion among the community regarding project plans and developments.

When issues arise, Field Facilitators become committed mediators to resolve conflicts fairly. Field Facilitators can help formulate solutions that consider the interests of both parties and encourage collaboration. This may involve

addressing environmental issues, community dissatisfaction, or disagreements related to project implementation.

Thus, Field Facilitators not only act as intermediaries but also as catalysts to create harmonious relationships between local government and the community. By giving a voice to the community and providing a platform for the government to communicate, Field Facilitators play a crucial role in building positive cooperation and supporting the smooth implementation of the project.

Competencies for Field Facilitators

The capacity-building for Field Facilitators aims to provide comprehensive knowledge related to the activities and stages of the Special Allocation Fund in the Sanitation Sector. The objectives of this initiative include several crucial aspects:

Firstly, it involves providing knowledge to facilitators regarding the activities and stages of the Special Allocation Fund in the Sanitation Sector. This aims to ensure that Field Facilitators have a deep understanding of the processes and technical aspects associated with the program.

Secondly, capacity-building also aims for Field Facilitators to become supporters of the community in identifying issues, planning, implementing, deciding, and managing activities related to the Special Allocation Fund in the Sanitation Sector. Thus, it is expected that facilitators can play an active role in advancing sanitation initiatives at the community level.

Moreover, capacity-building includes providing basic knowledge about technology and other technical aspects, in addition to focusing on community empowerment. This is important to ensure that Field Facilitators have holistic skills and can adapt to the latest technological developments.

Field Facilitators are also expected to be able to prepare work volumes and Documents of Work Estimates/Budget Plans, ensuring the sustainability of the project by guiding Community Self-Help Groups in formulating technical criteria for the utilization of the Special Allocation Fund and the Community Work Plan for sanitation facility development.

Furthermore, Field Facilitators are expected to guide Community Self-Help Groups in preparing funding schedules, including those from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the private sector, and community participation. This involves planning material and labor supply schedules, as well as other aspects necessary for the smooth implementation of the project.

In addition to technical aspects, capacity-building also includes training for Community Self-Help Groups to enable them to conduct financial reporting, ensuring accountability and transparency in fund utilization. Finally, Field Facilitators will accompany Program Management Groups to maintain the sustainability of services, operations, and maintenance of the sanitation facilities that have been built. Thus, this capacity-building is directed towards ensuring the success and positive impact of the Special Allocation Fund program in the Sanitation Sector at the local level.

Work Stages Field Facilitator

The research findings that recommend strengthening the training of Field Facilitators in project management, expanding collaboration networks between Field Facilitators and stakeholders, and increasing active community

participation in the maintenance of sanitation facilities provide valuable insights into the implementation of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation projects. This is particularly relevant to the combined sanitation project in Ranah Karya Village, Lubuk Pinang District, Mukomuko Regency.

Strengthening the training of Field Facilitators in project management is a crucial step to ensure they possess sufficient knowledge and skills to efficiently manage each project stage. This training may encompass time management, budget supervision, as well as communication skills necessary to interact effectively with the government, stakeholders, and the community.

The expansion of collaboration networks between Field Facilitators and stakeholders, including local governments and relevant institutions, will strengthen support and cooperation in implementing sanitation projects. Active involvement of stakeholders can assist in resolving potential obstacles or conflicts that may arise during project implementation.

Increasing active community participation in the maintenance of sanitation facilities is a strategic step to ensure project sustainability. Engaging the community directly in planning, implementing, and maintaining the built facilities can create a sense of ownership and greater responsibility.

Moreover, the recommendations emphasize the importance of Field Facilitators having a deep understanding of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation. This understanding is key to effectively communicating program details to the community and preventing potential conflicts during construction.

A solid understanding of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation enables Field Facilitators to provide detailed explanations of the program's objectives, benefits, and implementation stages to the community. With transparent and comprehensive explanations, Field Facilitators can establish a strong understanding among the community, reduce uncertainty, and minimize potential conflicts.

Furthermore, Field Facilitators need the ability to identify and address potential differences of opinion or concerns that may arise among the community. A good understanding of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation allows Field Facilitators to provide convincing and solution-oriented responses to community questions or concerns, fostering a positive climate of cooperation and participation.

Additionally, Field Facilitators should use their understanding to design context-specific socialization programs tailored to the needs and characteristics of the local community. With a contextual approach, the conveyed information can be more relevant and easily understood by the community, enhancing the effectiveness of socialization efforts.

In this context, Field Facilitators also need good communication skills to explain technical concepts simply and avoid confusion among the community. Awareness of potential conflicts and the ability to respond wisely are crucial in building positive community support and participation in the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation program.

In guiding Program Management Groups after the construction of infrastructure by Community Self-Help Groups, the role of Field Facilitators continues. They assist in planning finances, providing facility management training, establishing reporting and monitoring systems, involving the community in

maintenance, emergency planning, and collaborating with relevant stakeholders. All these efforts aim to ensure the smooth operation of sanitation buildings and promote the formation of a sustainable and resilient management system. This is a crucial step to ensure that the built infrastructure can provide long-term benefits to the local community.

Overall, these recommendations provide a foundation for continuous improvement and success in the implementation of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation projects in Ranah Karya Village. Strengthening the capacity of Field Facilitators, broader collaboration with stakeholders, and active community participation are expected to create a significant positive impact on the well-being of the local community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the above issues, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding factors that can be undertaken to anticipate the failure of the realization of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation activities:

1. Selective Recruitment of Field Facilitators: Implement a rigorous selection process for Field Facilitators with competencies in both technical aspects and financial management
2. Technical Guidance for Field Facilitators: Provide technical guidance to Field Facilitators before they commence their support to the community, ensuring they are well-prepared for their roles.
3. Comprehensive Understanding of the Fund: Ensure that Field Facilitators have a thorough understanding of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation to facilitate clear communication with the community. This helps prevent conflicts during the construction phase.
4. Key Role in Construction Planning: Emphasize the crucial role of Field Facilitators in the construction planning phase to avoid design errors in the planning stage.
5. Continuous Supervision: Field Facilitators should conduct continuous supervision throughout the project, covering both technical and financial aspects, to ensure the smooth progression of activities.
6. Guidance for Program Management Groups: Field Facilitators play a pivotal role in guiding Program Management Groups as custodians of the constructed buildings by Community Self-Help Groups, ensuring the ongoing maintenance of the structures.

By implementing these factors, there is a higher likelihood of preventing failures in the implementation of the Special Allocation Fund for Sanitation activities. The proactive involvement and effective management by Field Facilitators in various stages of the project contribute to the success and sustainability of sanitation initiatives.

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