

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ROLE OF PROGRAM COMMUNITY
FACILITATORS NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING
PROGRAM (NAHP) MINISTRY OF PUPR IN BALI PROVINCE**

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Abstract

The National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP) implemented by the Ministry of PUPR (Public Works and Public Housing) aims to address housing affordability issues in the province of Bali. As part of the program, program community facilitators play a crucial role in facilitating the implementation and ensuring the program's effectiveness. Therefore, it becomes essential to evaluate the effectiveness of these facilitators in achieving the program's objectives. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the role of program community facilitators National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP) Ministry of PUPR in the Province of Bali. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive provides a systematic description of cycles, problems, phenomena, services, programs, or information to individuals or groups wishing to study. The findings of this study explain the effectiveness of the role of the program has been achieved. The results of interviews with co-facilitators and beneficiary communities assessed the effectiveness of program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal attainment, and real changes from the results of interviews with co-facilitators and beneficiary communities.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Facilitator, National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP), Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS)

1. INTRODUCTION

The house serves as an essential foundation for every community, providing not just shelter but also a safe and comfortable refuge for its occupants. A livable house is characterized by cleanliness and meeting the criteria for a healthy home (Sutjiatmi & Umaroh, 2019). When the basic needs of a decent house are met, it can significantly improve people's survival and overall health. Therefore, it is crucial for the government to facilitate the construction of livable houses, particularly for those less fortunate or economically disadvantaged individuals. In the Province of Bali, one of the focuses of the Self-help Homes sector is the implementation of the National Housing Affordable Program (NAHP) for Extreme Poverty Management (PKE/*Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Ekstrem*) and Self-Help Home Clinics (KRS/*Klinik Rumah Swadaya*) (Ministry of Public Works and Housing, 2023).

Efforts to assist low-income communities in obtaining affordable housing, such as the National Housing Affordable Program (NAHP), need to be accompanied by community support (Monika et al., 2021). To ensure the success of these initiatives, it is necessary to enhance the quality of self-help houses, develop infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities that contribute to creating livable houses (Pratama, 2022). The

implemented strategy encompasses gradual house construction assistance, providing stimulant assistance as a pilot for the community, local government, and stakeholders, and establishing a healthy and harmonious environment that promotes productive livelihoods (Rohayati, 2015).

The BSPS or Self-help Housing Stimulant Assistance program not only focuses on the physical aspects of housing but also aims to build the capacity of underprivileged groups (Ahmadi et al., 2023). This approach fosters an awareness of the importance of livable housing, encourages social cohesion within families, and promotes a sense of solidarity and enthusiasm for collective participation in society (Ardelya, 2021; Desroki et al., 2021; Pratama, 2022). Recognizing the diminishing sense of solidarity and mutual assistance in communities, this program aims to alleviate family difficulties and raise awareness among the impoverished about the significance of having livable homes.

The aim of this study is to examine the impact and effectiveness of the BSPS program in promoting the construction of livable houses and improving the overall well-being of low-income communities, with a specific focus on the Province of Bali. By assessing the program's outcomes, the study seeks to determine whether the implementation of the BSPS program has successfully contributed to enhancing the living conditions of disadvantaged individuals and families.

The study's contribution lies in providing valuable insights into the importance of government-supported initiatives like the BSPS program in addressing housing challenges faced by low-income communities. It aims to shed light on the effectiveness of strategies employed in the program, including gradual house construction assistance, stimulant assistance, and the establishment of a healthy and harmonious environment. The findings of this study can inform policymakers, government agencies, and relevant stakeholders about the best practices and approaches to support the construction of livable houses and improve the quality of life for underprivileged populations. Overall, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty, enhance social cohesion, and promote sustainable development by highlighting the significance of livable housing and the positive impact it can have on the lives of marginalized communities.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research utilizes qualitative research methods to provide a descriptive analysis. Qualitative research aims to systematically describe cycles, problems, phenomena, services, or programs and provide information about the individuals or groups under study (Sugiyono, 2017). It emphasizes quality over quantity, and the data collection methods include interviews, direct observations, and analysis of related documents.

In this study, the research design is as follows:

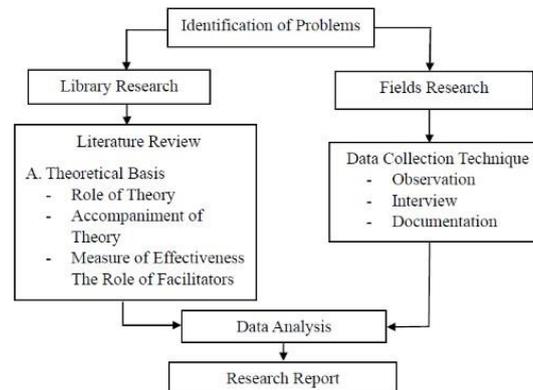


Figure 1. Research Framework

Focus is employed as a guiding principle to ensure the research remains structured and does not deviate from the predetermined focus. The primary focus of this study is to examine the effectiveness of facilitators in assisting communities participating in the Ministry's National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP) in the Province of Bali.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP) is a house renovation initiative aimed at assisting underprivileged individuals (Herlina, 2021; Rohayati, 2015). The program operates based on several principles, one of which involves the involvement of facilitators. These facilitators include Field Facilitators (TFL) and District/City Coordinators (Korkab/City). The selection of TFLs and Korkabs is based on their skills in providing technical assistance and community empowerment. TFLs work as a team, providing assistance to beneficiaries at various activity locations, while Korkabs oversee and coordinate the activities of multiple TFLs within a district or city.

3.1. The Function of Public Assistance Facilitators in the Ministry of PUPR's NAHP in Bali Province

According to the interviews conducted by the BSPS program community facilitators, they have fulfilled their duties by adhering to their respective roles and functions. They have worked together to promote mutual understanding through regular assistance to beneficiary communities, offering consultations and coordination regarding the program activities in Bali province.

3.2. The Importance of Public Assistance Facilitators in the Ministry of PUPR's NAHP in Bali Province

The interviews highlighted the crucial role played by the facilitators, especially considering that many beneficiaries are elderly individuals with limited technological knowledge. These beneficiaries require consistent support and guidance, as well as information about program mechanisms. The facilitators believe that without their presence, the program would not be able to operate effectively, as they serve as the driving force in assisting and engaging with the beneficiary communities. The beneficiaries

themselves feel supported by the facilitators, particularly during activities such as reporting, designing the RAB (Budget Plan), and understanding the program. The TFLs are considered guides by the beneficiary communities throughout the activation process, enabling them to acquire new knowledge about the process of building decent housing.

3.3. Effectiveness of Public Assistance Facilitators in the Ministry of PUPR's NAHP in Bali Province

The effectiveness of the facilitators' role can be evaluated based on various indicators that serve as benchmarks in achieving program goals. These indicators include program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal attainment, and real change.

Based on the data analysis, observations, and in-depth interviews conducted regarding the effectiveness of community facilitators in the Ministry of PUPR's Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program in Bali Province, the following results were obtained:

1. The function of community facilitators in the Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program of the Ministry of PUPR in Bali Province involves fulfilling their roles and functions to provide mutual understanding through regular assistance to beneficiary communities. They engage in consultations and coordination related to the BSPS program, ensuring effective communication with the beneficiary communities in Bali Province.
2. The role of community facilitators is highly significant for the beneficiaries of the Ministry of PUPR's Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program in Bali Province. Considering that most beneficiaries are elderly individuals with limited technological knowledge, regular approaches, assistance, and socialization about program mechanisms are essential. The facilitators are viewed as the spearhead and driving force behind the program, actively engaging with and assisting the beneficiary communities. The presence of facilitators greatly aids beneficiaries during the reporting activities, RAB design, and program comprehension. The TFLs are seen as guides throughout the activation process, empowering the beneficiary communities and expanding their knowledge about constructing livable housing.
3. The effectiveness of community facilitators for the beneficiaries of the Ministry of PUPR's Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS) program in Bali Province has been proven in terms of program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal attainment, and real change. The explanations are as follows:
 - a. Program understanding: The community is guided by Field Facilitators (TFL), who possess expertise in their respective fields, including Technical TFLs and Empowerment TFLs. The community members have a comprehensive understanding of the program's mechanisms, facilitated by regular communication.
 - b. Target accuracy: The program accurately identifies and supports individuals in need. Bali Province does not have Extreme Poverty Eradication (PKE), but rather focuses on assisting low-income or incapacitated individuals residing in uninhabitable houses. The program assistance is provided to those who meet the requirements and criteria.

- c. Timeliness: The BSPS activities are carried out within appropriate timeframes. Although traditional ceremonies and the belief in auspicious days affect the construction processes, TFL Engineering conducts routine surveys and coordinates with villages to gather data on individuals involved in traditional events. This allows for maximizing time on other days and ensuring continuous progress.
- d. Goal attainment: The program successfully achieves its goal of creating livable homes for low-income or underprivileged individuals. The community also contributes to the BSPS program through savings, providing building materials, and contributing labor towards the construction of their houses.
- e. Real change: Besides obtaining livable housing, the beneficiary communities experience empowerment, leading to self-sufficiency. They gain awareness of the importance of self-support and acquire new insights into the construction of livable houses, particularly in terms of labor provided by the community members themselves.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study highlights the effectiveness of program community facilitators in the implementation of the National Affordable Housing Program (NAHP) in Bali Province. Through their strong understanding of the program, precise targeting of beneficiaries, timely execution of activities, achievement of program goals, and promotion of real changes within beneficiary communities, the facilitators have significantly contributed to the program's success.

To further enhance the effectiveness of program community facilitators, it is recommended that additional training and capacity-building initiatives be provided. This would enable facilitators to enhance their technical assistance and community empowerment skills, ensuring a more comprehensive and impactful support system for the beneficiary communities. Furthermore, fostering regular communication and collaboration among facilitators, beneficiary communities, and relevant stakeholders is crucial. This would facilitate the exchange of knowledge, best practices, and continuous improvement in the implementation of the NAHP. Lastly, conducting periodic evaluations and assessments of the facilitators' performance and the program's outcomes would provide valuable insights for refining and optimizing the program in the future.

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