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GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION IN MANAGING CLEAN WATER IN PERMANENT RESIDENCES IN THE CITY OF PALU

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Abstract

Problems related to the availability of clean water for natural disaster survivors living in Permanent Housing (Huntap) in Palu City are still a serious problem that needs to be addressed by the government, especially since this problem has existed since Huntap was occupied by survivors in 2019. The process of resolving public problems related to water Cleaning is no longer the domain of the government, but must be resolved by involving other stakeholders such as the Community, Academics, the Private Sector and the Media. Therefore, this research uses a collaboration modelPenta Helix as a solution to solving clean water problems in Huntap, Palu City. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The informants in this research came from aspectsPenta Helix. The research results confirm that the role of the media and community is significant in monitoring and offering solutions related to clean water management. In this process the involvement of academics is still relatively lacking. In fact, the academic studies carried out can be a reference for the government in overcoming clean water problems in Huntap, Palu City.

Keywords: Government Collaboration, Model Penta Helix, Palu City, Permanent Residential, Water Governance.

A.   INTRODUCTION

The term 'collaboration' is often used to describe the process of completing work in cross-sectoral, cross-border and cross-relationship terms (O'Leary et al., 2010). The meaning of "collaboration" itself is a situation or condition that causes cooperation between two or more people or institutions who together understand each other's problems and try to help in the resolution process. The main concept of Collaboration is understanding the urgency of the need to create awareness and opportunities around problems and collaborate with other groups to achieve goals (Newman et al., 2004).

This article will highlight the process of clean water management in the Permanent Residential Area (Huntap) of Palu City using a modelPenta Helix. Penta Helix is a model of collaboration between formal institutions and informal institutions in overcoming public problems such as clean water issues.Penta Helix According to Lina Putri Pasaribuet.al (2023) is a strategy that unites all stakeholders interested parties such as government, business entities/corporations, universities/academics, community and media. Initially in Indonesia, modelPenta Helix is a development of the modeltriple helix and quadruple helix used in tourism development Ardiansyah, (2021), but currently the modelpenta helix It can also be implemented in various other fields, such as those related to clean water management.

To meet the need for housing as a result of the natural disaster in September 2018, the government then launched a rehabilitation and reconstruction program in the affected areas through Presidential Instruction number 10 of 2018 and Gubernatorial Regulation number 10 of 2019. One of these programs is providing housing for disaster survivors who have lost their homes. Currently, Huntap in the Palu city area is spread across four sub-districts, namely West

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Palu, North Palu, Tatanga and Mantikulore. Meanwhile, the number of survivors residing in Huntap based on data from BPS Palu City is 13,320 families.

Even if the problem of housing needs is resolved, the basic problem related to the availability of clean water for survivors is still a serious problem that must be addressed by the government, especially since this problem of clean water availability has existed since Huntap was occupied by survivors in 2019 until now. This water problem was initially handled with assistance from the government by providing Local Water Company (PDAM) water. This assistance was in the form of business, namely the government provided water and the community paid a fee of Rp. 35,000/ month. However, PDAM is still not effective in handling this problem because it often experiences traffic jams. The distribution of clean water by PDAM is carried out 2-3 times a week, this is considered to be far from the clean water needs for survivors considering that survivors' activities requiring clean water increase from day to day. Another problem is that in the dry season the water flow decreases which then causes the water that is distributed not to come out for a long time.

In this case, the Palu City Government has tried several ways to overcome the problem of clean water in Huntap, including providing tank trucks and fire trucks to supply clean water to every survivor's house and drilling for clean water sources around the Huntap environment Mediasulawesi., (2023) . However, this method is considered not very effective in overcoming the problem of access to clean water. The use of tank trucks and fire trucks can incur quite large costs incurred by the Palu city government regarding fuel and soil quality in several areas. Huntap does not support drilling for clean water sources. This is proven by the four sub-districts, relatively only Huntap is in Mantikulore sub-district. Only those who already have drilled wells as a source of clean water.

This study will look again at how management interaction models can be chosen in overcoming clean water problems in the Huntap area of Palu City by involving various stakeholder actors and how government, private/business institutions, communities, academics and the media can interact actively and intensely to mutually synergize in the clean water management agenda. This is related to the model that determines collaboration and policy formulation and institutionalization to handle this problem, namely related to handling it using a collaborative model approach.Penta Helix.

Hamid Chalid and Arief Ainul Yaqin (2018) in their study said that access to water is part of fulfilling human rights orHuman Right to Water. According to them, the obstacles faced in fulfilling this right are due to the massive global agenda for liberalizing and privatizing water that is taking place in Indonesia. A subsequent study conducted by Irza Khurun and Genta Mahardhika (2021) related to clean water issues that can be overcome when the government can involve the community in water resource management. Almost the same thing was also expressed by Siti Aminatus Zariyah et al (2023) that the principle check and balance both within the organization, stakeholders and the community need to be developed by increasing capacity and capability so that they can understand their respective functions in terms of clean water governance.
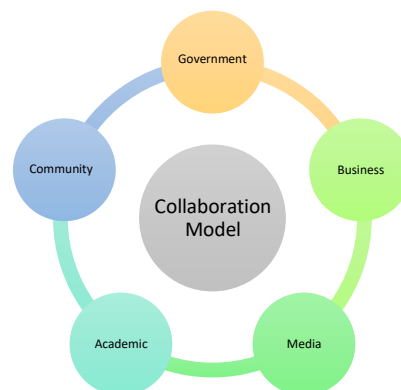
B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Good governance requires a synergistic relationship between organizational actors, including government, society and the private sector. Solutions to various problems faced by society are not always well understood by the government. In the concept of democracy, society is the party who best understands what is best and what needs to be done to achieve what it wants. On the other hand, the private sector which has the potential to create favorable conditions for the economy as a whole will be able to contribute according to its capabilities.

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Collaboration between the government and other sectors, especially the private sector, through community participation is a key element of sustainability to achieve the common good in regional development.

According to Chris Ansell and Alison Gash (2008), collaborative governance is management where one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented and deliberative collective decision-making process that aims to make or implementing public policy or managing programs for the community or public assets. This concept states a position that shows the importance of conditions when public actors and non-state actors relate to each other. Collaborative activities using certain methods and processes will later produce policy products that suit the needs of the public or society. This concept emphasizes that in administering government, public actors, namely the government, and private actors, namely business organizations or companies and society, are not separate entities and work separately but work together for the benefit of society.

Another view of collaborative governance comes from Agranoff and McGuire (Ansell & Torfing, 2015) who state:In Particular, collaborative governance has put much emphasis on voluntary collaboration and horizontal relationships among multi sectoral participants, since demands from clients often transcend the capacity and role of a single public organization, and require interaction among a wide range organization that are linked and engage in public activities. Collaboration is necessary to enable governance to be structured so as to effectively meet the increasing demand that arises from managing across governmental, organizational, and sectoral boundaries. (In particular, collaborative governance has placed much emphasis on voluntary collaboration and horizontal relationships among multi-sectoral participants, as demands from clients often exceed the capacity and role of a single public organization, and require interaction among the various organizations concerned and involved in the activities of the public. Collaboration is necessary to enable structured governance so as to effectively meet the increasing demands arising from management across governmental, organizational and sectoral boundaries.)

Existence Collaborative governance It is not something that suddenly appears in government management.Collaborative governance This is due to the existence of initiatives from various parties that encourage partnerships, cooperation and coordination that are mutually supportive and beneficial in resolving problems currently being faced by the public. Collaborative Governance or collaboration in government administration emerged as a response to implementation failures, high costs and politicization of regulations (Ansell & Torfing, 2015).

In general, as stated above, the concept collaborative governance constructed by institutions, work networks and social organizations. Organizations in the sense of governance

here are part of a network that involves many stakeholders to realize collective goals. Interaction between various organizational work systems is the process of exchanging resources between organizations. The chosen decision is the result of a negotiation process between organizational institutional actors that prioritizes relational sustainability. Collaboration in reality requires a balance of power relations to avoid centralization of authority which is usually centered on the government. The value referred to in collaboration is the diversity of resources of each organization which will create interdependence between organizations in achieving collective goals.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used by researchers in this research is descriptive research. Descriptive research describes research objects and analyzes research objects based on data collected by researchers and the basis of the research used is qualitative research. Qualitative research according to Sugiyono (2013) is a research method used to examine the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulated (combined) manner, data analysis is inductive. The types of data used in this research are: Primary Data, namely data obtained directly from respondents and informants who are considered to know the problem to be researched which is then processed. Secondary Data, namely data obtained from literature, documents and research results that are related to the research.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Government

The government's role is very vital in the clean water management process in Palu City permanent residences. From a policy aspect, Presidential Instruction number 10 of 2018 mandates steps in the post-disaster reconstruction process in the city of Palu. where the government builds partnerships with the business world, non-governmental organizations, communities and universities to speed up the post-disaster reconstruction process in the city of Palu. This Presidential Instruction then became the basis for the issuance of Central Sulawesi Governor Regulation number 10 of 2019 concerning Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans. One of the efforts to implement this reconstruction, the government is providing permanent housing for people who lost their homes during natural disasters which is coordinated through the Ministry of PUPR, Central Sulawesi Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center (BPPW).

The government's efforts in the clean water management process revolve around regulatory and educational aspects as well as collaborating with the private sector. This form of collaboration with the private sector can be seen from the assistance of drilled wells for the Huntap area. The Palu City Government, through the Palu City PDAM, has also integrated drilling wells in the Huntap area. However, the drilled well that PDAM is seeking is available in Huntap, Mantikulore District. Apart from that, the Palu city government also supplies clean water for survivors using tank trucks and Palu City fire trucks. However, this policy is still considered ineffective, because the costs associated with transportation fuel are quite large. Therefore, this policy is not the final solution in overcoming clean water problems.

Media

Media as actors intermediary between countries and communities in solving problems, especially related to water management in Huntap, Palu City. The issue of clean water availability has been widely highlighted by local and national media. However, this information dissemination activity is not carried out continuously. The dissemination of this

information was only at the beginning when Huntap began to be occupied by survivors in 2019. This made the media's control weak over the issue of clean water in Huntap, Palu City.

Community Community

Communities have a significant role in overcoming public problems, especially those related to clean water management in the Huntap area. It is hoped that knowledge and understanding of environmental conditions can be a solution. According to (Hardiyanti et al., 2023) the community in the penta helix model acts as an accelerator. The community in Huntap has an important role in managing clean water or overcoming problems related to the availability of clean water. Based on our research, the community has a role in supervising programs run by BPPW Central Sulawesi and PDAM Palu City. Apart from that, however, the role of the community is less involved by the government in terms of policy formulation.

Academy

In the modelPenta helix Academics are part of a collaborative model that can solve important public problems. Based on the research we conducted, the process of solving the clean water problem in Huntap, Palu City, has not involved many academics, even though the Huntap area most affected by clean water is Huntap Tondo 1, which is close to Tadulako University, the largest university in Central Sulawesi. Academic studies, especially those related to governance, are not often found on specific academic publication platforms. In fact, if explored more deeply, the role of academics in solving this problem can be based on factual scientific data which can be used to reformulate the direction of the public problem solving program that occurred Huntap

E. CONCLUSION

A shift in meaning government to governance has an impact on the process of solving public problems in the current modern era. In terms of clean water management in the Huntap area of Palu City, a collaboration modelPenta Helix not done optimally. The government is still the main actor in the clean water management process. The administrative obstacles faced by PDAM Palu City mean that, among the four sub-districts containing Huntap, only Mantikulore District (Tondo Huntap 1) is managed effectively.full by PDAM Palu City. Media, both local and national, have also been actively monitoring clean water issues in the Huntap area since 2019 when Huntap was occupied by disaster survivors who lost their homes. Although not yet significant enough, the role of communities in terms of innovation to fill the clean water crisis is being explored, one of which is through citizen contributions to overcome clean water problems. Other penta helix actors are academics, who have not utilized this aspect of collaboration optimally, even though the Huntap area is close to Tadulako University. In fact, the involvement of academics, especially in terms of academic studies, can be a reference for decision makers in overcoming water management problems in the Huntap area of Palu City.

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