Strategi Keberlanjutan Pembangunan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Regional (Studi Kasus Pembangunan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Regional Jatiluhur I, di Kelurahan Pondok Kopi, Jakarta Timur) = Sustainability Strategy of the Development of Regional Water Supply System (A Case Study of Development of Regional WSS Jatiluhur I, in Sub-District Pondok Kopi, East Jakarta)

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Abstrak

Strategi keberlanjutan pembangunan Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum Regional (SPAM) Jatiluhur I menjadi kunci dalam memenuhi kebutuhan air minum yang aman di Kelurahan Pondok Kopi, Jakarta Timur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi keberlanjutan SPAM dari aspek lingkungan, penerimaan sosial, dan manfaat ekonomi melalui pendekatan analisis SWOT dan Cost Saving Analysis (CSA). Pendekatan penelitian adalah kualitatif dengan metode gabungan (mix method). Data primer dengan wawancara mandalam kepada warga di Kelurahan Pondok Kopi menggunakan metode purposive sampling. Data sekunder dilakukan evaluasi terhadap kuantitas, kualitas, kontinuitas air baku, proyeksi manfaat ekonomi, untuk selanjutnya dilakukan analisis SWOT kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aspek kuantitas, kualitas, dan kontinuitas air baku memegang peran penting dalam mendukung keberlanjutan lingkungan. Penerimaan sosial masyarakat terhadap proyek SPAM didorong oleh persepsi manfaat yang signifikan, namun masih menghadapi hambatan teknis dan biaya. Potensi manfaat ekonomi dari proyek ini termasuk pengurangan biaya kesehatan dan peningkatan produktivitas masyarakat di Kelurahan Pondok Kopi. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan strategi pertumbuhan agresif, dengan penerapan teknologi dan inovasi yang mendukung keberlanjutan air baku, peningkatan willingness to connect masyarakat, serta sinergi antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah untuk mendukung tercapainya target penyerapan air dan keberlanjutan proyek.

.....The sustainability strategy for the development of the Regional Water Supply System (SPAM) Jatiluhur I is crucial in addressing the need for safe drinking water in Pondok Kopi, East Jakarta. This study aims to evaluate the sustainability of SPAM from environmental, social acceptance, and economic benefit aspects using SWOT analysis and Cost Saving Analysis (CSA) approaches. This study uses a qualitative approach and a mixed method. The research approach is qualitative with a mixed method. Primary data is conducted with in-depth interviews with residents of Pondok Kopi Sub-District using the purposive sampling method. Secondary data is quantity, quality, continuity of raw water, economic benefit projections, and then quantitative SWOT analysis is carried out. The results indicate that the quantity, quality, and continuity of raw water play a significant role in supporting environmental sustainability. The social acceptance of the community towards the SPAM project is driven by the perception of substantial benefits but still faces technical and financial challenges. The potential economic benefits of this project include reduced healthcare costs and increased community productivity in Pondok Kopi Sub-District. This study recommends an aggressive growth strategy, with the application of technology and innovation that supports the sustainability of raw water, increasing the willingness to connect of the community, and synergy between the Central and Regional Governments to support the achievement of water absorption targets and

project sustainability.