



Sanitation Program for Communities in Kepanjen, Malang Regency of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of the stop open defecation program policy as well as describe and analyze the driving and inhibiting factors for the implementation of the stop defecation program policy in Panggunrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency. This research approach is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews, observation, and literature studies. The research location was conducted in the area of Panggunrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency because, in Panggunrejo Village, Kepanjen District, there are still quite a lot of people who need help understanding proper sanitation. The results of the study found that in the implementation of the Stop Open Defecation policy in Panggunrejo Village, the communication was excellent, the communication patterns applied to the community were carried out correctly by the implementers, the implementation of the policy was carried out with an insufficient allocation of human resources, village regulations regarding sanitation were not yet available, and the problem of open defecation is not considered something important for most people. The driving factors in policy implementation are resource factors in the form of enthusiasm, sincerity, donations, assistance material, labor, time, and support from relevant stakeholders. At the same time, the inhibiting factors in implementing the policy are geographical conditions, social conditions, budgets, and program implementing resources, such as the limited number of human resources in Panggunrejo Village with different backgrounds.

Keywords: Defecate, Policy implementation, Sanitation Program.

1.INTRODUCTION

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which was last amended by Law Number 9 of 2015, gives authority to Regional Governments to develop and complete their affairs based on the implementation of regional autonomy. It is realized by all parties that the development of a region is not only directed at physical development but also non-physical development. Non-physical development can be in the form of social, cultural, and health development. The realization of public health is the central provision in implementing development. One of the international agendas compiled by the United Nations is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to maintain the sustainable improvement of the community's economic welfare, maintain the sustainability of people's social life, maintain environmental quality and inclusive development, and implement governance that can maintain quality improvement. Life from one generation to the next. One of the targets in the spotlight is goal No. 6 of SDGs, namely ensuring the availability and management of clean water and sanitation that is sustainable, proper, and safe. Based on data from the Malang Regency Health Office, Malang Regency is still not free from defecation (BABS) until 2021. This provides a big task for the Government of Malang Regency to complete because, in Malang Regency, there are still around 2.75% or around 20,609 families who still have open defecation behavior (BABS). This number is spread over almost all sub-districts in Malang Regency, resulting in the number of villages that have declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) or Open Defecation Free (SBS) villages to be still relatively low. Sanitation problems, especially those related to open defecation, are not only the responsibility of one agency but are interrelated between one agency and another. This resulted in the handling of open defecation, experiencing many obstacles, and even being unable to solve the main problems in the sanitation sector. The main causal factors predicted were communication factors, human resources, large area, and budget.

Kepanjen Subdistrict, as the capital of Malang Regency, which should provide characteristics as the capital of the Regency, actually has yet to be able to fulfill and complete aspects for its citizens so that it characterizes a Regency. In 2021, Kepanjen District will still have homework for around 267 heads of families, or 0.59% of the 33,524 heads of families still open defecation. This causes the progress of access to healthy latrine sanitation in the Kepanjen Sub-District cannot be 100% or is said to be incomplete. Based on initial observations of the Kepanjen Health Center, researchers found several problems. First, regarding the difficulty of changing habits and behavior in the community to avoid open defecation, especially in areas with

natural conditions that support people to open defecation. Second, there are economic factors or a limited standard of living for the people. Third, many cases of disease are due to an unhealthy environment, one of which is the practice of open defecation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Add brief literature survey

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Locations

This research locus will be Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency. The researchers deliberately chose the location points (purposive) because, in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, many people still needed help understanding proper sanitation. This is based on empirical data from the Health Service, where the progress of achieving access to proper sanitation in Panggungrejo Village from 2020 to 2022 has decreased. In addition, because Panggungrejo Village is part of the heart of Kepanjen District, of course, it gets priority in handling infrastructure facilities and infrastructure from various policies made by the Government of Malang Regency. The scope of this research is Study of Policy Implementation Based on Malang Regent Regulations Number 51 of 2016 concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation, in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency.

3.2 Research Informants

Research informants are people who are used to providing information about the situation and conditions that form the background of the research. In this study, research subjects were taken using purposive sampling, an assessment or expert sample, a type of non-probability sample. The main goal is to produce a sample that logically represents the population. The informants used in this study were the Junior Expert Administrator, Sub Substance Coordinator for Environmental Health, Occupational Health, and Sports at the Health Office, Head of Community Welfare of Kepanjen District, Secretary of Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, First Sanitarian Expert at Kepanjen Health Center, and residents.

3.3 Data Sources

The source data in this study was obtained first, namely, the informants selected by the researcher to obtain information, statements, or data regarding the research being conducted, taken at several agencies that are considered to represent and represent the implementation of the regional policy program Stop Open Defecation in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Regency Poor. The second document includes tabular data and spatial data, files, and records at agencies related to policy implementation.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this study used the theoretical model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). In this model, there are four steps of analysis: data collection, data condensation, data presentation, drawing conclusions, and verification. These three things happen simultaneously, intertwined, and are cyclical processes and interactions before, during, and after data collection in a parallel form that builds general insights called analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Implementation of the Stop Open Defecation Program Policy in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency, based on Malang Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2016 concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation

The Stop Open Defecation policy forces people not to practice open defecation. Behavior that was previously not regulated by the government becomes something that has rules to force people to obey them. Of course, this is not regulated immediately, but there is a fundamental problem: the many adverse effects of open defecation. Citing the results of research by Oka Fery Sandy (2019), which stated that the implementation of sanitation development policies, one of the main pillars of which is the handling of open defecation, must be accompanied by regulations and planning guidelines, but coordination from the government, community, and private sector is necessary. The analysis of the results of the research that has been done is on the communication factor; the communication process when the Stop Open Defecation program policy was handed down to the relevant agencies under the coordination of the Health Office can be relatively smooth. The Stop Open Defecation Program, which is pillar 1 of the five pillars of STBM, is an essential element so that if pillar one is handled, the other four pillars will be easy to achieve. In the communication process for the submission of the Stop Open Defecation policy itself, as contained in Perbup No. 51 of 2016 concerning STBM, conveyed continuously to executors regarding the purpose of the STBM itself. Policy implementers translate these policies to be applied to the community as the parties targeted and changed in this policy. The process of how the policy is channeled becomes essential as a basis for further implementation.

The follow-up form of this communication should be monthly monitoring and evaluation to see how the implementing party has achieved progress. Monitoring is also carried out periodically by the Puskesmas for cadres in the village by inviting relevant village officials so that the pattern that has occurred after this policy was implemented is illustrated. The communication patterns that are applied to the community are carried out appropriately by the executors. The system used is by the conditions of the community. Intensively, the village government and cadres monitor and supervise the area so that no open defecation habits are found again. The results of this study show that even though communication has been carried out with optimal effort by the implementers, there are still groups of people who need help to be aware of the importance of Stop Open Opening. Because people still think it is normal. Of course, there must be an emphasis on the impact of open defecation behavior.

On the resource factor for implementing staff, there is a breakdown of the duties of implementing resources in the Stop Open Opening program in Panggungrejo Village. The elements involved in the implementation in Panggungrejo Village are figures involved daily and dealing directly with the community. Based on the results of the research, the tasks given to these resources are the objectives of the Stop Open Defecation program. For this reason, the appointment of field officers or cadres who help plunge into the community is necessary. They are the ones who intensively deal directly with the community and know the obstacles and how to overcome them. The appointment of cadres in the implementation of the Stop Open Opening policy requires the personal awareness of the residents themselves, who are also willing to sacrifice some of their time, energy, and thoughts, and some even sacrifice material things to participate in completing the Open Defecation Free (ODF) target for Panggungrejo Village. However, cadres cannot carry out their obligations at a specific range, so a replacement is needed. This often becomes a difficulty because they have to find new cadres, conduct counseling/refreshing and provide an understanding of the objectives of the Stop Open Opening policy. The problem is the need for more human resources to implement the Stop Open Defecation program. Implementation had to be carried out with the number of existing staff. To ensure the continuity of the program runs on the right track, it is necessary to increase the capacity of staff, which can be in the form of training, outreach, and technical guidance.

Another factor is the government's commitment which must be strong. The launching of the Steel Bell activity, the PKTD PED program, and the Steel Cow Program from the Environmental Service are examples of the government's commitment to the Stop Open Opening Program. This provides guarantees and strengthens support from the government, especially regional apparatuses and implementers under them, for the completion of ODF in Malang Regency, especially in Panggungrejo Village. However, there is no division of duties and responsibilities between agencies within the Government of Malang Regency. Coordination and synergy with various parties in completing ODF is a requirement for program sustainability. It is necessary to maintain the progress of the ODF, which has led to improvement so that the practice of open defecation does not repeat itself. A clear division of tasks plays a role and will provide hope for the continuity of the Stop Open Open Defecation program, whether it continues or not. The handling of open defecation has not been carried out holistically or in an integrated manner between one agency or another.

The commitment from the village was seen in the positive response and support. This is by the work plan contained in the Village RPJM and the optimization of village funds, which have a small portion because they are included in other activities, namely handling stunting and house renovations. Unfortunately, Panggungrejo Village has not dared to issue binding regulations because they still prioritize approaches to the community by touching individual awareness. Commitment to achieving Panggungrejo Village, which is free of open defecation, should be reinforced by making policies at the village level. Enforcement can be in fines or payments for people who throw feces into the river or still have such a habit. The collected fines can be used for sanitation development, such as building healthy latrines for the less fortunate.

The last factor is community participation, where changes in people's behavior must be targeted through approaches made by community leaders. There are still many residents below the poverty line, so the mindset of residents who wait for assistance makes it difficult to be invited to be self-help in building healthy latrines on their own. They consider allocating their finances to other things considered more important. From the research results, participation as the main element of community empowerment is still lacking. In several areas where open defecation is expected, they prefer to surrender and wait for help.

4.2 Driving Factors in the Implementation of Open Defecation Stop Program Policy in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency

Several factors drive policy implementation, including the resource factor. With the existing resources in the Panggungrejo Village Government, along with the existing team and cadres, the implementation of the policy continues to process and progress toward the ultimate goal. Enthusiasm, sincerity, donations, material assistance, energy, and time from the implementing staff are internal factors that significantly influence. With limited knowledge, infrastructure, and budget, these executors are still enthusiastic about implementing it in the community. One thing that needs to be appreciated is the response from the Head of Panggungrejo Village in the implementation of the Stop Open Opening program. With the Village Fund being limited and used

for various sectors, the sanitation element, in this case, the construction of healthy latrines, can be accommodated even in a small portion. The willingness of the majority of the community is also the primary key so that the policies delivered can produce valuable results. The approach taken by village officials and the team has touched the embarrassment of the majority of the community, who have reconsidered doing it again. If this habit continues, they also become aware of the consequences and the effect on the environment.

The second factor is support from stakeholders. The study results show that in the completion of ODF in Panggungrejo Village, there has been positive intervention from cross-sectoral implementers who are formally in accordance with their roles. Although there are no official guidelines for implementers, initiatives have been implemented in each sector. Stakeholder support that can improve implementation results is funding support through institutions (NGOs) related to handling open defecation, support for microfinance institutions in the community, such as cooperatives, and waste banks, participation from the academic sector through universities that play a role in completing ODF, and support from the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which is currently being intensified and is expected to play a significant role.

4.3 Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Open Defecation Stop Program Policy in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency

The inhibiting factors in policy implementation, namely the first is geographical conditions, where the geographical factor of Panggungrejo Village is one of the significant obstacles. The landscape and topography conditions allow for open defecation, namely the existence of the Metro River. This large, small river flows around settlements, ditches, water sources, dry fields, bushes, and rice fields. In addition, the pattern of settlements, which are still somewhat separated by distances between houses, differs from urban areas, which are relatively more densely populated with limited land.

The second factor is social conditions, where there are still responses from people who are a priori or do not accept changes for a clean life. If examined further, it is generally the elderly group who still have a lot of behavior and habits like that. They still think this is normal because it has been done for generations. Until now, they have not experienced any illness or dangerous incidents due to their behavior. Community knowledge about a healthy latrine with an airtight septic tank is also limited. Some residents feel that just having a toilet in their house is enough, even though the final disposal of feces is still channeled into the river without any treatment in a septic tank. The research results found that at the time of implementation, social factors limited the space for movement, and face-to-face meetings with the public were limited due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in the past 2020-2022 period. This is very unfortunate because handling community empowerment in this sector requires action from the team to go directly with the community for socialization, triggering, counseling, and physical development.

The third factor is the limited budget. Optimization of village funds formulated based on the Village RPJM by the Panggungrejo Village Head and his staff has yet to be optimally implemented. The menu and account codification in APBDes already exist and can be budgeted for by the Village Government. This should give the village's strength to budget and become a priority for constructing latrines in their area. The fourth factor is the limited resources of program implementers as implementers of policy implementation. In addition, the diverse capabilities of the implementing staff are not only those with environmental health backgrounds but from various disciplines and levels of education. In terms of the problem of staff needs, increasing the number is not necessarily a solution, but sufficient numbers must be supported by the appropriate capabilities in the field being handled. Efforts to increase the capacity of executors by refreshing, outreach, coaching, or training executors at the Malang Regency Government level need to be carried out continuously. As mentioned above, inhibiting factors can be minimized so they do not hinder implementation.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results, analysis, and discussion of research in Chapter IV concerning the Open Defecation Stop Program in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency (Policy Implementation Study Based on Malang Regent Regulation Number 51 of 2016 concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency), it can be concluded that in implementing the policy Based on Malang regent regulation number 51 of 2016 concerning community-based total sanitation, in Panggungrejo Village, Kepanjen District, Malang Regency, communication is very well established where in conveying the aims and objectives of the Perbup policy handed down by the Health Service to the implementing agencies under it (Puskesmas, District, and Village Parties) are carried out quite intensely, the communication patterns that are applied to the community are carried out correctly by the implementers. In terms of implementing staff resources carried out with an insufficient allocation of human resources, the commitment of the Panggungrejo Village was shown by the response of the implementers, who were quite active in implementation in the field adapted to local wisdom and participation as the main element of community empowerment which was still lacking. The driving factors in policy implementation are resource factors in the form of enthusiasm, sincerity, donations, assistance material, labor, time, and support from relevant stakeholders. At the same time, the inhibiting factors in implementing the policy are geographical conditions, social conditions, budgets, and

program implementing resources, such as the limited number of human resources in Panggungrejo Village with different backgrounds.

5.2 Suggestions

The advice given by the researchers is that the Stop Open Defecation program does not only focus on physical infrastructure development (healthy latrines) but also the non-physical/psychological development of the that the Panggungrejo Village Gois hoped toment will actively coordinate with the government and non-formal institutions as alternative financing providers.

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