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GETTING PREPARED FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE STBM 5 PILLARS

Smart Practice of SEHATI Programme in 7 Districts



Yayasan Dian Desa
Appropriate Technology Group



YMP
YAYASAN MASYARAKAT PEDULI

GETTING PREPARED FOR 5 PILLARS STBM SUSTAINABILITY

Smart Practice of SEHATI Programme in 7 Districts

2017

Getting Prepared for The Sustainability of STBM 5 Pillars
Smart Practice of SEHATI Programme in 7 Districts

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KATA PENGANTAR



SEHATI programme (Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for Eastern Indonesia) is a capacity building programme for stakeholders at district, sub-district and village levels as well as sanitarian entrepreneurs to ensure that local government is able to lead and implement 5 pillars STBM at community level. With financial support from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and contribution both from SEHATI's partners and local government, this programme aims at reaching universal access to sanitation in 2019 through the STBM approach.

The SEHATI programme has been running more or less for two years in 7 districts in Eastern Indonesia, and it has produced remarkable results to ensure the sustainability of all 5 pillars of STBM. Some achievements that have been made so far namely: enactment of head district's regulation on the implementation of

STBM, the increasing of budget allocation for 5 pillars STBM, increasing roles of local government in monitoring and following up of findings at village as well as the improvement of village capacity in implementing 5 pillars STBM.

This book is comprised of smart practices and strategies of SEHATI's partners (Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli, CD Bethesda YAKKUM, Plan International Indonesia, Yayasan Dian Desa, dan Yayasan Rumsram) in encouraging sustainability of 5 pillars in 7 districts. We do hope that this book will inspire various stakeholders to contribute to better and prosperous Indonesia.

Finally, allow me to express my sincere gratitude and grant appreciation to district officials in 7 intervened districts; namely Lombok Utara, Lombok Timur, Dompu, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat Daya, Manggarai Barat and Biak Numfor in supporting 5 pillars STBM to achieve universal access in 2019. Same gratitude and appreciation to all SEHATI' partners who have contributed to the achievements of the SEHATI programme.

Jakarta, December 2017

Asken Sinaga
Country Representative Simavi in Indonesia

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▲ Papuan children are gathering in front of their house.

TENTANG SEHATI

In Indonesia, access to sanitation remains a huge problem. The practise of open defecation is rampant in Indonesia and the country is home to the second world's largest population of people who defecate in the open and excrete 6 million tonnes of faeces into water bodies. According to the data of demographic and health survey of Indonesia in 2017, poor sanitation is responsible for high number of cases of diseases communicate through sewage such as typhus, diarrhoea and malaria. 13.7% of the children in Indonesia suffer from diarrhoeal diseases every two weeks. Even, based on basic the health research of 2013, poor environment has also contributed to increase in the rates of stunted growth in the children in Indonesia (37.2%).

In addition to that, high contamination of human sewage is positively correlated with budget expenditure to address the negative impact of poor sanitation, and this include health and drinking water production budget expenditure. The Economic Assessment of Sanitation Intervention in Indonesia from the World Bank in 2011 showed that every year Indonesia losses financial, amount to 2.4% from Gross Domestic Product due to unimproved sanitation and lack access to clean water.

Through SEHATI programme (Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for Eastern Indonesia), Simavi and its 5 partners (Plan International Indonesia, Yayasan Dian Desa, Yayasan Rumsram, Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli NTB, dan CD Bethesda YAKKUM) are attempting to improve access to proper sanitation and reduce financial risk resulted from unimproved sanitation by capacitating local government and sanitation entrepreneurs based on the 5 pillars of STBM (Community Based Total Sanitation) at 7 districts namely: Biak Numfor di Papua, Lombok Utara, Lombok Timur dan Dompu di Nusa Tenggara Barat, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Barat Daya dan Manggarai Barat di Nusa Tenggara Timur.

SEHATI is the second phase of SHAW programme (Sanitation, Water and Hygiene) which was concluded in 2015. Different from SHAW where it intervened directly at community level, SEHATI places emphasis more on the activities to enhance capacity of local government to take lead in implementing the programme of 5 pillars STBM which are:

1. Open Defecation Free
2. Hand Washing with Soap
3. Drinking Water Treatment and Safe Storage
4. Household Solid Waste Management
5. Household Liquid Waste Management

Throughtout the programme implementation, SEHATI has found a couple of effective development models to transmit innovative ideas of partners in implementing 5 pillars STBM programme in the fields. These models are documented in this booklet of smart practices which in turn are expected to inspire and encourage replication and adoption of the SEHATI's approach in other areas.

GLOSSARY

AMPL	Drinking Water and Environmental Health
APBD	District Annual Plan and Budget
BABS	Open Defecation
Bappeda	District Development and Planning Agency
BOK	Health Operational Fund
BPMPD	Community Development and Village Empowerment Agency
BPR	Financial Institution
Bumdes	Village Owned Enterprise
CD Bethesda	<i>Community Development Bethesda YAKKUM</i> , is one of Simavi implementing local partner in Sumba Tengah and Sumba Barat Daya District, East Nusa Tenggara. For further information, please visit its website: http://cdbethesda.org
CTPS	Hand washing with soap and running water
FORPAS	Sanitation entrepreneurs forum in Dompu district
Grebek STBM	is an innovation developed by YMP to conduct cross verification to intervened villages and this verification is done unannouncedly. This cross verification is conducted by verification team from district, sub-district and village out of that are being verified. The aim of cross verification is to ensure that these villages have implemented the 5 pillars of STBM based on its standards.
Monitoring Kapasitas	is a monitoring tool developed by Simavi to measure the capacity of AMPL working group, health district office, sub-district government, village government, sanitation entrepreneurs as well as SEHATI implementing partners. This monitoring tool entail capacities in drafting and implementing regulation, allocating budget for 5 pillars of STBM and skills in facilitation, monitoring and implementing the programme.
NTB	West Nusa Tenggara

NTT	East Nusa Tenggara
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPD	District Organization Agency
Perbup	Head of District's Regulation
PERDA	District Regulation
Perdes	Village Chief's Regulation
PERSDAYGUN	Sanitation Entrepreneurs Alliance in Lombok Utara District
Plan	Yayasan Plan International Indonesia, is one of Simavi implementing partner in SEHATI programme in Lombok Utara and Dompu district, West Nusa Tenggara. For further information, please visit its website https://plan-international.org/indonesia .
POKJA AMPL	Drinking Water and Environmental Health Working Group
Puskesmas	Primary Health Care
RPJMD	District Mid Term Development Planning
Roadshow	One of STBM core activity to advocate, socialize and raise awareness on STBM and gain commitment from relevant stakeholders.
Rumsram	Yayasan Rumsram, is one of Simavi local implementing partner of SEHATI programme in Biak Numfor, Papua. For further information, please visit its website http://www.rumsram.org .
Smart Subsidy	A financial assistance scheme granted by village government to the poor in constructing toilet and it is stimulant in purpose, thus the assistance recipient need to give contribution. This is done to trigger interest and create sense of belonging toward assistance.
SEHATI	Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for Eastern Indonesia
SHAW	Sanitation, Hygiene and Water
Simavi	A Dutch NGO who has role in coordinating SEHATI Programme and conducting advocacy at national level. For further information, please visit its website: https://simavi.org .

SK	Appointment letter
SSK	District / Municipality Sanitation Strategy
STBM	Community Based Total Sanitation
STOP BABS	STOP Open Defecation Practise
TTK	District Technical Team
Universal Access 100-0-100	The national development policy to achieve universal access by 2019 where 100% access to clean water, 0% slums area and 100% access to sanitation.
WASH	Water And Sanitation & Hygiene
YDD	Yayasan Dian Desa, is one of Simavi implementing local partner of SEHATI programme in Manggarai Barat, East Nusa Tenggara. For further information, please visit its website: http://www.diandesa.org .
YMP	Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli NTB, is one of Simavi implementing local partner of SEHATI programme in Lombok Timur, West Nusa Tenggara. For further information, please visit its website: http://ympntb.org .



Through “Gerakan Mebumikan Sanitasi” (Movement to Habituate Sanitation), 5 Pillars STBM Sustainability is No Longer Discourse

“When we are able to mobilise community in the way YMP does?” This question produced profound effect on YMP, a local non-profit organization that focuses its intervention on water and sanitation in West Nusa Tenggara. That simple question came from one of civil servant of Lombok Timur District, who has demonstrated commitment to continue 5 pillars of STBM which have been initiated by Simavi and YMP since 2012 under the SHAW programme. The interest and commitment of local government to ensure the sustainability of 5 pillars of STBM has attracted serious attention as well as it is challenging homework for YMP to sort it out.

This is because since 2008 the government of Lombok Timur had only succeed in declaring 68 ODF out of 254 villages. With the target of universal access by 2019, this modest achievement indicated that it will not be easy work to achieve 5 pillars STBM at all villages in Lombok Timur.

The passionate spirit that was uttered by the government official mentioned above produced positive energy and motivation to YMP. It views that the STBM programme is the reflection of concerted collaboration of all concerned stakeholders that its sustainability need to be supported. Hence, by the end of SHAW programme in 2015, YMP took initiative to convene a meeting with the government of Lombok, aimed at mapping challenges that faced by Lombok Timur Government when SHAW programme was concluded and YMP stop intervened the 5 pillars STBM.

During that meeting it was identified that there were 3 keys major concerns which might be challenging if YMP concluded its mentoring toward the government, namely: **government’s capacity, budgeting and regulation**. Addressing these 3 issues are important for government’s staffs in order to continue the aspiration of STBM for all community in Lombok Timur.

In following up that identified challenges, YMP decided to contribute to drafting of head district’s instruction on allocating village fund in order ensure the availability and allocation of budget for STBM at village level.

Is it enough? In practice, it is not.

The good news for STBM sustainability in Lombok Timur district came to surface when Simavi for the 2nd times built

Sub district STBM team that is consisted of staff from sub district and Primary Health Care Lombok Timur district were enthusiastic participating in a workshop of preparation and evaluation of GREBEK STBM 2017



▲ A scavenger who was trained on sanitation entrepreneurship was being collected plastic waste to recycle.

partnership with YMP to implement 5 pillars STBM in Lombok Timur district under SEHATI programme. While under SHAW programme it worked directly at community level, SEHATI is working at government level to ensure government capacity is capable of implementing 5 pillars STBM.

The SEHATI programme is considered responsive to address the need of government of Lombok Timur district. It is focusing on building capacity of district, sub district and village governments as well as conducting periodic monitoring. Also, SEHATI

aims to assist local government to be able to achieve universal access by 2019 in a more effective and efficient way.

YMP then initiated the movement of to **“Membumikan Sanitasi” (Habituate Sanitation) in Lombok Timur**”. Equipped with experiences and spirit, Ellena together with all YMP’ staffs invited staffs of government both at district and sub district level to collectively map the existing problems that contributed to government’s failure. That meeting created space for sanitarian to have reflection by questioning head of the sub district



▲ A trained sanitation entrepreneur is producing toilet pans



▲ Sub-district team is promoting 5 pillars STBM at one of village

or the head of primary health care and the other way around in relation to existing problems.

That meeting reached a conclusion that the major problem responsible for unsuccessful programme lies at **poor coordination and communication**. The meeting was a milestone for significant change in Lombok Timur. The awareness and determination to address sanitation issue is internalized in heart of every single actor of STBM in Lombok Timur.

With persistence and growing spirit, YMP together with the government of Lombok Timur, regularly facilitated follow up and reflection meeting to re-visit and evaluate the extent to which government is capable of implementing STBM independently. Intense coordination and communication are continuously conducted in order to answer the question uttered by a staff of government that is mentioned above: when will we be able to mobilize community in the way YMP does?

As a result, in 2017 at least 33 out of 43 targeted villages of SEHATI were ready to be verified through **GREBEK STBM**. These 33 villages have been able to implement 5 pillars STBM and other innovative activities which are financially support by health operation fund, village fund, OPD and AMPL working group. Even, the remarkable achievements have been that the STBM team is more confident and independent to implement 5 pillars STBM in their respective area.

In addition to that, the budget allocation for STBM has been regulated through a number of government regulations which were introduced in 2016, as follows:

1. Head of district Instruction No 188.5/496/2016 on Movement to Habituate Sanitation through sustainable STBM in Lombok Timur district.
2. Head of district regulation no 27 of 2016 on village authority based on rights of proposing and power of village



▲ A cadre is teaching kids on how to wash hands with soap during praying group activity for kids.

3. Head of district regulation no 28 of 2016 on amendment of prior head district regulation no 29 of 2015 on village fund management.
4. Head of district regulation no 29 of 2016 on guideline of drafting the village's annual plan and budget in 2017

Furthermore, the good news is that 60 new villages have been identified as a location where SEHATI will be replicated by sub district STBM team, and 34 of which are located in SEHATI' intervention sub district while the remaining is located in non- SEHATI's intervention sites.

Welcoming this smart initiative, the head district of Lombok Timur set a target that 1.200.000 inhabitants in Lombok Timur district will be able to access water and sanitation by 2019. With improved coordination and communication for behavioral change at every level, this dream is no longer bizzare. Many districts do have a shared dream and or aspirations, yet Lombok Timur district has been able to prove that STBM sustainability is no longer a discourse.

Masons are putting garbage into OSAMTU (integrated waste management technology).





The Key of 5 pillars STBM Sustainability: Strengthen AMPL Working Group Capacity

The Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health mandates the involvement of all stakeholders: government, private sector and community. This mandate is in line with the paradigm of health, which is the point of view, mindset or health development model that is interrelated and influence many people. Thus, health development endeavor is directed not only toward health recovery and medication but also to health improvement, maintenance and protection. The expected impact is an implementation of this health paradigm, and improvement of community's psycho-social and economic condition.

As one of preventive approaches, 5 pillars STBM requires participation of all concerned parties. This is the mission that will be achieved achieved by CD – Bethesda YAKKUM, a non-profit organization which has been in partnership with Simavi to implement 5 pillars STBM at Sumba Barat Daya dan Sumba Tengah districts since SHAW programme, implemented from 2010 – 2015, and the second phase under SEHATI programme from 2016 - 2018.

While during the SHAW programme, CD Bethesda worked at grassroots level, then in order to ensure sustainability of 5 pillars of STBM in entire location of Sumba Barat Daya dan Sumba Tengah districts, SEHATI programme is concentrated to capacitate local government at district, sub district and village levels to be able to lead, implement and replicate 5 pillars of STBM in entire jurisdiction of Sumba Tengah and Sumba Barat Daya. The expectation is that, strong cross sectoral coordinations will result in sustainable healthy sanitation behaviour and practices way down to community level.

Although the intervention of STBM at these two districts has been started since 2012, sanitation has still not become a priority issue. This is proved by the fact that huge number of population still practice open defecation at these two districts. Based on Smart STBM monitoring data collected during August of 2017, only 10 out of 129 villages have achieved open defecation free at Sumba Barat Daya, while in Sumba Tengah, of 65 villages, only 17 of which have achieved the aim of having surroundings open defecation free.

Looking at this challenge, CD Bethesda has done a few



▲ Left to - right: head of district planning agency of Sumba Barat Daya, Director of CD Bethesda, head district of Sumba Barat Daya, Country Representative of Simavi di Indonesia, in opening ceremonial of SEHATI Programme Coordination Meeting di Waitabula, November 2017.

intervention including advocacy to ensure that 5 Pillars STBM is not at discourse level but also is implemented in practice. At Sumba Barat Daya itself, the introduction of head district's no. 27 of 2015 on district action plan of AMPL working group, head district's regulation No. 20 on implementation of STBM and head district's instruction No. Bap.050/158/SBD/VI/2015 on implementation of STBM at Sumba Barat Daya district are policy related achievement to ensure that government of Sumba Barat Daya will continue implementing 5 pillars STBM.

While at the Sumba Tengah district, although the

legal aspect to ensure sustainability of 5 pillars STBM have not been legalized, support for human resources has been rolled out.

With this opportunity, CD Bethesda together with SEHATI are continuously consolidating with district government bureaucrats, in particular with district AMPL working group. This consolidation has not been limited to face to face interaction but also including consolidation to build common perception and novel insights of professional bureaucrats.

The 2017 was a milestone for CD Bethesda when they successfully initiated the formation of sub district AMPL

working group in SEHATI intervened sub districts at these two districts, Sumba Barat Daya and Sumba Tengah. The legal basis of this formation was pretty clear because sub-district AMPL working group is directory of district AMPL working group which is responsible for implementing water and sanitation programme under its jurisdiction including 5 pillars STBM. In addition to that, sub district AMPL working group has been functioning to trigger the wheel of sanitation development sub district level.

At Sumba Barat Daya, this breakthrough is supported by various actors both from district itself and other institutions such as UNICEF and a local NGO, Yayasan Yasuka. The major achievement is the availability of budget allocation from APBD for both district and sub district AMPL working group. Specifically, for sub district AMPL working group, the allocated budget is amounted to Rp. 62.000.000, - per each sub district, and it is aimed

at coordination and monitoring activities. Thus, this financial support is expected to allow coordination, implementation and monitoring of 5 pillars of STBM run smoothly at village level.

Another interesting achievement is that staffs of CD Bethesda, UNICEF and Yayasan Yasuka were elected being team member of district AMPL working group. Based on capacity monitoring result in June 2017, at least there were 45 individuals being member of district AMPL working group, (5 of this 45 are board of advisor and the remaining is technical team), and 145 individuals being member of sub-district AMPL working group in 6 intervened sub districts. Each of this AMPL working group is officially endorsed through appointment letters which were signed by concerned authorities. This structure and appointment letters are clear evidence of strong commitment from district and sub district governments to hand in hand addressing sanitation problems from cross-sectoral approaches.

Sub district AMPL working group and village STBM team conducted evaluation meeting after monitoring activity at sub village at Kodi sub district, Sumba Barat Daya.



A girl is demonstrating handwashing technique using soap with tippy-tap.





"Capacity building that was facilitated by SEHATI produced major benefit for us so that we are more capable of implementing STBM. Besides, it is a form of appreciation for staffs of AMPL working group", Martin Umbu Wokura said, head unit of housing, District Planning Agency Sumba Barat Daya

At Sumba Tengah itself, 28 members of AMPL working group, and 23 members of sub-district AMPL working group, from two intervened sub districts, have been trained. Like at Sumba Tengah, at Sumba Barat Daya, each of AMPL working group was officially endorsed through appointment letter before performing their responsibility in implementing STBM.

Furthermore, some women took up strategic position within AMPL working structure both at district and sub district level. This indicates that gender equality within AMPL working group has been materialized. With gender equality approach, women and men' rights can be actualized equally.



This major achievement has been resulted from a lengthy and complicated bureaucratic engagement process. Advocating the district government did not work in linear fashion and is involved diverse stakeholders. Transferring of trained and appointed AMPL working group member to another department is daunting challenge, yet is unavoidable phenomena within the government bureaucracy structure. In this respect, SEHATI has to re-train the newly appointed officers who replaces the transferred one through a workshop on 5 pillars STBM. This capacity building has to be done in order to ensure that the newly appointed officers are capacitated and fully comprehend the basic principle of pillars STBM.

The attempt of capacity building that has been done by SEHATI in several aspects, budget planning, promotion and monitoring were acknowledged by a member of AMPL working group who said it has changed bureaucrats' behaviour in more positive sense. Now, while challenging to reach the 5 pillars of STBM target is not easy, good coordination and the way how it is conducted in a more professional way has made this challenge less complicated. Sanitation issues have become shared concerns and collective responsibility, they were no longer a responsibility of community health centre, but also responsible of all concerned OPD and community which were assisted by external organisation.

This kind of smart initiative raised new hope and became an inspirational lesson on professional water and sanitation governance in order to realise a sustainable healthy community.



Local villagers are gathering in local house in Sumba Barat Daya



Creative Financing of Sanitation Entrepreneur Association: For Better Sanitation in West Nusa Tenggara

At Lombok Utara and Dompu districts, West Nusa Tenggara province, Simavi is in a partnership with Plan International Indonesia to improve sanitation. Apart from the building capacity of local government, SEHATI also aims at building capacity of sanitation entrepreneurs to supply sanitation products and services.

The result of basic health research in 2013 shows that 59.8% of Indonesians have accessed the basic sanitation services. This means that about 40.2% of Indonesians or about 155 million do not have access to improved and basic sanitation services. Supposed 1 latrine is used by 1 household and it assumed that 1 household is consisted of 5 people, thus it requires 31 million latrines for household to reach all households in Indonesia.

This analysis shows market opportunity for sanitation entrepreneurship in Indonesia. The policy on sanitation entrepreneurship is important to meet the need and demand of community. While sanitation entrepreneurship is small in scope, it plays critical roles in improving sanitation access in Indonesia. Unfortunately, sanitation entrepreneurs are confronted with various challenging such as access to credits, small benefit margin and lacks or poor policy support from government.

Through SEHATI's approach, Plan International Indonesia is seizing that opportunity and found an alternative way out for the existing problems mentioned above. Since the outset of mentoring, Plan International Indonesia together with government of Lombok Utara and Dompu mapped entrepreneurs or private sectors that are willing to take risk investing in sanitation marketing, in these two districts. The strength of SEHATI's approach includes both social and economic benefits. The social benefit is gained by engaging local entrepreneurs as they can address issues of service providers and sanitation products based on local context. Meanwhile for the financial benefits, services providers and sanitation products will produce significant income for the local people. In addition to that, entrepreneurs are seen to have a risk taking behaviour as well as they are capable to provide a job opportunity for many masons and other workers in order to address the need of community.

Through SEHATI's approach, the entrepreneurs who are mentored by Plan International Indonesia do not only focus on training to produce latrine but also on developing marketing strategy that is integrated into the government's

Various latrine products that were created one of FORPAS member in Dompu district



▲ Masons from PERSDAYGUN association are constructing closet for one of buyer in Lombok Utara district

plan of Lombok Utara and Dompu to address sanitation issues.

It is FORPAS (Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association) in Dompu and PERSDAYGUN in Lombok Utara who serve as an association for sanitation entrepreneurs which have been mentored since 2016 through SEHATI's approach.

These two associations employ a business model,

called One Stop Shop Sanitation. This business model not only provides sanitation services and product related to STBM pillar 1 (latrine) but also provide products that related to STBM pillar 2 to 5 such as handwashing product, Nazava (water filter), using well as rubbish bins and produce household drainage.

The formation of sanitation entrepreneurial association is also aimed at strengthening networking among concerned stakeholders such as private sector selling



▲ One of latrine pan produced for kids.

construction materials, masons, BUMDes, BPR as financial institution providing credits and cadres of STBM who promote the products.

Besides, the strong networking of this association is not concentrated in only 1 sub district but also between sub-districts so that it can address and reach the need of people who live in remote or isolated location. Even, the affordable financing scheme for community has enabled the poor to have their own closet at their homes

FORPAS for example, used an idea of “latrine dealer”, an idea that was adopted from motor cycle credit scheme. By building partnership with BUMDes and BPR, FORPAS provides low interest rate credit for the poor to install closet Rp. 850.000,- per closet package. This package with down small payment Rp. 50.000,- the poor household can construct closet package at their homes.

What does closet package mean?

Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association not only produce latrine

but also offered a closet package. This package is comprised of a closet pan, 3 unit of water tunnel, 2 lids of water tunnel, 1 pack of cement, 1 unit of pipe sized 3 cm”, 1 unit pipe sized ¾”, 1-unit shock sized 3”, 1unit shock L sized 3” and fee for a mason.

Although it provides only 1 mason to construct a closet, FORPAS always places emphasis on participatory work by involving member of household or member of community in the construction of closet. This means that sanitation entrepreneurial association gives high priority on the community empowerment for the local people where the toilet construction take place.

High Market Demand, Sanitation Business is Growing

In addition to relying directly on market demand, FORPAS works with village chiefs and market the product at district level as a valuable contribution in attempt to realise universal access of 100 – 0 – 100 by 2019. Since established in November 2016, FORPAS has been able to construct 1245 units of closet package in Dompu district and 200 units in Bima district per November 2017. Moreover, for closet pan itself, FORPAS has produced as many as 400 units in Dompu and 150 units in Bima. For water filter, as many as 95 units were sold in Dompu and as many as 1.067 units of wells were sold and these wells are used for various sanitation purposes; septic tank,



Commercial promotion of water filter to community



Unit of water tunnel that is sold for rubbish bin purposes.

rubbish bin at school and household and for well itself. Worth taking note is that this number was sold individually out of closet package.

Adopting the same marketing model like FORPAS, PERSDAYGUN also worked with village chiefs and sub district government in order to meet the sanitation need of community. By November of 2017, the sanitation entrepreneurs who are member of the association have been sold as many as 325-units closet package, as many as 470 closet pans and 160 water filter in all villages where SEHATI is intervening.

The collaboration with local government can be seen through engagement of STBM cadres and member of BUMDes to do commercial promotion of the closet package. This commercial promotion is done through triggering, Posyandu counselling and household monitoring at sub-village level as well as meetings held at sub district and district level.

To strengthen the sanitation entrepreneurial association in these two districts, Plan International Indonesia is also mentoring the association in legal aspect. Both FORPAS and PERSDAYGUN are now drafting internal charters to ensure the transparency to their members

In addition, mentoring for advocacy to district government is continuously conducted for market expansion

to non SEHATI's intervention areas as well as for product quality insurance and accountability. This kind of advocacy is important to be done in order to ensure that no one will be left behind as stipulated in sustainable development goal of 2030.

Now, with this initiative, both communities in Lombok Utara and Dompu districts do not need to worry about the high costs and difficulty to construct improved closet.

▼ Member of Provincial AMPL working group discussed with member of FORPAS when doing field monitoring at Dompu district



Support from Head District of Biak Numfor to set 5 Pillars STBM as programme Priority at Sub-District Level

The district of Biak Numfor is the SEHATI's intervened district that is located farthest in comparison to other 6 intervened districts. This district is located at Northern part of Papua Island with coverage of area is 2.602 square km² and comprised of two major islands, Biak and Numfor.

Although Biak Numfor district is considered relatively advanced in development compared to other districts within Papua province, the prevalence rate of malaria and diarrhea is still high. In 2015 alone, based on 2016 report of health office district of Biak Numfor, there were 3.802 and 1.144 cases of malaria and diarrhea, respectively. This health problem then made the government of Biak Numfor keep raising awareness of community to practice good and healthy behaviour at village level through 5 pillars of STBM.

To accelerate the programme implementation, Yayasan Rumsram together with Simavi implemented SHAW programme in Biak Numfor district in 2010, and it was successful in declaring 100% of 5 pillars STBM at as many as 40 villages in 2015. After the closure of SHAW programme, Yayasan Rumsram still approached and coordinated with AMPL working group intensively, especially with the District planning agency. The approach that was done by Yayasan Rumsram directly with head division of social and culture, Mr Yoel Maryem who is responsible for sanitation issues.

Discussion on strategic issues such as economy and education and sanitation was always done by Yayasan Rumsram when opportunity arise. The result of this discussion served as reference for district planning agency when it convened horizontal meeting technical OPD or attend vertical meeting with head district of Biak Numfor. This was done mainly for exposing the head of district and other technical OPD on issues related to sanitation and to remind all concerned stakeholders that sanitation is their homework which was stipulated in RPJMD and in line with the vision and mission of Biak Numfor district. As a result, the head of district and related OPD's awareness have been enhanced so that they can address the sanitation problems and community behaviour related to sanitation.

Since the beginning of SEHATI programme, it has become easier for Yayasan Rumsram to socialize 5 pillars STBM to both the head of district and concerned OPD. Not only were engaged district planning agency and district health office in this socialization, but also district Agency for Community Empowerment, District Environmental Agency and Agency



▲ Community of Swapodibo, Biak Kota sub district recycled plastic lid and made a Chirstmas Tree.



▲ District STBM Team received training on gender and social inclusion to ensure STBM programme in is responsive to gender and social inclusion.

for Women Empowerment and Family Planning. This was done because SEHATI's approach is cross-sectoral approach to ensure programme sustainability and pro-poor and marginalised group.

With a series of approaches and advocacy to AMPL working group, now the head of the district of Biak has made commitment and set target that Biak Numfor will be a district with 100% intervened of 5 pillars of STBM by 2019. Even, to ensure every single village will implement 5 pillars STBM, the government of Biak Numfor in 2017, has integrated STBM as programme priority at sub district level. This means sub district has authority as well as responsibility to ensure that every area under its jurisdiction implement 5 pillars STBM. This policy was introduced through circular letter head of

district in early 2017.

This set target is a big homework, nonetheless with strong determination and passion from sanitation actors at district level, the local government has implemented 5 pillars STBM in every village in Biak and Numfor islands with total of 265 villages and 19 sub-district. Biak island is an intervention area of SEHATI where the implementation of its STBM used APBD, meanwhile Numfor island the STBM intervention is implemented by district health office which financially supported through special autonomy fund.

With respect to priority programme at sub district level, the district government has allocated budget for socialization of 5 pillars STBM and monitoring at village level. This allocated budget was taken from APBD in 2017 which total amount is set according to the planning



▲ This is a corner of 'waste bank 'in Biak Numfor district who manage solid waste of hospital and household and other generated waste.

of sub district government. This budget is out of health operational health fund that is managed by health primary care.

Impact of the introduced policy is that total allocated budget for STBM at district level has increased significantly. Based on monitoring conducted by Yayasan Rumsram in June 2017, the allocated budget for STBM at district level amounted to Rp. 1.3 billion or it has doubled four times compared to that of in 2016, amounted to Rp. 325 million. This significant increase of budget allocation has been considered a progress due to the engagement of cross-sectoral of concerned OPD and intensive monitoring to ensure behavioural change at community level will be sustainable.

In addition to that, this trend in budget allocation for STBM as programme priority also indicates that commitment of district government in improving sanitation services and community behaviour is not only a political promise that written in vision and mission document of district but it has been take shaped in practice. The regular coordination that was done by Yayasan Rumsram to District Planning Agency and District AMPL working group is key contributor to the enhancement of awareness and capacity of local government to lead the implementation of STBM in their respective areas. This huge support from district government flourish big hope to achieve improved sanitation access for all community of Biak Numfor.



Social Approach Resulted in Acceleration in Sanitation Access at All Areas in Manggarai Barat District

Manggarai Barat district is a proliferated district from Manggarai district in Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara province. The total coverage area is 9.450 km² square, consisting of 10 sub districts, 164 villages and 5 kelurahan. It covers both island and mainland. As an island area, Manggarai Barat district has a huge potential tourism and now is one of the favourite touristic destinations in the world.

Irrespective of this great fact, the local government is confronted with enormous challenges. Amidst the great number of tourists visiting and infrastructure development in East Nusa Tenggara, the percentage of sanitation access in Manggarai Barat district in 2016 only stood at 51,68% and 59.641 for human development index¹.

Eventually, the local government has allocated sanitation programme in RPJMD of 2013 – 2018 to address various poor sanitation issues in Manggarai Barat. This opportunity was used by Yayasan Dian Desa to approach and build trust with both head district of Manggarai Barat and his deputy as well as to ensure SEHATI's approach will contribute to acceleration in implementation of the 5 pillars of STBM in Manggarai Barat. As a result, the local government has committed to implement 5 pillars of STBM. This commitment was manifested in the expression of interest letter by local government to implement SEHATI programme in Manggarai Barat district.

In 2016, Yayasan Dian Desa took initiative to convene meeting with the representative OPD, head of sub district and head of primary health care on sanitation at district level in Manggarai Barat district. That meeting aimed at providing insights to the participants that 5 pillars of STBM is a national strategy and, thus it is a shared responsibility between government and community. In addition to that, the meeting was intended for developing a mechanism of STBM by which SEHATI programme would support in order to accelerate the implementation of 5 pillars STBM in Manggarai Barat district.


The meeting has resulted in increased knowledge and raised awareness of participants that STBM is a shared responsibility, hence each area is responsible for implementing and addressing STBM in their own respective area.

In addition, an agreement was reached on who will mentor where of SEHATI intervention and this agreement was


Prioritas Kecamatan dan Desa Target

Kecamatan	Total Desa	Th. 1	Th. 2	Th. 3	Th. 4	Th. 5
Ndoso	15		5	5	5	
Boleng	11	5	5	5	1	
Mbeliling	15			5	5	5
Komodo	19	5	5	5	4	
Kuwus	22		5	5	6	6
Welak	16	5	5	6	5	
Lembor	15			5	5	5
Lembor Selatan	15			5	5	5
Macang Pacar	26		5	5	5	6
Senonggoang	19			5	5	4

 Intervention by SEHATI

 Replication by district and sub-district government



 Villagers are doing 'community service' constructing improved sptic tanks in Manggarai Barat district

agreed collectively. The total of SEHATI intervention areas will be 9 sub-districts and 45 villages for 3 years- 2016, 2017 and 2018 and 3 sub-districts and 5 villages for each year.

Similarly, the implementation both at sub-district and village level would follow the same process as that of district level. It was begun with a meeting (roadshow) at sub district level where it was attended by village chiefs and BPD, sub district team and primary health care. During that meeting, it was explained about SEHATI programme and district STBM policy. What is more important is that the core team of that meeting (roadshow) is a district STBM team who was trained. In addition, the role of BPMPD in that meeting was to explain and convince village chiefs that village fund can be allocated for STBM so that those village chief are not doubtful to allocate village fund for STBM whether it is for software or hardware purposes. To determine in which village SEHATI will intervene, the criteria was developed during the roadshow meeting, and the developed criteria was that of village who demonstrate passionate commitment to contribute to implement 5 pillars STBM by using village fund.

Another important result of the meeting was that local government decided that those villages who were not intervened through SEHATI programme will be location of that of SEHATI's replication. Up to the 2017, Yayasan Dian Desa has mentored 6 sub-districts and 30 villages.

At least, this initiative opened the way for Yayasan Dian Desa to approach the head of the sub-district and village chiefs during the roadshow that was held at sub district and village level.

Also, the reached agreement during the meeting/ roadshow produced snowball effect in implementing



▲ A clean water channel and handwashing facility (tippy – tap) belong to community of Welak sub district, Manggarai Barat

5 pillars STBM in Manggarai Barat district. For example, the agreement of distributing SEHATI's intervention areas, it caused all villages in Manggarai Barat district started to allocate village fund for implementing 5 pillars STBM such as promotional activities, financial incentive for cadres, monitoring and providing smart subsidy for those community who are financially disadvantaged.

Besides, the intervened villages of SEHATI would become the learning model or piloted villages for other villages that will learn to implement the 5 pillars of STBM in their respective areas. Based on monitoring result in 2017, there have been 11 replicated villages that implemented STBM by full financing from village fund.



▲ A model of technology option for septic tank and it was introduced to the community.

Technological Option of Improved and Affordable Toilets to Accelerate Sanitation Access

Large number of community in Manggarai Barat district still hold mistaken perception that constructing a toilet is expensive. This mistakenly held perception is one of challenges that is faced by STBM team when conducting triggering activity. Therefore, Yayasan Dian Desa, in addition to building capacity of local government through SEHATI programme, it is also introduced technological option for improved and affordable toilet at community level. This technological option has given new insight to community that constructing an improved toilet is not difficult nor expensive, and it can be constructed within 1 or 2 days.

One of offered technological option is a toilet package of 3 – 1. This package is pretty practical, consisting of a closet pan and its foundation equipped with a pipe sized 3" which is channeled into septic tank, with dimension of 1 meter in diameter and 1.5 inches in height (equivalent to 3 unit of water tunnel). This septic tank component is connected to distribution box, size 0.5 meter in depth and 1 meter diameter.

Besides simple structure of a toilet, it is encouraged to use materials that can be found locally or bought materials from sanitarian entrepreneurs who have been trained by the SEHATI programme. The introduction of this technological option contributed directly to the acceleration in achieving 5 pillars of STBM. Evidently speaking, it was also gave an insight to the village chiefs of non-SEHATI intervention areas to be more enthusiastic for replication.

The training approach for this toilet package is quite attractive for some villages both SEHATI's intervened villages and non-intervened ones. Some villages both intervened and replicated ones in 2018 have allocated budget for constructing toilet that will be distributed to their community by employing smart subsidy method through Musreimbang 2018.

In conclusion, the dream of community of Manggarai Barat to have a clean and healthy touristic destination is likely to take shape. In the year to come, the government of Manggarai Barat district have committed to optimize budgeting of OPD in implementing 5 pillars STBM.



▲ Triggering activity at village level, it covered 5 pillars not just pillar 1 of STBM



▲ One of sanitarian entrepreneur displaying pans of toilet that he produced.



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