WHEN EXPECTATION IS RESERVED

Learning about Changes in 6 Villages towards Community-Based Total Sanitation in Kabupaten Lombok Timur
WHEN EXPECTATION IS RESERVED
LESSONS LEARNED IN TWO YEARS

If you go to Lombok Timur, you will be fascinated by the beautiful panorama and the glorious mosques. However, we may not expect that beyond that magnificence, Lombok Timur reserves a ‘time bomb’ of sanitation problem.

Sanitation problem in Lombok Timur is very complex and diverse. In general, access to sanitation is low. In 2010, only 62.83% of households use closets. It means that approximately 37% of households practice open defecation. Waste water treatment facilities and waste-disposal sites are limited, that is under 65% of the targeted rate of Millennium Development Goals 2015. Results of survey that assess the rate of households practicing healthy and hygienic life in 2010 was only 19.96%. Such a low rate indicates poor sanitation condition in Lombok Timur. ¹

So far, the government has attempted some ways to improve sanitation quality, including the implementation of STBM (Community Based Total Sanitation) to reach the expected target of MDGs.

Collaboration has been established. In 2010, Simavi with its SHAW Program involved Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli (YMP) NTB to collectively support the national movement of STBM. YMP provided mentoring to 7 kecamatan with 48 villages. The STBM SHAW Program is designed for five-year implementation from 2010 to 2014. Therefore, YMP did not have much time. Only less than two years!

How can we create changes in a number of villages in such a short time?

¹ White Papers on Sanitation - Kabupaten Lombok Timur
Ellena Rahmawati, the Executive Director of YMP, as well as her staff members were initially doubtful. Such was also the case of the cadres who are directly in contact with the people. Human behavior change is indeed not that simple. Even worse, some villages have failed to sustain the sanitation program although they have got closet subsidy. What will happen if no subsidy is provided? However, with strong expectation and belief, we consistently strive to implement the five-pillar of STBM.

Over time, not all villages have successfully changed as expected. Of 48 villages, only 7 villages were selected. Of those 7 villages, 6 villages have been verified by kecamatan. This is the result of our enduring and consistent expectation.

This book briefly describes changes in the six villages. The chart of Change Factors is intentionally cited from Introducing Sanifoam developed by Jacqueline Devine (2009) to illustrate the factors that contribute to the changes based on the stories told in each village. Although the changes have not been ideal as targeted by SHAW program, at least, we can learn the lessons.

As long as there is a will there will be a way!

Selong, Lombok Timur, 2016
Author
WHAT ARE THE FACTORS OF CHANGES?(*)

**Opportunity Determinants**
- access & availability
- product attributes
- social norms
- sanction and reinforcement

**Ability Determinants**
- knowledge
- skills
- social support
- roles & decisions
- affordability

**Motivation Determinants**
- attitude & beliefs
- values
- emotional, social & physical drivers
- competing priorities
- intentions
- willingness to pay

(*) Referring to Introducing SaniFOAM: A Framework to Analyze Sanitation Behaviors to Design Effective Sanitation Programs oleh Jacqueline Devine, 2009
Opportunity Determinants

This part includes the opportunities for the people to have sanitary and hygienic behavior.

- **Access and Availability**
  Access to sanitation products and services as well as sanitation product and services are the external situation or environment in which individuals live. Individual’s behavioral changes will be difficult unless external situation exists. For instance, in general the villages mentored by YMP has produced closets distributed to the local people in order that they develop their own closets.

- **Product Attributes**
  This includes product quality and completeness to meet the demand for sanitation. For example:
  - A number of villages mentored by YMP such as Kalijaga Selatan, Montong Blae and Sikur Barat have been successfully produced high quality closets that meet sanitary and hygienic standards.
  - Cement and concreted ducts, the main materials for the development of closets, are abundantly available in the areas of Lombok Timur and consequently the people find it easy to find them.
  - Desa Timbanuh is the producer of ‘ganjur’ or cheap and easily found spears for effective waste picking without having to have the hands dirty.

- **Social Norms**
  Values that contribute to the successful implementation of sanitary and hygienic behavior include:
  - Tuan Guru (senior respectable spiritual leader) and religious leaders effectively contribute to the development of the values that contribute to the establishment of sanitary and hygienic behavior. Islam religion (which is predominantly held in Lombok Timur), teaches them that “cleanliness is part of faith.”

- **Sanction and Reinforcement**
  Sanction for insanitary behavior and reinforcement for sanitary behavior are therefore required.
  - A number of villages such as Desa Kalijaga Selatan and Desa Timbanuh
mentored by YMP have issued village regulation on sanitation.

**Ability Determinants**

These include such determinants of individual’s capacity to have sanitary and hygienic behavior as knowledge, skills, social support, role and decision making, and sanitation product affordability.

- **Knowledge**
  
  Some examples of knowledge of the people mentored by YMP are:
  
  - Sanitary, hygienic, odorless, and easily cleaned closets.
  
  - People of Desa Timbanuh know how to pick up garbage without having their hands dirty.
  
  - People of Desa Kalijaga Selatan know that the Dana Desa (Village Fund) are not always available for village development so that they are willing to allocate their personal fund for development of Integrated Waste Treatment.

- **Skills**
  
  Some examples of skills learned by the villagers mentored by YMP are:
  
  - Skills in sanitary closet production with the raw materials abundantly available in the surrounding areas.
  
  - Skills in correct hand washing and teaching it to the early-age children in such villages in Desa Sikur Barat.
  
  - Skills in waste recycle such as those found in Desa Jantuk.

- **Social Supports**
  
  Social supports from the family members, social members, colleagues, and others provide both physical and psychological comforts for individuals. A good example of social supports is “arisan toilet“ (rotating turn to have a collectively-developed toilet based on the lucky draw) in Desa Timbanuh. This model has enabled the people in the development of their own toilets because they are financed and worked up collectively. Other social supports are also felt by the cadre group in Desa Sikur Barat after the visit of Simavi and YMP. In general, the cadres feel the social support by the visit of sanitarian of Puskesmas and representatives of village administrator and kecamatan government to monitor the households.
• **Role and Decision Making**

Changes will only be possible when the role and decision making are distributed in the households. In Lombok Timur, there are women who have high awareness to have toilets but they fail to have them considering the fact that they depend on income of their husbands or the relatives working overseas. In general, patriarchic culture has put men as the primary decision making in relation to the development of toilets. Women play particular role of taking care of children and babies, preparing food and drink, and cleaning the family waste.

• **Affordability**

Changes is also affected by the ability of households to spend money to meet the required sanitary and hygienic behavior. There is no study on the affordable price that the poor families can pay for the development of toilets. However, YMP through the association of sanitation-care craftsmen have provided different option of toilet development. Therefore, it is expected that the affordability will increase. In general, the closets produced by the local craftsmen mentored by YMP are sold at the much lower price than those made by large manufacturers.

**Motivation Determinants**

To generate changes, each individual has to be motivated. There are several motivation determinants such as:

• **Attitude and beliefs**

Some examples of attitude and beliefs told in the field include the belief that open defecation will result in diseases so that they want to use toilets.

• **Values**

The high rate of people in Lombok Timur who work overseas seem to have shifted the traditional values that include sanitation practice. Toilets with modern closets are acceptable and become part of modern life style.

• **Emotional, Social, and Physical Drivers**

Examples of emotional, social, and physical drivers include the following:

• In Desa Timbanuh, one of the motivating supports is the economic motivation so that they keep the fern plant clean and free of human feces deriving from open defecation practice.

• In Desa Montong Blae, sense of privacy has emerged and therefore, the
people are ashamed to practice open defecation.

- In Desa Jantuk, social competition has triggered the people to have their own toilets like their neighbors.

### Competing Priorities

Individuals with low income will find it difficult to prioritize sanitation facility development over their seemingly urgent daily needs. In general, the village heads mentored by YMP responded this problem by providing subsidy of raw material for toilet development. This has helped the people with low income to develop their own toilets while being able to meet their daily needs.

### Intention

Referring to stages of behavioral changes, changes start from awareness. In general, the program triggered individuals to realize the existing sanitation problem in the areas where they live. After that, YMP focused on the people in the villages who desires changes. YMP has implemented some techniques such as sanitation improvement and 'stimulation' that have been practiced in Desa Jantuk.

### Willingness to Pay

Among the villages mentored by YMP, in general the village administrators buy closets and distribute them for free to the people. The people then voluntarily develop toilets at their own costs. They buy the required additional materials and pay for the labors. In the development of the integrated waste treatment in Desa Kalijaga Selatan, the people voluntarily and collectively contribute to the procurement of land to be used as the integrated waste treatment. (*)
DESA
KALIJAGA SELATAN
Due to the annoying bad smell of waste, currently the people of Desa Kalijaga Selatan has had the integrated waste treatment that they have developed collectively.

Initially before meeting YMP, Akwan, the Head of Desa Kalijaga Selatan has already had “Kompass”, the acronym of Kompak Aman Sehat Sejahtera (Compact, Secure, Healthy, and Prosperous), which becomes the core of his vision and mission during his leadership. The slogan Kompass sounds like “compass” which refers to the tool used for showing the direction. “We would like to have a clear direction,” he said.

However, before meeting YMP, Akwan admitted that he did not know much about what his people can do to improve health. The acquaintance with YMP has enlightened his mind on how to deal with health issue.

**Movement 45: Relying on Parents and Tuan Guru**

The success of sanitation issue in Desa Kalijaga Selatan has a long history. With the introduction of STBM through YMP, Akwan was challenged to be more successful in current toilet development program than the previous ones. One of his strategies is implementing STBM through Movement 45, that is a movement to drive 4 dusuns (sub-villages) to further drive 5 pillars of sanitation. This movement has successfully motivated four dusuns: Dusun Menak Utara, Menak, Dasan Baru Utara, and Dasan Baru, to directly lead the behavioral changes among their respective residents. The lowest level of leaders become the forefront agent.

“We ask them to care for the articulation of this (total sanitation) to the people,” Akwan said. In addition to the formal leaders at the governmental structure, according to Akwan, Tuan Guru also plays important role, particularly in disseminating the religious perspective of sanitation in their preaching.

Of the five pillars of STBM, two pillars are of important issues in Desa Kalijaga Selatan. They are the first pillar: Stop Open Defecation. Sam’iyah, the village facilitator, acknowledged that initially she was intimidated by the people. Together with other cadres, Sam’iyah had to visit the people to explain sanitation issues to the households.

“A number of people questioned me why I, a university graduate, am willing to deal with toilet issue,” she complained. Sam’iyah consistently promote sanitation issue, and gradually more
people support her. Fortunately, the village also made some policies to drive the behavioral changes. Akwan allocated Rp22 millions to help 200 poor households in the form of one sack of cement and a closet for each household. The seriousness of the people to sustain sanitary and hygienic behavior is endorsed by the Village Regulation on STBM that prohibited people from open defecation, littering, and inappropriate waste disposal.

**We don’t have any village property, even for waste disposal!**

In addition to Open Defecation, we have waste disposal problem. The implementation of pillar 4 or domestic waste is another problem. Desa needs the final waste dumpsite. However, they do not have any available land. Several months ago, I asked Akwan about the possible availability of what we call ‘tanah bengkok’ (village property) in Desa Kalijaga Selatan. Akwan replied that the village had no property any longer. In other words, Desa cannot provide the required land for waste dumpsite. Meanwhile the lack of land for waste dumpsite has resulted in further problems. Initially, the waste is put amidst the village near the residential areas of the people. But the people protested.

“It smells bad, Pak Kades! We have cockroach entered the house! Also rats!” Akwan articulated what the people have protested pertaining the waste collection. After some shifts, finally, waste is collected in the yard of the village office. Again, Akwan was protested by the people. “What a disgusting area! It’s not a good idea to put waste at the village office yard, is it?”

Eventually, Akwan collected the people to discuss the plan to have their own final waste dumpsite.
Village Fund is not Allowed to Procure Land

As the village head, Akwan has learned that the Village Fund is not allowed to procure land. He explained this to the people when they have a discussion to find a solution to a problem. “We must not use the fund for land procurement,” he said to the people. It sounds bitter, but this has motivated the people to realize that they cannot totally rely on government funding. Therefore, they have to contribute. Each household contributed Rp50,000 that could be paid in 5 months. The collected money will be used to buy 4 ares of land for Rp38 million. The land was owned by H. Subki in Dusun Dasan Baru. Here is now the Integrated Waste Treatment Site officiated on 11 January 2016.

The location is quite strategic because it is rather far from the settlement. On top of land that has been fenced wall, stands a building financed by the Village Fund. At the yard, there is residue of waste incineration. The remaining part of the yard is idle. “For the time being, we collect and burn the waste here,” Akwan said.

The waste is transported by the pick-up car bought by the Village Allocation Fund. Therefore, Desa Kalijaga Selatan has an official transporter of waste. “The only waste transporter owned by village in Lombok Timur,” Akwan said in pride. In the future, he planned to build a Holistic Waste Treatment (Osamtu) in this place (the holistic waste treatment was introduced by Prof. Sri Tejo Wulan). Akwan and the people are proud. One of the success keys in the establishment of STBM is collaborative work (locally known as “gotong royong”).

“The people are now proud,” he claimed. Only by working together, then the STBM is no longer just a slogan!
Reflection

Vision and mission Akwan already shows its commitment on sanitation. However, the behavior changes only occurred after the resource mobilization starting from the head of dusun, tuan guru, to the cadres. They were involved to establish social norms that drive sanitation (Opportunity Determinant).

The difficult economic condition of the people have hindered the changes. The people found it difficult to put sanitation as the priority (Motivation Determinant). For poor people, such as Rizkah’s family, the village administrator has provided subsidy of closet and cement. This implies that village administrators are sensitive to the people who found it difficult to put toilet as their first priority. On the other hand, the people who felt annoyed with the bulk of waste (Emotional Drive) are motivated to directly contribute to the procurement of the land for integrated waste treatment site. Nobody feels comfortable living near the bulk of waste.

Knowledge as the Ability Determinant also contribute to the change. In addition to knowledge about health, knowledge about village’s financial management is equally important. The people have to know that not all development programs can be financed by the Village Fund, and accordingly are willing to contribute financially to village development. The collective commitment has resulted in the development of integrated waste treatment site. This facility later excites the people’s pride that they can improve sanitation independently. (*)
DESA
MONTONG BELAE
The success of Desa Montong Belae to be free from sanitation problem is inseparable from the married couple of Muhaimin and Usniwati. The couple have produced local closets in Montong Belae that have driven the achievement of 100% pillar 1. They have also popularize Montong Belae as the closet producer.

Initially Muhaimin had no idea that he would be in the business of closet production. While he formerly was a farmer from Desa Sakra Barat who later moved to Montong Belae he just wanted to work in farm. However, his destiny changed his way to have got acquainted to YMP.

Amin, that is how he is called, belongs to ‘the first batch’ of training in closet production held by YMP in 2013. Together with other 46 participants, including Adi Khusnaedi (Desa Sikur Barat), he for the first time learned how to make closet from the team of trainers from Grobogan.

Since then, Desa Montong Belae started to get improved sanitation. When the village administrators purchase closets from Amin to be distributed to the people who have no toilets, people’s behavior started to change. Of course, village cadres played an important role because it was the cadres who periodically visit households to monitor and encourage people to have sanitary and hygienic behavior.

**Usniwati, the Woman behind Sanitation Marketing in Montong Belae**

A woman with oval face was one of the people who met me. “Yes, I take part in closet production,” she said with a cheerful smile. Usniwati is Amin’s wife who also works in farming and animal husbandry.

“Initially we did the parts that we could do. But now we can do every part. Only painting that we couldn’t yet. Ibu Ellen (Ellena Rahmawati, Executive Director of YMP-red) once examined our products and said, ‘this is already good.’ She asked me and Pak Adi Khusnaedi’s wife (closet craftsman from Sikur Barat) to learn,” said the woman who is selected as a woman of inspiration by an NGO in Lombok Timur.

When they were asked the exact time they started to make closet, Amin and Usniwati jointly said that they had made closet together since the very beginning. Amin estimated that he has produced approximately 700 closets, and some of them are sold in building material shops. “In
What is Sanitation marketing?

Sanitation marketing is the application of the best social and commercial marketing practices to change behavior and to scale up the demand and supply for improved sanitation, particularly among the poor. In SHAW STBM, sanitation marketing also means to introduce cheap closet to local people.

The main objective of sanitation marketing is improving access to sanitation facilities. Therefore, as a part of sanitation facility, closet has to be affordable and accessible. The closets made by the craftsmen trained by YMP are cheap because they are made of cement and this is easily practiced as a home industry. Therefore, not only has the marketed sanitation facility met sanitary and hygienic standards!

Photo captions:
- Top: The married couple Muhaimin or Amin and Usniwati, producers of closets in Montong Belae – and their closets at home.
- Bottom right: Usniwati in front of the unpainted closets
- Bottom left: A villager of Desa Montong Belae with the closets made by Muhaimin or Amin
Sakra Barat, Jeru Aru and Keruak, Amin mentioned the locations of the shops that sell his closets.

Using Toilet because of Feeling Ashamed

Although they are not actively involved in other STBM activities, Amin and Usniwati realized the changes in their village based on their observation. “Yes, it is cleaner. Previously, we found many human feces around,” Amin said. Households’ waste are no longer littered. “If we find waste, it derives from other places,” Amin continued.

Sakmah, one of the villagers who now have toilet added that she previously had that bad habit. The mother of two children admitted to have used toilets in the last 2 years after she had her own house and got closet from the village.¹ Previously, when she still joined with her mother, when Sakmah wanted to defecate, “I did it at the river,” she said.

“Everybody here defecated either at the water stream or at the forest behind us,” she explained the previous condition. STBM is currently practiced. Now, Sakmah feels convenient with her own toilet. “It’s good. It is enough (to flush with) two (small) piles, the dirt is flushed, done,” she said about the quality of closet made by Amin.

¹ According to Usniwati, every household that has no toilet is given a closet by the village. Particularly, the poor people are given extra cement and dekker.

- Top: Usniwati, closet craftsmen from Montong Belae
- Middle: A cadre is doing monitoring to households
- Bottom: Government apparatus participate in verification to people houses.
she was asked if she would like to defecate in the river? “No way. Digit buit (people will see my buttocks -red),” she laughed.

According to Amin, the key success of STBM in Desa Montong Belae is the effective approach of YMP that successfully excite people’s awareness. The involvement of multi stakeholders such as puskesmas, Camat, and cadres that consistently monitor the progress is also important in encouraging the changes.

Amin and Usniwati have felt the economic benefits from the closet business and want to take the job in addition to the job as farmers. The closets with the brand SKSB that stands for Sanitasi Keruak Sehat Bersatu, are ready to be marketed throughout Kecamatan Keruak. (*)

**Reflection**

Massive and free distribution of closets by the village has become the **Opportunity Determinant** that drives changes in Desa Montong Belae. The closets made in this village has met the sanitary and hygienic standards such as: odorless and easily cleaned. In addition, the closet price is affordable.

However, there would have been no success unless there was intensive approach from different stakeholders in the establishment of social norms **(Ability Determinant)** about sanitation. This intensive approach has motivated people to develop toilets after they received free closets.

Willingness of the people to develop toilets at their own costs after receiving free closets, particularly the poor people, is the Motivation Determinant that drives changes. Motivation to use toilets also derives from the feeling of ashamed and privacy (particularly women) in defecation. For Amin and Usniwati, the increasing demand for sanitation has automatically driven new income for them. They are motivated to consistently produce good quality closets. (*)
DESA
SIKUR BARAT
The success of Sikur Barat in changing the behavior of the people is inseparable from the hard work of the cadres. The newly established village is really motivated to change.

The name of Sikur Barat refers to a group of female cadres of posyandu who appear with the pin of “5 Pillar STBM” and are predominantly in white cloth. Some of them wear batik uniform with similar head cover and white skirts, some others wear white blouse. It is apparent that their appearance at that time (May 2015), represents the sense of togetherness.

**Becoming a Cadre is not Only One Aspect**

Togetherness is important indeed. This is particularly true for posyandu cadres who have to deal with complex works. “Becoming a cadre requires to know many aspects rather than a single aspect. Such work as family data and family-planning collection require us to interact directly with the people,” Jakranah said. She has worked as a cadre for teens of years. With STBM, she has to learn more aspects and develop them. With different response from the people, she has to be prepared with the more challenging works. Moreover, in less than 2 years, the targeted change through 5 Pillars of STBM has to be met. This is the main challenge of the STBM team in Desa Sikur Barat – particularly for the posyandu cadres.

A cadre has to have extensive knowledge to educate people and solve health problem. Desa Sikur Barat with the population of 1,701 households is a dense area - and 41.3% of them are classified into Poor Families\(^1\) - This condition creates challenges for the cadres who want to realize 5-pillar sanitation. According to them, some people have not developed toilets because they do not have any land or money. However, some of them can build toilets although they have to borrow money from others. Good examples are Salmin and Muhammad Husen (see the photo overleaf).

**Motivation from Close Relative and Public Figure**

One of the strategies implemented by YMP is employing village facilitators for villages. Village facilitators help the cadres in promoting 5 pillars of sanitation. According to the cadres, village facilitator in Sikur Barat, **As’ari**, is very helpful when the cadres find problems in the field. The

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\(^1\) Source: The Revised Version of RPJM Desa Sikur Barat 2012-2018
Why Posyandu Cadres are Important and Strategic in STBM?

The cadres involved in STBM of Desa Sikur Barat are predominantly cadres of Posyandu. They work in the field of health service voluntarily.

Posyandu is a Community-Based Health Service managed from, by, and for the people. Posyandu is intended to empower the people and provide ease access to primary health care (source: Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2012).

The presence of SHAW that promote STBM through the Health Ministry, automatically involves the cadres who are familiar with information dissemination and mobilizing people to have sanitary and hygiene behavior.

Although STBM puts extra work load for cadres, this program also mobilize support and involvement of public figure and village administrator. While previously Posyandu Cadre visited the field themselves, currently they may visit together with public figure, religious figure, village administrator, and also village facilitator, in attempt to reach the target of 5-pillar sanitation. With more extensive collaboration, changes will be easily made. (*)

*Top: H. Abdul Halim, a religious figure of Desa Sikur Barat practicing hand washing with flowing water from a kettle to a container. Previously, he washed his hand in the water in the container. The presence of religious figure in Lombok Timur particularly in Sikur Barat is very important in the development of behavioral norms.*

*Bottom: Nurhasanah, Posyandu Cadre, teaching students of kindergarten how to wash hand with soap.*
The married couple of Salmin and Muhamad Husen, who have successfully developed their own personal toilet, although they have to borrow money from neighbors. The septic tank lies below their feet. They use the space between houses. The densely populated area, 1701 households in the area of 303 Ha – without any public toilet – makes the some village residents have to wisely utilize the limited extent of land when they develop toilet.

cadres are involved in the process of village facilitator selection.

“Yes, we are involved in the coordination meeting with the village head to determine who are suitable to be involved by the cadres to visit village residents. Pak As’ari is also motivated to be our mentor. In case cadre has complaints in dusun, Pak As’ari will help. Although he is very busy, he will get involved directly,” Nurhasanah, chief of Posyandu Cadre who happens to be a teacher of kindergarten added.

Nurhasanah also admitted that the primary support derives from her husband who is a religious figure in Desa Sikur Barat. She told how her husband gave her advice when she joined the program arranged by YMP in Desa Sajang, in the area of Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani. “When I was about to leave, my husband advised me; ‘Nur, I want you not to expect anything. You work for the village’. That has made me motivated,” Nurhasanah added. The moral support received by the chief has later had positive impact on the members.

**Excitement of the Newly Establish Village**

Five years ago, exactly in 2011, Sikur Barat was a part of
Desa Sikur. Sikur Barat was definitively established as a new village since 2012. Unequal access to development has been thought to become the driver of the new village establishment. “After established, each proposed program is welcome with pleasure, although they do not offer money, such as this STBM,” Haji Abdul Halim, one of the Tuan Gurus in Desa Sikur Barat added. The positive attitude has strengthened the role in the creation of positive sanitation norms through his religious preaching.

Motivation to develop the village has also excited real support from the Head of Desa Sikur Barat, H.S. Ahmad Ibrahim, S.Ag. To support the acceleration of achievement of 5-pillar sanitation, he on behalf of the village initiated to borrow money from several sources, including from the mosque, at amount of Rp13 million to subsidize the development of toilet for some poor people around the mosque, while expecting the cash from the ADD. “We were too excited to develop the village,” he asserted. (*)

**Reflection**

Opportunity Determinant, Ability Determinant, and Motivation Determinant have driven the changes in Desa Sikur Barat. This has been also possible with the full support from the actors in the village, particularly Posyandu Cadre. The cadres work routinely – through formal and informal approaches – to ensure the application of the norms by the village residents.

Therefore, the knowledge of the cadre helps village residents to solve problems, for example in determining the location of septic tank of toilet in the limited extent of land.

Social support for the cadres – from religious leaders, village facilitators, and village apparatus – strengthens their motivation to work. Motivation to change also derives from the timing – that is STBM entered in 2012, not long after Sikur Barat was definitively established as a village. As a newly established village, the village has to positively respond any development program. Moreover, the development program is very beneficial for the new village like Sikur Barat.

Support from the head of the village has contributed much to the behavior change. Borrowing money from the mosque to provide toilets for the village residents has increased the access although the facilities are limited; it seems that it has strengthened the norms that ensure the termination of open defecation. (*)
DESA
PRINGGA JURANG UTARA
Although Pringga Jurang Utara does not suffer from water shortage, it doesn’t mean that this village is free of open defecation. With the hard work of the village administrator and the cadre, currently the village still has to deal with the bulk of waste in public space.

Just like other villages, Pringga Jurang Utara initially had poor sanitation problem as well. “When we see the water stream, we are ashamed, feces are floating there,” Hasbialloh, the Village Head, said, memorizing the period of early 2013. At that time, program of SHAW promoting STBM through YMP only started in the village located at the slope of Mount Rinjani. Pringgajurang Utara is a village in Kecamatan Montong Gading that – it can be said – has no problem with water, although in the last two months no rain drops. At least, it was what Hasbialloh, the Village Head said, and was agreed by Darsi and Riza Umami, Posyandu Cadres. While in lack of water in other villages resulted in open defecation in garden or river, here the abundant water triggers people to defecate in the water stream.

“Well...they are accustomed and are convenient to defecate in the water stream because the dirt can disappear directly,” Dasri said. According to her, some village residents feel disgusted when they have to defecate in toilet. The inherited practice of defecation has become a serious challenge for the implementation of STBM.

Beside habit, limited extent of land for toilet development is another problem. Dasri said, in one gubuk or kampung, a house may only be 3x4 meter square and thus it is difficult to build toilet. Hasbialloh admitted that initially he was asked by Puskesmas Montong Gading to realistically target only 70%. “But I insisted to reach the target of 100%,” the village head said.

**Increasing Access to Sanitation, Knowledge and Motivation**

To drive changes, some strategies are developed. After triggering, Desa sent a village resident to take part in closet production training for Sanitation marketing facilitated by YMP. Village administrator allocated Rp11,400,000 from ADD to provide closets and toilets, particularly for 360 poor households. To facilitate coordination between puskesmas, YMP and cadres, upon YMP request, the village has chosen and appointed village facilitators to be closet craftsman-accompanied the previous craftsmen.
That’s not all. YMP and Puskesmas Montong Gading facilitated all Posyandu Cadres of Pringga Jurang Utara and the village head to participate in motivation training.

“So far, Health Agency only provide science and capacity building while ignoring the importance of motivation, never,” said Bayuniarsih alias Yuyun, Sanitarian in Puskesmas Montong Gading. Training in motivation is absolutely need so that cadres can be more effective in dealing with the sanitation problems of village residents.

“Before the training, cadres always contacted me when they have problem dealing with village residents. After the training, they work more independently,” said Yuyun. In general, becoming a cadre needs self confidence. Individuals who were initially passive and shy will be triggered to become self confident after becoming a cadre like Riza Umami.

“After becoming a cadre, I become more self confident,” said Riza Umami, a cadre. A number of 40 Posyandu Cadres in this village play an important role in behavior change because they intensively have direct interaction with village residents. In the hands of the cadres, knowledge of STBM can be extended to village residents. In general cadres have been familiar with the principles of sanitation that they learned from program of Sanitary and Hygienic Behavior even before YMP came and introduced STBM.

Another approach to motivate behavior change is cross verification. Internally, verification is made across dusuns in a village. After this internal verification, verification across 8 villages in Kecamatan Montong Gading was carried out.

After driving behavior change in the village, Desa Pringga Jurang Utara currently has to deal with another sanitation challenge, that is the garbage produced by the existence of weekly market. The market comprises vendors and sellers from other villages, and every week the market is visited by buyers from different villages, and certainly including those from Desa Pringga Jurang Utara.

“We have reminded them that the existence of the market is not in line with the regulation because it occupies the road,” said Hasbialloh. Although acknowledging

Photo captions:
- Top: Hasbialloh, Village Head of Pringga Jurang Utara
- Middle: Dasri, Posyandu Cadre
- Bottom: Riza Umami, Posyandu Cadre
that the market is illegal, the village administrator is unable to stop it because it satisfies the need of the local village residents. “The market is beneficial for the village residents who live in remote areas,” said Darsi. Pringga Jurang Utara does not have its own market because it does not have any adequate extent of land.

“When the transaction is over, please collect the plastic garbage and burn it. Unless they obey, I will have to close it,” Hasbialloh imitated his own threat. According to Hasbialloh, the vendors are only obedient when they are monitored and supervised. When the village administrators leave, garbage littered.

Unfortunately Desa does not have any choice because the village residents also needs market. So far, access to the nearest market is to Kotaraja and Montong Betok, which for some village residents in remote areas are too far to access. The only way is that the village administrator has to compromise and consistently monitor the “overflow” market.

**Photo captions:**
- Top; Bayuniarsih or Yuyun, Sanitarian of Puskesmas Montong Gading
- Middle and bottom: Maryati shyly is showing her closet and Ramli - they are two village residents who develop toilet with the closet made of the local craftsman.
- Left: Sticker on each house door to monitor STBM
**Intensive Approach has to be Consistently Taken**

To sustain sanitary and hygienic condition, Hasbialloh and the cadre have to use intensive approach to village residents. “Never be like previous programs that stop as information without any intensive approach to village residents,” said Hasbialloh. Cadres also assume that the apparatus of village and puskesmas should still continue to accompany cadres in the monitoring and socialization.

“Although we’ve been able to coordinate ourselves, don’t leave us alone! It would be better if YMP, village administrator, and Puskesmas are consistently involved. When only the cadres say, it will not be recognized,” said a cadre, Dasri. (*)

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**Reflection**

Reflecting what is happening in Pringga Jurang Utara to the change scheme of Introducing J. Devine’s SaniFOAM, it appears that the village has opened access to sanitation through the availability of sanitary closet (Opportunity Determinant). Support from village administrator in the form of fund and activity facilitation has opened up the access of village residents to sanitation, particularly in the development of sanitary toilet.

Closet subsidy for poor people has excited the motivation of the people who are economically poor and find it difficult to prioritize toilet development (Motivation Determinant). Routine visit by the cadre accompanied by sanitarian to each house strengthen the establishment of social norms concerning sanitary and hygienic behavior.

With regard to Ability Determinant, YMP has also facilitated the increase of knowledge on sanitation through training for closet craftsmanship. Therefore, sanitary and cheap closets can be produced. Not only have the cadres play a role in the increase of sanitation knowledge among village residents, but also encourage the implementation. Therefore, the cadres were also trained in motivation so that they can be more self confident and motivated in these social activities.

Accordingly, it is expected that they can be more effectively work as agents of change. However, the cadres think that social support from YMP, puskesmas and the village will contribute much to the increase of Ability Determinant or effectiveness of their work in addition to motivation.
DESA TIMBANUH
Low-cost sanitation facility is not a mere closet. Desa Timbanuh found cheap sanitation facility that is very relevant with the local condition. They make a unique spear-like tool for collecting garbage called ganjur!

A woman with brown head cover was welcoming us at her large house yard. She smiled when I said “STBM”. Rini, the woman told us about STBM at her place.

“Indeed, it takes long time to make village residents understand, because they have had that habit for long time. When I moved here (Rini comes from Bogor, West Java -red), a little child might defecate at the house yard. The parents would call a dog to eat up the feces,” said the Posyandu Cadre coordinator.

Several dogs were wandering over the yard when we visited the village. Village residents seemed to welcome the presence of the dogs, although all village residents were Muslim. However, when YMP came and introduced STBM and village residents were required to actively participate in maintaining environmental sanitation, a problem occurred.

Rini said that the main problem of sanitation in the village is waste. The waste is not produced by the households, it comes from other villages. “Every week, we have a weekly market to which vendors from other villages come. When the market is over, we find garbage everywhere. We have to clean it up,” she said.

**Garbage plus Dog’s Dirt**

Desa Timbanuh, Kecamatan Pringgasela, is bordered to Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani at the north so that it is a potential tourist destination. This has strongly motivated the village residents and the government to ensure good sanitation of the environment. In 2013, Desa Timbanuh issued a Village Regulation No.4/2013 concerning STBM. One of the articles, article 4d, obliged all village residents to collectively clean up the village environment on day 5 of the month. At that time a problem occurred.

“Frequently, when we picked up garbage, we found dog’s dirt behind it,” said Rini. To avoid the contamination, village residents sought the best solution. And they found a brilliant way to pick up garbage without making their hands dirty. They use a ganjur (from Kawi or old Javanese language) which means spear. Why ganjur? Well, with a ganjur, village residents can pick up
garbage, particularly at the public space, without having to worry touching dog’s dirt. With the Village regulation, each house is supposed to have a ganjur. With ganjur, picking up the garbage becomes faster while their hands remain uncontaminated.

**Initially, it was a Dusun with Full of Diseases**

Muhammad Ilham, Head of Desa Timbanuh, said that sanitation problem has existed in Timbanuh since it was part of Desa Pengadangan. This former village representative board member (BPD) of Desa Pengadangan memorized the initial phase of Timbanuh officially established as an independent village in 2012.

“We had no idea what to do with the newly established village,” said the Village Head who happened to work in farming and agriculture. Of some existing problems at that time, sanitation was the most prominent. Ilham said that when Timbanuh was still a part of Desa Pengadangan, cases of diseases caused by poor environmental condition are often found.

“Formerly, in a year there were approximately 200 people suffering from diarrhea and dysentery. When the sanitation program introduced by YMP, we put it as the highest priority,” he said.

With the introduction of STBM by YMP, just like other villages, Desa Timbanuh started to identify the STBM issue by involving village residents, cadres, head of dusun, and head of neighborhood association (RT). When the data was collected, they faced up another problem; they did not have any fund. They took some efforts through structured communication. They asked the head of RT to warn the village residents not to practice open defecation. They also raised fund for toilet development.

**Photo captions:**
- **Top:** Rini is showing a ganjur or spear to pick up garbage. **Middle:** a village resident of Timbanuh is using a ganjur (photo: Courtesy of YMP). **Bottom left:** Dogs are wandering in the village. Although they resulted in dirt, village residents used dogs to keep and secure their cattle.
Arisan Toilet

Referring to the data about the number of households that have no toilets, each RT (Rumah Tangga/neighborhood association) form groups of households that have no toilet. Each group then in turn build toilet for the group members with the cost of membership dues. The process of sanitary behavior change is directly overseen by the Posyandu Cadres marking each house with a sticker for monitoring. To accelerate the achievement of target, village administrator also gave subsidy of cement, closet, and concrete tubes for the poor family. Other village residents mobilized by the head of RT voluntarily gave their labor to develop toilet. Administrative sanction was given to the non-poor families yet having no toilet. “When they are asking for administrative license or permit either for Identity Card or marriage, we asked them to develop a toilet first,” said Ilham. Thank God, in the period of 2012 and 2013 the village successfully developed 272 toilets.

Sanitation to Protect Fern Plant

One of the drivers that motivate the village residents to support sanitation program is that they want to protect their fern plant that wildly grow at the environment of TNGR and village areas. The fern plant is consumed or sold as vegetable and has become a source of income. According to Ilham, before STBM was introduced in this area, a lot of fern plant could not be harvested because they are contaminated with dirt.

Now, Muhamad Ilham and the village residents feel happy because the village has been verified by kecamatan, and is expecting to be certified as a STBM Village. In the village medium-term
development plan, Desa Timbanuh has a plan to improve the infrastructure of clean water supply. Clean water treatment will contribute much to the success of sanitation and becomes another source of income for the PAMDES. (*)

**Reflection**

In Desa Timbanuh behavior change derives from **Opportunity Determinant** of village regulation on STBM. This village regulation obliged all village residents to practice sanitary behavior. Village administrator also freely gave closet and cement for poor people to result in increase of access to sanitation. In addition to closet, ganjur or spear is a sanitation facility. This is an easy and cheap sanitation facility invented by the village residents. Another important driver of change is **Motivation Determinant**. In addition to sanitation benefit, motivation to maintain environment with abundant tourist object has urged the people to change.

Village residents are also motivated to prevent open defecation since it can contaminate the fern plant. This vegetable grown at the buffer zone of Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani are consumed and sold by village residents. Economic motivation has encourage the village residents to practice sanitary and hygienic behavior.

Finally, of course, knowledge on how to implement sanitation (**Ability Determinant**) among the cadres is equally important. It is also important that there is new knowledge obtained from the environmental cleaning with ganjur. (*)
DESA JANTUK
Desa Jantuk, is one of village filed by YMP as favorites. Although the village residents coming from Sumbawa only have limited extent of land, the sanitation in each house is running well. Currently, the village is expecting to reclaim village land for waste disposal site.

Entering Desa Jantuk we saw white sacks hanging in front of some houses. In brief, this village has good sanitation. The white sacks contain garbage. Some contain used bottles and inorganic waste, and some others contain organic garbage or leaves. A woman in long dress was busy sweeping the dried leaves and disposing it in one of the sacks. Entering an alley to the house of the Head of Desa Jantuk, we saw different view. We walked past a water stream of approximately 2 meters wide containing dark water and waste.

**We have no Land for Waste Dumpsite**

“Of the five pillars of STBM, waste remains a big problem,” said Junaedi, A.Md., Head of Desa Jantuk. According to him, the main problem is that they do not have a waste dumpsite (TPA). Currently, although village residents have managed their waste at their own house yard, because they do not have the final waste dumpsite, they dispose it at the field or water stream.

“If we burn it, it will pollute the air,” said the Village Head. Some village residents live along the alleys inside the village. Thus we understand that burning the garbage will seriously contaminate the environment.

When STBM was introduced in Desa Jantuk, the village residents, particularly the women were enthusiastic to treat the domestic garbage, which is Pillar 4. The waste of plastic glass was recycled to become various functional products such as bowls, plates, bags, or even pillow stuffs. However, we don’t know why, it ended soon. Luckily, Junaedi still keep the produced handicrafts. Although currently the village has no final waste dumpsite, Junaedi is optimistic. Desa Jantuk will reclaim a piece of land1 once sold by the village administrator. They planned that the land will be substituted for a piece of land near the village. There, they will build a final waste dumpsite.

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1 Village Property was granted to the village administrator and was treated as personal property, and therefore in some cases were sold the third party. Since the issuance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs’ Regulation No.4/2007 the village property right cannot be transferred unless it meets article 15 of the regulation.
The availability of land, according to Junaedi, is the main condition for the success of STBM, particularly pillar 5. 

“We will issue a village regulation when we have prepared the land. Unless we have the land, where will they (village residents) dispose the waste?” he said rhetorically.

**Wedding Ceremony as Education Medium**

Although the village still has problem with waste management, Junaedi feels satisfied with the achievement of the other four pillars, particularly Pillar 1. Yes. Pillar 1 (Stop Open Defecation), was a serious problem in this village due to the limited sanitation facilities. “Previously, in the morning or evening, children defecated along the sides of the road,” he memorized. The situation has changed. According to him, in addition to the hard work of the Posyandu Cadres, the change results from education on STBM by the Village Head in the wedding ceremonies. Why in wedding ceremonies?

“Here, different from other villages, when we have a wedding ceremony, we never invite. People will come without any invitation,” Junaedi said. Wedding ceremony is an effective social media to educate people about STBM. In addition, according to him, the characteristics of the village residents who are socially very competitive in sanitation facility of toilet, contribute much to the development of toilet.
Giving Example, Instead of Instruction

Exciting the awareness among the village residents through instruction will not be effective. But giving example is effective. Village administrators, particularly, are obliged to give good examples to the village residents. Village Head said that one head of dusun initially refused to develop a toilet. “After we assigned him a village facilitator, thank God, he has changed,” he added.

Met at his home, Hilaludin, a village facilitator of Desa Jantuk who happened to be the Head of Dusun Lensok admitted that he was reprimanded by the Health Agency because he had not developed a toilet when the STBM SHAW was introduced. “It was because the land supposed to develop a toilet was still in legal dispute,” he said. Now, in front of his house, at the land previously in dispute, he has a toilet. Before the introduction of STBM, Hilal also admitted that he has facilitated ODF (Open Defecation Free) in his village, through WSLIC² – so that he has been familiar with sanitation.

Before the introduction of STBM, although some village residents have received subsidy of cement and closet, they did not develop toilet. Village residents continued practicing open defecation in water stream. In STBM SHAW, the village provided 20 closets – but they were not directly distributed to the village residents. The village residents who need it would have to go to the village facilitators. After that, with the support from cadre and village facilitators, more village residents developed their own

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² WSLIC - Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities is a project from Health Ministry to improve access to sanitation and clean water for village residents with low income.
toilet. “Yes, 20 closets were only stimulants. Other toilets were prepared independently,” Hilal said. He feels proud when knowing the village residents with the toilet better than his own although they are economically poorer.

Meanwhile, the Village Head plans to use Dana Desa (APBN) for the development of a well in the mosque to supply water to all houses. Previously, this village already got subsidy of SPAL (Waste Water Disposal Canal) from the National Budget. It is expected that the implementation of 5-Pillar STBM in Desa Jantuk will be perfect.(*)

**Reflection**

Change in Desa Jantuk, is driven by the strong commitment of the village to help the residents with the stimulant (Opportunity Determinant). The 20 freely distributed closets can only be obtained by the people who really want to develop toilet. This stimulation seems to be effective. Many more people have developed personal toilets afterwards. This implied that the people of Jantuk want to have a strong desire to change (intention). In addition to that, according to the Village Head, some village residents are very competitive in the development of toilet. This has emotionally urged the people to develop their own toilet (Motivation Determinant).

Village residents also gain better knowledge on sanitation and waste management and treatment (Ability Determinant).

Unfortunately, the management of domestic waste ends at the house yard because they do not have any final waste dumpsite. However, at present, the village administrator has identified an opportunity to have the final waste dumpsite. The village administrator has also identified the opportunity to access subsidy for sanitation facility from government. With such knowledge, when the village already has the final waste dumpsite (TPA), integrated waste treatment, and well drained to the houses, they are likely to be successful in the implementation of 5-pillar total sanitation. The likelihood is even higher when it is supported by the issuance of the village regulation.(*)
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Children who attended elementary school in Desa Montong Belae, Kecamatan Keruak (Photo: Putri Yunifa)