



The role of the Lurah in realizing sustainable development goals through community-Based total sanitation approach in river Garam Hilir

Tamrin*, Lomba Sultan, Kasjim Salenda, Abdul Wahid Haddade
Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

The success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on sustainable sanitation indicators cannot be separated from the important role the District/City Government plays because it has the authority and funds, however the District/City Government which has a very broad scope will not run optimally in implementing the SDGs if implemented without support. and the participation of the District and Kelurahan. The role of the Kelurahan Government, which incidentally is closer to its citizens, and knows the problems that exist in the community environment, is a very central role in realizing the SDGs. The focus of this research objective is related to the role of the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head in realizing the SDGs on sustainable sanitation indicators through the STBM approach and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in realizing Stop Open Defecation behavior through the STBM approach. This research is an empirical research with a starting point on a descriptive analytical approach, to obtain the data the researcher took the steps of observation and interviews. The findings showed that the Lurah made a toilet construction program from the results of donors and empowered people's habits to behave hygienically and sanitarly according to the mandate of the RI Minister of Health regarding STBM. The supporting factors for the realization of the SDGs are inseparable from the toilet development program and the ODF Kelurahan declaration, community participation and youth involvement, while the inhibiting factors are the individual characteristics and community participation.

Keywords: the role of Lurah, SDGs, STBM, Sungai garam hilir

Introduction

The sustainable development agenda is a global development agreement. The development agreement is named *the Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) or sustainable development goals, in which the name replaces the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs agreement is contained in a 35-page document approved by more than 190 countries, containing 17 goals/objectives and 169 development targets (Mickael B Hoelman and Sugeng Bahagijo, *et al.* 2016) ^[7]. The 17 goals of the SDGs are a new development reference that maintains the economic welfare of the community on an ongoing basis and is a global commitment, including: (1) No poverty; (2) No hunger; (3) Healthy and prosperous life; (4) Quality education; (5) Gender equality; (6) Clean water and proper sanitation; (7) Clean and affordable energy; (8) Decent work and economic growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible consumption and production; (13) Climate change management; (14) Ocean Ecosystems; (15) Land ecosystems; (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions; (17) Partnership to achieve goals (Mansur Juned and Retno D. Kusumastuti, *et al.*, 2018) ^[9]. The SDGs are a reference document for development frameworks in the world without exception in Indonesia. Most of the world's people recognize that they have goals that are commensurate with the importance of community development in all aspects (Mansur Juned and Retno D. Kusumastuti, *et al.*, 2018) ^[9]. Sustainable development is characterized by the scope of creating a synergistic consensus to build the world in cross-economic, social and environmental aspects (Jeffrey D. Sachs, 2012) ^[16]. In

Indonesia, the implementation of the SDGs began in early 2016, in which the form of its implementation is still faced with problems which in fact are challenges for this country. The problems faced include: the gap between social classes, the issue of demand for good governance, and ensuring the availability of water and sanitation in a sustainable manner is a challenge for Indonesia to realize the SDGs. In the context of the availability of water and sanitation which is one of the priority agendas in President Joko Widodo's *nawacita*, namely the aspect of sustainability of the human development agenda which is of concern to the central government or regional governments (Pemda) (Mickael B Hoelman and Sugeng Bahagijo, *et al.* 2016) ^[7]. The aspirations and inspiration of the local government are very decisive in the process of formulating the SDGs. A fact that suggests the important role of local government involvement in the formulation of the SDGs can be seen in the formation of the Regional Government task force, which aims in the context of water supply and sanitation to have indicators: proportion of households (RT) with access to drinking water and: household waste management that is appropriate to the national standards. In order to realize these goals and indicators, the City Government carries out the function of administering government in coordination with the Government in the District and Kelurahan areas. The kelurahan is the front guard that has direct contact with the community, and who knows factually the problems experienced in the community environment. The implementation of the tasks and functions of administering government at the Kelurahan level is led by the lurah. Sungai Garam Hilir Village was designated as a pilot Village for other Villages in the aspect of *open defecation*

free (ODF). Precisely on Tuesday, February 25 2020, Tjhai Chui Mie (Mayor of Singkawang) declared ODF (Rendra Oxtora, 2020) ^[22]. Thus, the Mayor of Singkawang emphasized that the behavior of the community to dispose of feces carelessly would have an impact on the spread of disease, especially the habit of some people when defecating in gardens, rivers, ponds and open land around their homes (Rendra Oxtora, 2020) ^[22]. Based on the statement above, the most important thing lies in strengthening people's behavior to follow the recommendations for a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS).

Strengthening behavior is interpreted as a change in behavior. PHBS encourages the realization of healthy communities that are self-sufficient and maintain a sustainable culture of clean and healthy living. The approach to changing behavior to live a clean and healthy life through community empowerment by providing an understanding of self-awareness by touching feelings, ways of thinking and common things that people/individuals do, is called the Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) approach.

Starting from the explanation above, related to changing community behavior based on STBM principles, then in the aspect of governance, the closest position and direct interaction with the community is the government in the Kelurahan area. Then the legal issues that will be studied can be formulated, namely: what is the role of the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head in realizing the SDGs on sustainable sanitation indicators through the STBM approach? and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in realizing the behavior of Stop Open Defecation using the STBM approach?

Research methods

The research method uses empirical methods with research locations in Sungai Garam Hilir Village, this research is analytical in nature to describe a scientific study that intends to interpret an event in a natural social context by prioritizing more detailed correlation-correspondence methods between researchers and the circumstances under study (Haris Herdiyansyah, 2012) ^[6]. This study still utilizes statistical data from the Singkawang City BPS and the Singkawang City Health Office. The primary data of this research are Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head, and community elements. researchers used *purposive sampling* in determining the sample on the data source. This sampling is based on the research objectives to be achieved (M Atho Mudzhar, 1988) ^[11]. Secondary data uses: RI Minister of Health No. 3 of 2014 concerning STBM, books, journals and other relevant variables. Researchers conducted field reviews and wrote systematically on the phenomena studied, this was used in the framework of data collection techniques (Arikunto, Suhardjono, and Supardi, 2012) ^[2]. Furthermore, conducting in-depth interviews with Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head, Singkawang Mayor, and community components of Sungai Garam Hilir.

Research result

1. The role of the Sungai garam hilir village head in Realizing the SDGs Through the STBM Approach

A brief description of the general description of Sungai Garam Hilir Village is described. As a sub-district in the northern coastal area of Singkawang, Sungai Garam Hilir sub-district has the majority of its economy coming from the

agricultural sector and marine products. Administratively, the boundaries of the Sungai Garam Hilir Sub-District are to the north by Naram Sub-District, to the east by Naram Sub-District, Bukit Batu Sub-District and Central Singkawang District, to the south by Sei.wie Sub-District, and to the west by the Natuna Sea (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014) ^[3].

The habit of defecating in rivers is a habit that is difficult to change, especially since there are no toilets and some people prefer floating latrines in rivers. The meaning of habit is defined as a behavior that is often repeated even at different times and places, because that behavior is ingrained in a person (Nunu Nurfirdaus and Risnawati, 2019) ^[13]. Behavior that tends to be frequently exhibited by a person is also included in the category of habits, according to Prayitno's opinion, habits are manifested in factual behavior that is carried out every day (Prayitno and Erman Amti, 2004) ^[14]. The activity of a pattern of behavior will form a habit if it is carried out in the activities of daily life, so that in their daily movements without the need for thought (Muhibbin Syah, 2010) ^[18].

Open defecation is a problem in the field of sanitation and PHBS. Based on the results of an interview with Tjhai Chui Mie, regarding the environmental impact if bad conditions occur in the sanitation sector it will have the potential to cause death in children under 3 years due to diarrhea and will impact on economic losses from gross domestic product. This problem is also not only a matter for the District/City Regional Government, but there must be a common spirit to create clean conditions in the field of sanitation in the community environment.

The ODF declaration in the Sungai Garam Hilir Subdistrict made the community not defecate indiscriminately and became a pilot project for other Kelurahans. An ODF village/kelurahan is an area where 100% of the population has achieved a change in habits from open defecation to open defecation in latrines that meet health standards (Ministry of Health, 2013). Furthermore, to see factually that changes in people's open defecation habits have actually occurred and are ongoing, the ODF status will be verified by the Health Service together with the District/City Government.

To arrive at the stage of declaring ODF status, of course, cannot be separated from the role of governance in the Kelurahan area, which incidentally has direct contact with the community environment. Based on the results of an interview with Dedi Wahyudi (Sub-District Head of Sungai Garam Hilir), he revealed that the ODF idea originated from 2019 data from the Singkawang Health Office which stated that as many as 21 residents' houses did not yet have a place to defecate. Furthermore, the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head held a dialogue with Kelurahan officials, Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM), all RTs and youth leaders, in order to take a stand and take steps towards an issue in which some residents' homes do not have toilets. This step is a form of public service to the community. As a bureaucratic institution, the government has a function to provide services to the community (Saefullah, AD, 1999) ^[17]. Sungai Garam Hilir Urban Village Head said further that the results of the dialogue resulted in an agreement to build toilets for houses that did not yet have one. For the toilet construction process, the Kelurahan is holding an open donation or looking for third parties who are willing to participate in helping with funding and staff for the construction process.

Apart from preparing the facilities and infrastructure for the construction of toilets, the Kelurahan Government is also preparing the maturity of the community so that they are truly ready to change the old habit of open defecation. The activities carried out by the Lurah in order to achieve changes in habits are through community empowerment. This is explicitly regulated in PP no. 17 of 2018 concerning Districts, said that implementing community empowerment is one of the Lurah's duties. The community empowerment approach is certainly expected to give a role to individuals (community) not only as objects (policies), but also as actors (actors) who participate in determining their lives (A. Wahyono, 2016). Of course, in this context, changing people's habits is actually for the life of the community itself. One thing is certain, every society has basic needs. It is this basic need of the community that must be explored in order to empower the existing potentials (Pheni Chalid, 2005)^[4]. Chamber argues, community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept displays a new paradigm of development, including those that are: *people-centered*, *participatory*, *empowering*, and *sustainable* (Uner Kirdar and Leonard Silk, 1995)^[10].

Every society lives in a different socio-cultural and natural environment. Each has characteristics and habits that are built based on the social setting, where the community is located. Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head in order to strengthen community behavior to implement PHBS using the STBM method. Based on Permenkes No. 3 of 2014 defines STBM as an approach to changing hygienic and sanitary behavior through community empowerment by encouraging behavior change by touching mindsets and emotional ties/touching feelings (Ministry of Health, 2015). The community in carrying out STBM independently is guided by the pillars of STBM consisting of behavior; (a) stop open defecation; (b) wash hands with soap; (c) management of household drinking water and food; (d) securing household waste; (e) securing household liquid waste.

In the context of the problem of open defecation in Sungai Garam Hilir Village, the step taken by the Lurah is through the STBM approach. Strategies and efforts through the STBM approach are inseparable from policy makers, both at the Village/Kelurahan level and the Regency/City Regional Government. Based on the results of interviews with Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head, the strategies and efforts undertaken are (a) setting priorities in discussing changing community behavior PHBS and sanitation, (b) coordinating across sectors and across programs and partnerships in the context of developing STBM implementation, (c) providing communication, information and educational media materials, as well as information on the Kelurahan website that can be accessed by all members of the public. The government in its relevance to empowerment directs the community to aspects of independence and development in order to realize prosperity in the social environment (Muh Asran Z Labaran, Lukman Hakim, and Rudi Hardi, 2014)^[12]. Indeed development is interpreted as a process of change as well as a goal towards something better (Mira Rosana, 2018)^[15].

The strategies and efforts undertaken by the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head as described above are a form of process for achieving changes in community behavior based on sustainable development. Conceptually, sustainable

development is specified as a framework that is in accordance with the aspirations and strategies in environmental management (Yusriani Sapta Dewi, 2011)^[5]. The strategy implemented is the stage of changing people's behavior and the STBM declaration, then the next stage is the declaration of Stop Open Defecation.

The Sungai Garam Hilir Village was declared by the Mayor of Singkawang as an ODF Village, at the same time the Mayor of Singkawang City provided assistance for the construction of 21 toilets (Rendra Oxtora, 2020)^[22]. The construction of the toilet is intended for people who do not have a toilet, this is also an effort to maintain a clean environment and invite people to live hygienically and sanitarly as well as a form of direct concern by not defecating in an open manner (Hendra, 2020)^[23]. In addition, the results of an interview with the Sungai Garam Hilir Urban Village Head, from May 2019 to November 2019, the construction of toilets as planned by the Kelurahan government was fruitful, at least 6 toilets were built, meaning that the overall program for building toilets for Sungai Kelurahan residents Downstream Salt, as much as 27 pieces.

With this ODF declaration award, it actually opens opportunities for the community to implement PHBS, and hygienic behavior by not defecating in an open manner, coupled with the construction of toilets which are supporters of changing people's behavior. After being declared an ODF Sub-District, Dedi Wahyudi said, the Kelurahan Government will continue to educate the community and empower the community to work together to maintain and increase public legal awareness of the importance of maintaining health resilience for themselves and the community environment, as well as to maintain the ODF predicate which crowned by the Mayor of Singkawang. Community empowerment is an absolute must for each district/city/sub-district/kelurahan area government, especially in stimulating, encouraging/motivating each individual to strengthen the ability of the grassroots community, and mobilizing community participation (Jim Iffe, 1996)^[8]. This means that the community is expected to be able to determine what is the best choice for their lives and the future of the community so that the sanitary environment can be enjoyed in a sustainable manner.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in realizing the behavior of stopping open defecation carelessly through the STBM approach

Human behavior (both good and bad) will result in ecosystem changes and the emergence of a number of benefits and sanitation problems in the community environment. The supporting factors in realizing the behavior of stopping open defecation through the STBM approach are based on interviews conducted by researchers with Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head, community leaders, youth and community leaders, the results of the interviews are as follows.

1. Kelurahan and ODF Program Factors. This factor is a manifestation of the role of the Kelurahan Government which is sensitive to sanitation issues in the community. To solve the problem of open defecation, the root of the problem must be known first. It turned out that as many as 21 residents' houses did not yet have a toilet, so according to the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head, the most appropriate solution was to find donors for the

- construction of a toilet. In addition, with efforts to empower people's habits, which initially defecate in rivers/in river latrines, defecate in rice fields/gardens and so on, education will be made to change these habits, such as: sharing toilets with neighbors, constructing temporary toilets by digging holes in the ground and put a lid on the hole. This is done while waiting for the construction of the toilet to be carried out.
2. Community participation factor. This factor serves as a means for the Kelurahan government in conveying messages to the public, such as: Defecating in a safe and healthy way means maintaining self and the environment's dignity. Community participation is interpreted as the community's ability to manage programs launched by the village government.
 3. Participatory development factor. This means that the community is positioned as a development actor, in this context development focuses on PHBS and community independence in environmental hygiene.
 4. Youth engagement factor. The roles of youth include:
 - a). acts as social control, which functions to generate a critical attitude towards environmental issues,
 - b). acts as an advocacy and mediation function,
 - c). has a role as education in the context of developing environmental awareness for the community, for example: planting flowers on the banks of rivers.

The inhibiting factors in realizing the behavior of stopping open defecation through the STBM approach are divided into 2 factors, namely factors of individual characteristics and factors of community participation. Individual characteristic factors are motivated by age (meaning that in society there are differences on the basis of seniority, there are old groups and young people), education level (ability to understand and implement kelurahan programs) and type of work (this affects a person's free time to participate in kelurahan programs). While the community participation factor is the social interaction of the community to reach an agreement. Interaction is defined as intense communication. This means that the community participation factor depends on the individual characteristic factors.

Conclusion

Based on the statement and the results of the research findings, it can be concluded as follows: the role of the Sungai Garam Hilir Village Head in realizing the SDGs on sustainable sanitation indicators through the STBM approach is to design a toilet development program for residents whose homes do not yet have a toilet, this program is jointly agreed upon by the apparatus sub-district administration, LPM, all RTs, youth and community leaders in Sungai Garam Hilir. In addition, empowering community habits, so that people's behavior is in accordance with the mandate of RI Minister of Health No. 3 of 2014 concerning STBM, specifically the behavior of stopping open defecation. The next step taken by the Lurah is to declare it as an ODF Village, this is a motivation for the village government and all elements of society to maintain environmental sanitation. The wc development program, the ODF declaration, the involvement of community and youth participation are supporting factors for the implementation of SDGs in the context of stopping open defecation. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor lies in the individual

characteristic factors that make up the class/seniority level, in which the elderly will find it difficult to be able to accept direction from the young. So that it will give effect to the level of community participation.

References

1. Wahyono. Fishermen Community Empowerment. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo, 2011.
2. Arikunto, Suhardjono, and Supardi. Class Action Research. Jakarta: Earth Literature, 2012.
3. Central Bureau of Statistics. Population of Singkawang City by District and Sub-District in 2010-2014. Singkawang City, 2014.
4. Chalid, Pheni. Regional Autonomy, Problems, Empowerment and Conflict. Jakarta: Partnership, 2005.
5. Dewi, Yusriani Sapta. "The Role of Women in Sustainable Development." *Journal of Environmental Education and Sustainable Development*, 2011:12(02):61-64.
6. Herdiyansyah, Haris. *Qualitative Methods for the Social Sciences*. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2012.
7. Hoelman Mickael B, Sugeng Bahagijo, *et al.* Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs (Guidelines for District/City Regional Governments and Regional Stakeholders). South Jakarta: INFID Revised Edition, 2016.
8. Ife Jim. *Community Development: Analysis and Practice*. Jakarta: CFMS: Translated by Taufik Rohman, 1996.
9. Juned Mansur, Retno D Kusumastuti, *et al.* Strengthening the Role of Youth in Achieving the Third Goal of the Sustainable Development Goals in Karang Taruna, Serua Village, Bojongsari, Depok. *Proceedings of Community Service Results Seminar*, 2018.
10. Kirdar Uner, Leonard Silk. *People From Improvement to Empowerment*. New York: New York University Press, 1995.
11. Mudzhar M Atho. *Islamic Studies Approach in Theory and Practice*. Yogyakarta: Student Library, 1998.
12. Muh Asran Z Labaran, Lukman Hakim, Rudi Hardi. "The Role of Local Government in Empowering Cocoa Farming Communities in Taan Village, Tapalang District, Mamuju Regency." *AUTHORITY: Journal of Governance Science*, 2014:4:30-44.
13. Nunu Nurfiridus, Risnawati. "A Study of the Formation of Students' Habits and Social Behavior (Case Study at SDN 1 Windujanten)." *Pendas Lens Journal*, 2019:4(1):36-46.
14. Prayitno, Erman Amti. *Counseling Fundamentals and Guidance*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004.
15. Rosana Mira. "Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Development Policy in Indonesia." *Journal of Kelola: Journal of Social Sciences*, 2018:1(1):148-63.
16. Sachs Jeffrey D. "From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals." *The Lancet*, 2012:379(9832):2206-2211.
17. Saefullah, AD Concepts and Methods of Providing Good Service. Bandung: Director General of PUOD Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Sciences Unpad, 1999.
18. Shah, Muhibbin. *Educational Psychology*. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Youth, 2010.
19. Indonesia. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 Concerning Districts, (2018).

20. Ministry of Health. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2014 concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation, (2014).
21. Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Circular Letter Number 132 of 2013 Concerning the Implementation of Community-Based Total Sanitation, (2013).
22. Rendra Oxtora. "Tjhai Chui Mie Declaration to Stop Open Defecation Program." Kalbar.antaraneews.com. 2020. Retrieved 18 March 2020.
23. Hendra. "Mayor Attends ODF Declaration and Handover of Toilet Assistance." Online News Suarakalbar.co.id. 2020. Retrieved 18 March 2020
24. UCLG. "UCLG and Global Taskforce advocacy pays off in SDGs Outcome Document 'Transforming Our World'." <http://www.uclg.org/en/media/news/uclg-and-global-taskforce-advocacy-pays-sdgs-outcome-document-transforming-our-world.> accessed on 10 May 2020
25. Interview with Mr. Dedi Wahyudi. Village Chief of Sungai Garam Hilir, 2020.
26. Interview with Ms. Tjhai Chui Mie. Singkawang Mayor, 2020.