Evaluation of Development Projects on Special Allocation Funds Sources for the Pariaman City Self-Help Housing Program

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the success rate of the program (target accuracy, satisfaction, and community self-reliance) of the special allocation fund (DAK) self-help housing assistance in Pariaman City, a coastal area with a majority of low-income residents and many uninhabitable houses. This program is part of the government's efforts to overcome poverty and deal with slum areas, as stipulated in the Minister of PUPR Regulation No. 7 of 2022. Previous studies may have only focused on one or two dimensions. This study uses a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data were collected through a questionnaire with a Likert scale to measure target accuracy, satisfaction, and community self-reliance. Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews with beneficiaries and related parties to understand their context and experiences related to the program. Data were analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics and qualitatively using thematic analysis. The results showed that the program was right on target (more than 80% of respondents gave the highest score), the level of satisfaction was high (more than 70% of respondents gave a score of 4 or 5), and community participation was very good (84.29% of beneficiaries were involved in house construction on average). These findings provide strong empirical evidence of the success of the DAK self-help housing assistance program in Pariaman City. The local government can use the results of this study to strengthen the DAK self-help housing assistance program, for example by increasing budget allocation or expanding the reach of the program.

INTRODUCTION

Housing is a basic human need that affects the quality of life of individuals and society as a whole [1]. The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), is trying to overcome poverty and improve the quality of housing for low-income communities (MBR) through the self-help housing stimulus assistance (BSPS) program, which is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of PUPR No. 7 of 2022. This program aims to empower MBR to be independent in improving the quality of their housing, including the construction and repair of houses and their facilities, infrastructure, and utilities [2].

Pariaman City, as a coastal area with the majority of the population working as fishermen and traders, faces significant challenges in providing decent housing. Many houses do not meet standards, resulting in the emergence of slum areas that have a negative impact on the social

and economic conditions of the community. Since 2017, the Public Housing, Settlement Areas, and Environment Service of Pariaman City has routinely implemented the BSPS program to address this problem.

Although the BSPS program has been running, a comprehensive evaluation of its effectiveness, especially in achieving the goals of being on target, effective, timely, and accountable, is still limited [3]. Previous studies tend to focus on certain aspects of the program, such as social or economic impacts, but have not holistically evaluated the success of the program from various dimensions. In addition, research on the role of field facilitators (FPL) in the success of the BSPS program also still needs to be explored further. In fact, FPL is the spearhead of the success of the BSPS program [4].

This study aims to evaluate the level of success of the implementation of the community self-help housing assistance program from the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in Pariaman City, with a focus on: Target accuracy: Has BSPS assistance been received by MBR who meet the established criteria? Appropriateness: Has BSPS assistance been used according to the expected purpose, namely for the construction or repair of habitable houses? Timeliness: Has the process of distributing assistance and the implementation of house construction/repairs run according to the established schedule? Accountable: Can the management of assistance funds and the implementation of the BSPS program be accounted for in a transparent and accountable manner?

METHOD

This study was conducted because we wanted to know the success of the community self-help housing assistance program, where the success of the program has 3 dimensions (target accuracy, satisfaction, community self-reliance) [5]. This study uses a survey method with a questionnaire distributed to housing assistance recipients. The sample size is determined using the Slovin formula, taking into account the population of aid recipients and the desired error rate. The justification for selecting this sample is to ensure that the data collected is representative of the population of aid recipients, so that the results of the study can be generalized. The statement does not explicitly explain how the validation and reliability of the instrument (questionnaire) were carried out. However, it can be assumed that the researcher used several methods to ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument, such as:

1. Content Validity: The questionnaire was compiled based on a literature study and PERMEN PUPR Number 5 of 2021, which is relevant to the research variables (target accuracy, satisfaction, and community independence) [6]. This shows that the questionnaire has good content validity, because it measures the intended concept.
2. Construct Validity: This study does not explain how construct validity is tested. However, construct validity can be tested using factor analysis to see if the items in the questionnaire actually measure the same construct.
3. Reliability: This study also does not explain how the reliability of the instrument is tested. However, reliability can be tested using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient to see the internal consistency of the items in the questionnaire.

Data Analysis Method
This study uses a mixed method. Mixed methods is a research approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research methods in one research study [7]. The goal is to gain a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the phenomenon being studied than if only one method was used.

1. Quantitative Data: Quantitative data from the questionnaire were analyzed using the Likert scale and absolute method [8]. The Likert scale was used to measure satisfaction data, while the absolute method was used to measure target accuracy and community independence data. The data were analyzed descriptively to see the frequency distribution and percentage of respondents' answers [9].

2. Qualitative Data: Qualitative data from literature studies were used to support and strengthen the interpretation of quantitative data. Qualitative data were not further explained how they were analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Target Accuracy

95.98% of respondents stated that BSPS housing assistance was right on target. Previous research also emphasized the importance of targeting accuracy in housing assistance programs. This finding is in line with the research and strengthens the evidence that the BSPS program in this region has succeeded in achieving its targets [10].

The high level of targeting accuracy indicates that the mechanism for identifying and verifying aid recipients is running well. However, it is necessary to further evaluate why there are still 4% who feel they are not on target. Are there any criteria that need to be revised, or are there other factors that cause the inaccuracy of targeting. The theory of distributive justice can be used to justify this finding. This theory emphasizes that resources must be allocated fairly to those who need it most. In this context, BSPS housing assistance is allocated to MBR who meet the criteria, so that it is in accordance with the principle of distributive justice.
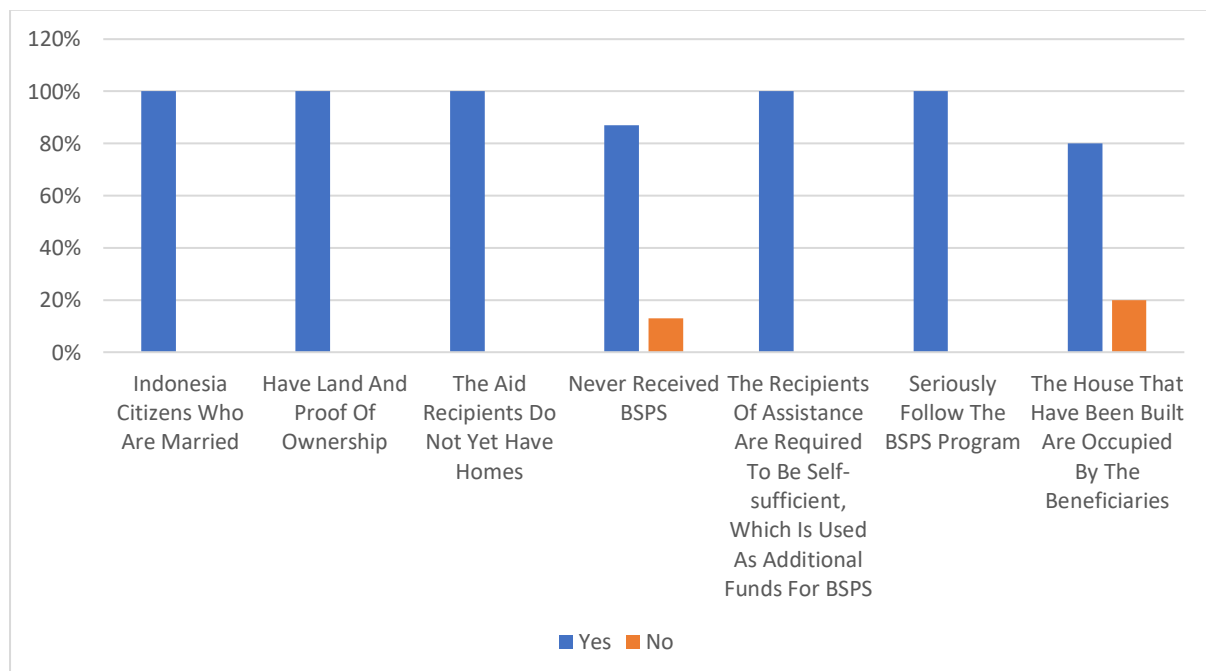

Figure 1 Target Accuracy

b. Satisfaction

The level of satisfaction of aid recipients with the services and assistance provided varies. The highest value of 4.67 for TFL carrying out responsibilities well and the lowest value of 3.55 for habitable houses. Previous studies have highlighted the

importance of recipient satisfaction in public services. This finding shows that the level of satisfaction with the BSPS program is quite good, but still needs to be improved. There needs to be a more in-depth evaluation of the factors that influence recipient satisfaction, especially related to the quality of habitable houses. Are there aspects that need to be improved, such as house design, quality of building materials, or construction processes [11]. The theory of service quality can be used to justify this finding. This theory emphasizes that customer satisfaction is influenced by the quality of service provided. In this context, recipient satisfaction is influenced by the quality of service from TFL and the quality of the houses they receive.
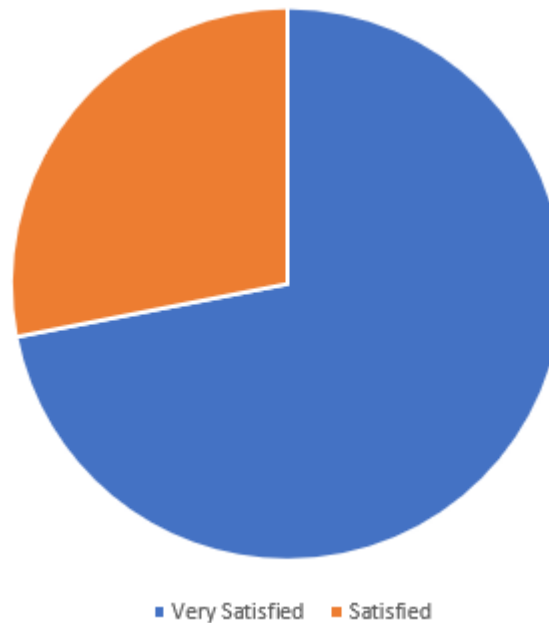

Figure 2 Satisfaction

c. Community Self-Reliance

84.29% of respondents stated that the BSPS housing assistance program succeeded in increasing community independence. Previous studies emphasized the importance of community independence in housing development. This finding is in line with the study and shows that the BSPS program succeeded in encouraging community independence in building or repairing their homes. The BSPS program not only provides financial assistance, but also empowers communities to be actively involved in the process of building their homes. This can increase the sense of ownership and responsibility of the community towards their homes [12]. The theory of community empowerment can be used to justify this finding. This theory emphasizes that development programs must empower communities so that they can actively participate in the development process and decision making.
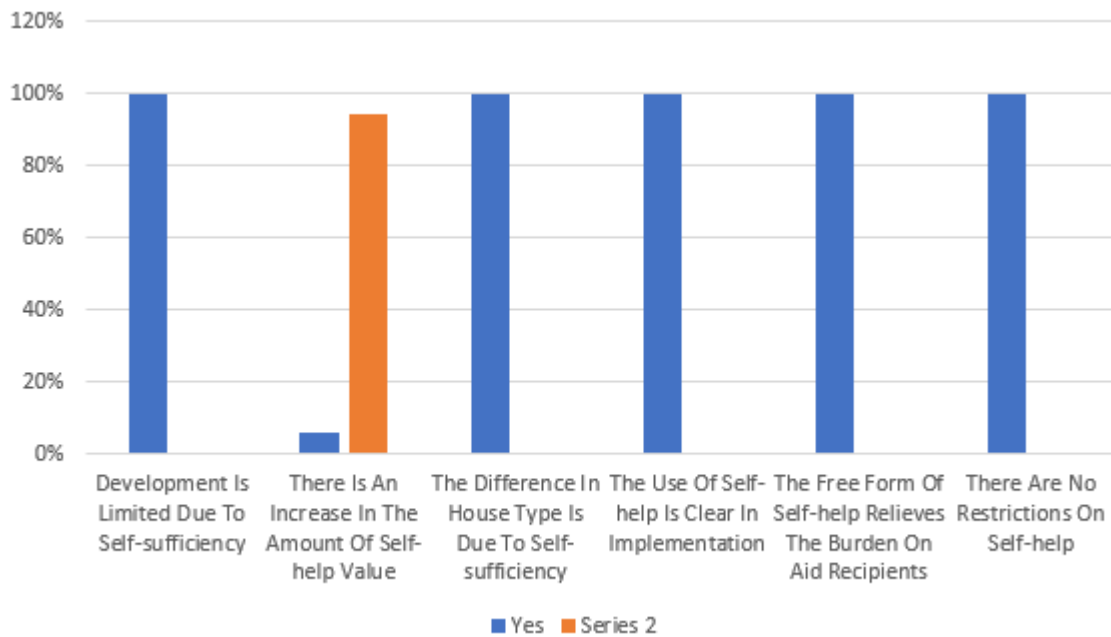
Figure 3 Community Self-reliance

Overall, the findings of this study indicate that the BSPS housing assistance program in this region has succeeded in achieving its goal of improving the quality of housing for low-income communities. However, there are still several aspects that need to be improved, such as the quality of habitable houses and the mechanism for verifying recipient data. This study provides a valuable contribution to the development of housing assistance programs in Indonesia.

The results of this study have significant relevance to public policy and the management of community-based housing projects, including:

a. Policy Evaluation: The results of this study can be used as evaluation material for existing self-help housing assistance program policies. The government can use this information to improve ineffective policies and increase program efficiency.

b. Program Planning: The results of this study can be used as a basis for planning future self-help housing assistance programs. The government can design programs that are more in line with community needs and more effective in achieving desired goals.

c. Project Management: The results of this study can provide guidance for community-based housing project managers in implementing self-help housing assistance programs. Project managers can pay attention to factors that influence program success, such as target accuracy, recipient satisfaction, and community participation.

d. Capacity Building: The results of this study highlight the importance of increasing community capacity in house construction. The government and project managers can provide training or assistance to the community so that they are more independent in building or repairing their homes.

By considering the findings and recommendations from this study, it is hoped that the self-help housing assistance program can run more effectively and provide greater benefits to communities in need.

CONCLUSION

Based on the questionnaire analysis of self-help housing assistance recipients, it can be concluded that this program has shown a high level of success in three main aspects : Target

Accuracy: The majority of respondents (more than 80%) felt that the self-help housing assistance was right on target, indicating that the questionnaire reached respondents who met the criteria. Satisfaction: The majority of respondents (more than 70%) stated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the services and products offered by the self-help housing assistance program. Community Self-Help: The level of community participation in house construction is quite good, with 84.29% of respondents involved in self-help activities, either in the form of materials, non-materials, or both.

Suggestions for Further Research Mixed Methods: Further research can use mixed methods (quantit: ative and qualitative) to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the success of self-help housing assistance programs. Larger Sample Size: Further research is recommended to use a larger and more representative sample size so that the results of the study can be generalized to a wider population. Comparative Study: Further research can conduct comparative studies in various regions to see the differences in the effectiveness of self-help housing assistance programs based on local contexts. Impact Evaluation: Further research can evaluate the long-term impact of self-help housing assistance programs on the quality of life of beneficiaries, such as social, economic, and health aspects.

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