



Achievement of ODF (Open Defecation Free) Villages Through the Social Functions Approach In Teba Village

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A B S T R A C T

This article analyzes the healthy latrine ownership program as public education regarding open defecation free (ODF) behavior. The purpose of this article's to determine the social structures in achieving ODF (Open Defecation Free) villages. This study uses qualitative methods with the aim of seeing the location first hand and conducting interviews for the individuals and groups involved. The results of the study show that the ODF program involves several components including the company, government and community. The function of the community is to form groups for sanitation socialization, while the company participates in building both latrines and clean water facilities. Meanwhile, Pekon Teba also provides facilities, in accordance with government programs that have been planned, both in terms of budget and additional facilities. The facilities and infrastructure provided to the community include repairing waterways by establishing a Clean Water Facilities Management Agency (BPSAB) together with YKWS and PT. Tirta Investama while from a budget perspective it is fully supported by CSR PT. Tirta Investama and policies in the form of sanctions limit access to public services for residents who are reluctant or refuse to build healthy latrines in their respective homes.

A. INTRODUCTION

Sanitation and clean water are basic needs for everyone. However, access to clean water and safe sanitation which influence open defecation behavior has not been fully resolved. As stated in the sixth point of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely fulfilling access to proper sanitation and ending open defecation is Indonesia's intention in 2030 with a target of 100% universal access to clean water along with improving public health status through a national is an activity the Minister of Health regulations (Permenkes) No. 3 th 2014 about *Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM)*.

Open defecation free (ODF) behavior plays an important role in breaking the chain of disease transmission through the ownership of healthy latrines as an effective means of excrement disposal as well as being the beginning of the ladder of change towards STBM, because there is a direct and indirect relationship between awareness families with public health status (Kurniasih, 2017; Masithoh et al., 2022; Supraba et al., 2016; Wardani, 2015). indiscriminately related to sanitation components such as declining environmental quality.

This activity, will later influence the development of social welfare and public health in an area. Based on the 2021 Ministry of Health report, access to sanitation in Indonesia

has increased by 81% with ODF villages reaching 30,709 villages. Meanwhile, Lampung Province has access to sanitation with a percentage of 91% and a total of 1,467 villages have reached ODF. Of the 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province, Tanggamus Regency has access to sanitation as much as 67% with a total of 38 ODF villages out of 302 *pekon/kelurahan*, meaning that there are still 172.70 thousand residents of Tanggamus who still practice open defecation (BABS). This figure is considered high because in the midst of developments, especially from an environmental health point of view, open defecation behavior should have been resolved, bearing in mind that the real impact of this incident is directly related to the backwardness of future productive generations.

This study uses the functional theory of Talcot Parson. The basic assumption of structural-functional theory is that society is integrated on the basis of agreement from its members regarding certain values. In this case, social values have the ability to overcome various social problems (Batlajery, 2016; Yusron & Kusrohmaniah, 2020). Society is seen as a system that is functionally integrated in a balance (Dewi, 2019; Napsiyah & Zaky, 2018). The interaction between functions has the meaning of unifying common goals (Wulan et al., 2019) for community empowerment, one of the orientations is overcoming sanitation and clean water issues.

Parsons argues that society is a collection of social systems that are related to each other and have interdependence with their respective functions. Structural functional is part of the social fact paradigm, which examines visible and invisible things and social facts. This theory also explains that society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated, united in order and balance. Changes that occur in one part will cause changes in other parts. The basic assumption is that every social structure and social system has parts or elements that are functional to other parts or elements. Conversely, if it is not functional, the structure will not exist or will disappear by itself (Ritzer, 2012).

Structural functionalist theory has a birth background in the form of assuming similarities between the life of biological organisms and social structures. There is one scientist who provides prerequisites for social systems, namely Alvin L. Betrand (1980) who states that

in a social system there must be at least (1) two or more people, (2) interactions between them, (3) have goals, and (4) has a structure, symbols and shared expectations that are guided by it. It is said that the relationship between people in a system usually lasts a long time.

Talcott Parsons argues that human action is voluntaristic. That the action is based on the impulse of will, by heeding the values, ideas and norms that have been agreed upon. Individual actions have the freedom to choose means (tools) and the goals to be achieved are influenced by the environment or conditions, and what is chosen is controlled by values and norms. George Ritzer (2012) says that individual human actions are goal-directed. In addition, the action occurs in a condition whose elements are certain, while the other elements are used as a means to an end.

The adaptation function discusses the ability of a system to react to changes in external conditions and to adapt to these conditions (Halim, 2016; Takwin, 2021). This function is fulfilled by components that act as intermediaries between the system and its environment. One can consider the industrial revolution as an example. Social systems must also adapt to industrial advances in order to continue to function. Parsons assigned the function of adaptation to the behavioral system.

The function of achieving goals according to Talcot Parson is the ability of the system to define and implement goals. It is about learned patterns that are developed as controls for the individual mentality (motivation) of a person in action systems (Marwanti et al., 2017). Goal achievement is a function of personality systems and individual actions in groups. The function of integration is the ability to create cohesion and inclusion. It should produce a system unit, which consists of a large number of different components. As already mentioned, a system needs to be separated from its environment in order to remain stable. It can do this by differentiating itself and adapting these different parts to one another. System elements must work together permanently and cooperatively. This is done through social roles. This role determines who should take on duties based on a particular position. The example here is a professional role in a company. Parsons provides the function of integration to the social system.

The pattern maintenance function, Parson argues that there is structural development and

creative structural change in accordance with the basic principles (values, norms, cultural patterns of the system). Structural functional theory studies, realizing changes in community behavior so that they stop open defecation so that they reach ODF villages in Teba Pekon, require various efforts so that the community can survive and adapt independently. In order for AGIL's four functions to work, social support from stakeholders plays an important role for the community to be able to adapt (adaptation) to adjust to the changes that occur and are expected to be able to live a clean and healthy life so that the degree of public health increases, this is part of achieving the goal. goal attainment) that are mutually integrated (integration) of a system that regulates the inter-relationships of related stakeholder component parts so that later it will create latency or pattern maintenance (latency) so that changes in community behavior and the values of the sanitation pillar can be applied in a sustainable manner.

METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative, data collection through observation and interviews. Observations were made starting from determining the location to when conducting interviews as well as asking directly from the results of in-depth observations. Apart from that, a study was also carried out through a literature review related to social functions in Pekon Teba, Kota Agung Timur District, Tanggamus Regency regarding the initial planning to the Achievement of ODF (Open Defecation Free) Villages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Stakeholder Adaptation Functions

System to react to people's behavior. Changes in external conditions and to adapt to those conditions. This function is fulfilled by the components that act as intermediaries between the system and its environment. In the beginning, before reaching ODF village status, the Pekon Teba community faced various challenges in making changes due to the habit of open defecation (BABS) or in places with inadequate facilities such as rivers and bushes "mitkudan" in Lampung language, namely 'to the back' so that Usually, people defecate in the

open behind the house which is near the river for reasons of convenience and habits that have been attached for a long time. As an external means of support, Pekon Teba has four springs, namely Way Lihik and Way Kasiman which flow into the Galih Inner River, Hasnuri spring, and Kumbang Tanjung spring which is in the Aqua factory area.

The community's motivation to finally make a change was when the health center, sanitation cadres, and YKWS provided awareness through associations, posyandu, and from house to house by giving reasons that defecating in rivers could be contracted by diseases such as diarrhea and itching as well as religious prohibitions. about opening genitals, also related to environmental pollution. One of the informants said that because economic factors were not the main reason for the ODF in Teba Village it took a long time so they pushed through a continuous socialization process, along with excerpts from interviews with informants.

"As a society that is increasingly complex, don't defecate in the river because it is unethical, so let's support the government's program, namely defecating in the latrines. because sometimes in the rivers in Teba Village there are people defecating somewhere, while the people around them are busy bathing. Such conditions are not good, because if one person catches the disease it can spread. It often happens that there are people defecating in the upstream of the river while downstream there are people queuing to use the river flow. This habit needs motivation for people that from an environmental point of view health is very necessary, especially keeping the river clean". (Results of interviews with RP informants, on March 30, 2022).

Community awareness after the existence of program support regarding defecation in latrines, has challenges experienced by the community in general and also program assistants. The challenge is that people don't want to accept the new habit of going to the toilet, so the facilitator often suggests adapting to this new habit, so the facilitator gives an example and provides motivation that defecating in the toilet is more comfortable than in the river. Toilet facilities have advantages and are more civilized because they are closed and at night there is no need to go all the way to the river or look for bushes. But some residents have a different

opinion by saying "in my opinion it is still better in the river".

The facilitator also provides advice by involving care for families who have elderly that "those with elderly (parents who have limited mobility, should feel sorry and tired if parents go back and forth to the river" and reasons related to children's health in terms of growth such as stunting (failure to thrive) especially in children less than five years due to malnutrition and environmental sanitation factors, namely access to clean water. The majority of mothers will be moved if the reason for the change in behavior involves the child's health condition. So that in the process the community experiences gradual changes such as receiving input from the facilitator through community meetings such as recitations by inserting the importance of latrines and posyandu activities, training for youth regarding latrine construction as well as self-capacity to get used to not defecating in the open and receiving assistance together to build latrines in their respective homes accompanied by fragments of a septic tank.

Efforts related to making latrines are carried out from simple things such as utilizing local materials that can be used as equipment to build latrines, so that the community is more enthusiastic. Included in the village government policy, namely limiting public administration services for residents who do not build latrines. Then the encouragement given was in the form of insinuations and provocations to stimulate other residents to be moved, for example, if the neighbor next door already has a latrine, the residents must also have their own, not using a neighbor latrine so they won't be embarrassed.

Changes in healthy living behavior for village communities, namely: (1) Families who already have latrines still feel insecure because they are vulnerable to contamination of human waste caused by behavior or by their neighbors; (2) Culturally, women and girls feel ashamed if they have to defecate in the open because their nakedness is visible; (3) Religious leaders understand that wearing clothes and worship items that are washed in water contaminated with human waste is considered less meaningful worship.

The collaboration program started in 2017 until now with the aim of achieving access to clean water and sanitation for the entire community, and increasing the degree of public health. The implementation of the program in

the 2019 period refers to activity plans and modifications that are adapted to urgent situations and conditions in the program area. Activities in the form of building facilities, technical training, capacity building training in the field of clean water and sanitation management, as well as intensive assistance (life-in) were carried out in Teba Village.

Improvement activities towards healthy sanitation, namely stopping open defecation behavior cannot be separated from the role of PT. Tirta Investama Tanggamus, which began to stand up and manage water from Pekon Teba at the end of 2016, was marked by the start of the implementation of a sustainable clean water and sanitation program because water and sanitation were basic needs for everyone, but at that time access to clean water and sanitation for the Pekon Teba community was not yet complete. Available to every household. According to the Way Seputih Conservation Foundation program report, in 2021-2022 there will already be around 200 households that have been served with access to clean water with a piped system sourced from the Way Lihik spring.

Efforts to support the achievement of 100% universal access to clean water and sanitation are carried out through the Sustainable Management of Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities implemented by the Way Seputih Conservation Foundation (YKWS) supported by PT. Tirta Investama Tanggamus (AQUA Danone) from Corporate Social Responsibility funds (CSR). CSR programs and activities based on social and environment are carried out by PT. Tirta Investama in the community around Pekon Teba which is manifested in the form of AQUA Lestari, as an umbrella for sustainability initiatives by carrying out various social and environmental initiatives covering the sub-Watershed (DAS) areas in an integrated manner from the upstream, middle and downstream areas at the AQUA location. Operating groups adapted to the local context.

The Community-Based Total Sanitation Team (STBM) together with the Kota Agung Health Center and YKWS conducted socialization to the community to increase awareness of the importance of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) through the STBM concept, especially in order to reach ODF (Open Defecation Free) villages through emotional support, instrumental in the form of facilities and infrastructure, budget, and policies

that have been carried out by stakeholders, and informative support such as Posyandu meetings, village clean Friday mutual cooperation and other forums. This is done because the main point of STBM is how the community can be triggered in changing behavior, so that they can consciously improve the health status of the community.

Activities to support socialization and campaigns related to community-based total sanitation through the creation of educational facilities such as learning media, banners,

Adaptation	Achievement of objectives	Creating Cohesion	Pattern Maintenance
Have a desire to change yourself and the environment	Participate in outreach and planning	The condition of the same idea in supporting the ODF program	Sharing knowledge and experience both technical matters related to clean water management as well as experience in social relations among the community
Changing the surrounding environment towards a pattern of healthy living behavior	Organizing functions in society	Strengthening interrelationships and Institutions supporting ODF	Participate in assisting institutional management in supporting ODF
Adjust life with dynamic conditions based on needs	Strengthening briefing in support of the ODF program	Harmony and integration in supporting ODF	Participate in accompanying field activities such as repairing water networks, mutual cooperation and others to achieve ODF situations.

stickers for campaigns to the community about the importance of clean and healthy living behavior. As a form of the desire to make changes to a healthy living environment, the community provided educational equipment which included five pillars of STBM T-shirts, stickers for wise use of water "close the faucet when not using it", and stickers for washing hands with soap in the hope of increasing public knowledge about STBM through socialization media. Community involvement is a voluntary commitment to support a healthy environment.

Table 1: Community Involvement as a Voluntary Action in Supporting ODF Program Assistance

Source: processed by researchers in 2022

Based on the table, it is illustrated that actually group mentoring activities are routine activities carried out by YKWS. This activity is one of the approach methods used by the institution to be able to mingle and become an Integral part of society. The "live in" strategy is very important in the concept of empowerment, by living and living with the community it is hoped that a lot of knowledge will be gained and understanding the character and character of the community. So that the steps taken when making decisions can be useful and right on target.

Table 2: Identification of Constraints and Challenges in Program Implementation Adaptation Function

Five challenges and constraints were identified during program implementation	The tendency of the Pekon Teba people's views on every activity carried out still always hopes for assistance
	The inactivity of the STBM group in Teba Village
	The characteristics of the community are diverse, so it is necessary to approach and input from various elements of society
	There are still people who are not wise in using clean water by not closing the tap

	after use
	The political situation as well as social and internal conflicts in village have the potential to have an impact on delaying the implementation of program activities

Source: processed by researchers in 2022

During the implementation of the program, of course, there were obstacles and challenges faced, both from technical and non-technical matters. The things that were identified related to the challenges and obstacles faced included: 1. The tendency of the views of the Pekon Teba community towards every activity carried out still always hopes for assistance; 2. The STBM group is not active in Teba Village; 3. The characteristics of the community are diverse, so it is necessary to approach and provide input from various elements of society; 4. There are still people who are not wise in using clean water by not closing the tap after use; 5. The political situation as well as social and internal conflicts in the village have the potential to have an impact on delaying the implementation of program activities.

The conclusion from the implementation of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program in Pekon Teba, namely stopping open defecation behavior to become an ODF village is marked by a change in mindset and common perception of the community about the importance of healthy living behavior from those that are difficult to change due to convenience factors and open defecation habits in places open and inadequate facilities for healthy latrines, this change in mindset can be seen from the clean rivers in Teba Pekon which are used to irrigate the residents' rice fields, the low number of cases of diarrhea, there are no houses without latrines, and there are no stunted children. This stakeholder approach pattern involves key figures such as religious leaders, youth, and posyandu such as inserting sanitation materials related to health, environmental, religious aspects, as well as provocation in every community activity as well as ongoing socialization efforts within the scope of social support.

2. Emotionally Social Functions

Emotional support is defined as a form of empathy, caring, and encouragement for other individuals Sarafino & Smith (2014). This emotional support can be in the form of concern, encouragement, and motivation given by stakeholders to the community so that they can influence and increase public awareness to experience behavior changes by not open defecation. In this study, emotional support focused on the motivational aspects of stakeholders. The motivation for achieving ODF villages in Pekon Teba was that when the program had not yet entered the village, there were approximately 70 heads of families who did not yet have latrines. One of the steps taken by Pekon in collaboration with YKWS is to make ODF successful. Besides that, Pekon also cooperates with the Pemekoan Hippun Agency (BHP).

Since the formation of this collaboration, the Teba Village has been able to go to pillar 1 of ODF in 2019 which was declared directly by the Regent of Tanggamus Dewi Handayani at the Teba Village along with 12 other villages. There are 3 villages from Kota Agung Timur sub-district, namely Teba Village, Tanjung Anom Village, and Talang Rejo Village. This success is of course inseparable from the support from village officials to change people's behavior involving various parties such as the village government, then encouraging religious leaders, traditional leaders, BHP (Helpun Pemukiman Agency), health centers, sub-districts, Babinsa, Koramil, and the community that supports acceleration of ODF in Teba Village. Changes in the behavior of people who previously did not have proper sanitation, continue to facilitate and support the program from PT. Tirta Investama Danone Aqua and the health service through this joint STBM movement are starting to change a little.

"Initially we tried to make a pilot for healthy latrines. About 6 points were made, and it took quite a while because from the mindset of changing behavior the people did not understand what the benefits of healthy latrines were, so from there we worked with the puskesmas, sub-district, Kodim, all parties to get involved, including village residents, because open defecation would cause pollution. For example, the environment used to be a challenge before the latrine was made to have river flows, during the dry season in summer the river

flow was small, so the smell of used defecation or human waste would cause an unpleasant odor and affect the surrounding environment." (Results of interviews with AL informants, on March 30, 2022).

Based on the statements of the informants above, it was also emphasized by the following informants that:

"Aqua's focus is ring 1 of the company, namely Pekon Teba, how can everyone make all of this 'green'. After the new social mapping, make a program to CSR, for example diarrhea is a high factor from sanitation. But in that program there are emotional symptoms, there are 3 concerns that we are doing, namely risk mitigation, reputation, and regulation that's what my friends and I basically do, so this program is not just an arbitrary choice because everything has a purpose, starting with stakeholder mapping supported by social mapping (environmental problems) then this program exists. That's why this stage is long. So SROI (Social Return on Investment) so what the company provides must have an impact on the company but I have to run two sides, Danone is a company that must run, social environment must work because if one is not balanced, it will go bankrupt. So this program appeared because there was an issue." (Results of interviews with RP informants, on March 30, 2022).

Based on the results of the previous informant's statement, it was also confirmed by the next informant that

"If the role is the same as the support from the primary health center, we will work it out first, especially the environmental health workers because there is one of the pillars of STBM, then we will work together with village heads to record the number of houses that have latrines because there are houses that don't have latrines, because to achieve ODF, right? There must be a septic tank, so we first collected data and then got the results. It's actually quite tough, actually it's difficult to get to Pekon, it just so happens that Pekon Teba has PT. Tirta Investama has helped a lot. If it's just from the residents, it's difficult for us to have human resources if we want to be all ODF, so assistance from Aqua and the

Health Center also helps, so ODF happens." (Results of interviews with SR informants, on March 31, 2022).

Based on the informant's statement above, it was confirmed by further informants that

"What we feel is rather comfortable, because not many people see us in the latrine. After this ODF it was good, I didn't bother looking for a place to defecate because I also had time to go back to look for a place in the backwater or the siringan. The phase immediately changes from bush to latrine. The convenience factor, because when we are in the bushes we are actually afraid of snakes. Now it's nice to be able to relax in the toilet, even for an hour that's okay." (Results of interviews with informants IW, on March 31, 2022).

The statement of the previous informant has the same affirmation as the next informant that

"Yes. It can be said that they provide opportunities for the community, the problem with offering residents is definitely not defecating in the open regarding YKWS and the government is holding latrines, every house that does not have a latrine is provided with a latrine so that it can become a healthy home, thank God, it can be said that the community now has a toilet because in the past, when you used to defecate, you would look for plants or in the bushes." (Results of interviews with HA informants, on March 31, 2022).

Based on the answers from the informants above, all informants already know the motivation that is the basis for the emotional support of stakeholders in achieving ODF (Open Defecation Free) status in Pekon Teba. The success of the program is closely related to multistakeholder collaboration where each stakeholder has the same responsibility and encouragement, namely habit and awareness factors, as conveyed by informants RP, SR, and AL that changing the behavior of the Pekon Teba community requires a long time of approximately three years and cannot be relying only on Teba Pekon human resources but external support, especially from YKWS, PT. Tirta Investama, Puskesmas, so that this program can run. The following is a picture of the condition of the river in Teba Pekon as a

place for excrement disposal before it reaches the ODF

Picture 1 : River as a dumping ground for feces before ODF



Source: Primary data

The picture above shows the sanitation conditions before ODF where during the dry season the river flow became dry so that human feces gave off an unpleasant odor and affected the surrounding environment, especially related to air and water pollution, this was also a factor in the diarrhea rate in Teba Village before reaching ODF has a fairly high prevalence due to bacterial contamination from food and water. On the other hand, people often practice open defecation in rivers due to convenience and ease of access, because rivers flow along the residents' backyards. However, the interesting thing for the writer is that the community's economic factors are not a strong reason why ODF has not been achieved but rather difficult mindsets and habit changes, as stated by an RP informant that the reason is not economic factors, but the habits of residents who do not feel a sensation when they do not defecate big on the river.

Concrete steps taken by stakeholders in seeking emotional support in the form of motivation were when conducting an assessment in 2017 there were 98 heads of families who did not yet have latrines, so pilot healthy latrines were made at around 6 points accompanied by encouraging the public to learn about the benefits of latrines by collaborating with the Simpang Market Health Center. At first the community often refused because they were used to open defecation in rivers and did not understand the benefits of latrines, as stated by an informant IW that the convenience factor had a strong influence on changing open defecation habits.

Changing habits to defecate in healthy latrines, besides disturbing health, there is also concern for animals such as snakes in the wilderness or in rivers. The phase of change felt by the IW informant was from the bush directly to the latrine, so that there was a process of community adaptation to adjust to the changes that occurred, namely defecating in healthy latrines. In addition to the health benefits and convenience felt by the community, effectiveness is an important point, such as not having to look for water behind or in a ditch and a sense of security because there is no need to be seen by many people when defecating in the latrines in their respective homes.

Based on the program, the authors can conclude that these concrete steps are in accordance with the guidelines for triggering changes in behavior to stop open defecation by touching the feelings, mindset, and behavior of the community to stop open defecation or defecation in inappropriate facilities. The way to trigger this feeling can be by using a feeling of disgust, shame, fear of pain, guilt, a sense of responsibility, a sense of pride, or other feelings related to the community's need not to defecate in any place or in an inappropriate facility. . Then the triggering process uses several PRA components such as mapping, transects, contamination paths and other simulations. The following is a rough sequence of steps carried out by stakeholders, namely, pre-triggering by giving an initial explanation, introducing the village environment and community leaders, introducing maps of the village area, making meeting agreements and ensuring that the meeting can be attended by most residents, men and women. woman.

To implement a triggering process that aims to make people aware of the bad conditions of sanitation and hygiene behavior and the dangers that will be caused (among other things that with open defecation habits and in inappropriate facilities, through various contamination media, people can eat other people's feces and be threatened with various diseases) . Then trigger changes individually and collectively, including not to defecate in any place or in inappropriate facilities as soon as possible, and trigger a sense of social solidarity or community cooperation to overcome sanitation problems because it is a shared responsibility, individuals and communities. as well as the community becoming aware that making healthy latrines doesn't have to be

expensive, there are several choices or options of latrines that they can choose according to their means.

To choose a facility from a healthy latrine price point of view doesn't have to be expensive, YKWS and PT. Tirta Investama helps with the process of providing latrines which will be further elaborated on in instrumental support. Therefore, in its implementation, stakeholders especially YKWS, PT. Tirta Investama, the Community Health Center, and the Pekon Teba Government have a strong motivation in providing emotional support by looking at reality issues in the community and then working together through a series of processes such as conducting assessments and assembling ideas so that people can defecate in latrines so that ODF status in Teba Village is achieved.

3. Instrumental Functions

Stakeholders instrumental support is inseparable from providing assistance in the form of services, materials, or assistance in daily work. This study will follow the opinion of Akbar et al. (2015) that instrumental support is direct assistance that is given and adapted to community needs in the form of facility improvements, including facilities and infrastructure, budgets, and policies. In achieving ODF, facilities consist of clean water, latrines, and waste water disposal, while infrastructure includes bathroom buildings. Meanwhile, participation in the budget preparation process can be interpreted as the involvement of individuals as budget actors in preparing the budget, especially related to ODF. Then no less important is the making of an effort or action that is synergistic through policies to realize an ODF goal and objective. Following are the results of interviews with the six informants regarding instrumental support,

"If there is no village budget, it is 100% supported by a third party, namely the company that cooperates with YKWS. Pekon parties only facilitate and foster the community so that the government's goal can be achieved 100% ODF, especially latrines. Whereas if we don't actually give sanctions, we don't have them, only the requirements for building houses/assistance are required by village regulations, priority is given to residents who already have latrines. We only make government regulations on pemeconan, whoever builds a new house is required to

have a latrine, thank God, the regulation on pemeconan is still in effect."(Results of interviews with SR informants, on March 31, 2022).

Operationally in the field to get help. The latrine recipient only shows the location, YKWS cooperates with the Pekon Government who work together with the RT or related institutions such as the Kadus, Babinsa who supervises the Teba Pekon. We partner with the clean water facility, but it is our community who manages it entirely, namely the Clean Water Facility Management Agency (BPSAB) from Pekon, only if for the supply of material problems it is entirely from a third party, namely the company.

"Source of funding from PT. Tirta Investama and a special budget for ODF prepared by Pekon Teba around 60-70 million. The budget is used to purchase materials for a house package, but if it's for digging holes, that's from the owner to the house so that there is a contribution from the home owner for a sense of ownership. So YKWS support only focuses on materials for the construction of bathroom facilities or septic tanks in packaged form. So we don't have any wages to dig, that's why the puskesmas and village funds are helping. The village government does not spend money on materials at all, but for excavations it does. The material came from YKWS, while for the excavation, it came from the health center and village in the form of labor wages to dig around 3 people. 1 package of 2 workers. 1 package has 2 holes, namely an inner hole for feces and an outer hole for impregnation. (Results of interviews with informants IW, on March 25, 2022).

The function of latrines is actually socialized through a chain approach, such as family and relatives, especially for those who have benefited so they can convey the benefits of latrines, so there is no element of coercion. If you use pressure and force methods, often in the field, people don't understand the benefits of latrines/ODF. One of the approaches taken by village officials relates to sanctions in the form of morals, for example if they do not build latrines, all forms of administration will not be served by the village government. It was through this administrative structure approach that they were motivated to speed up the construction of latrines.

Clean water facilities have become BPSAB (Management Agency for Water Facilities) since YKWS has not yet entered the village, so the water management committee does not exist. The residents work together to manage clean water, and before entering YKWS there was no embankment. Since YKWS entered the village, a BPSAB was formed, which has the task of helping if there is damage to residents' clean water facilities. So those who take care of and follow up on water managers are given full authority to BPSAB from Way Lihik.

The facility that was felt the most in Teba Village was BPSAB for distributing water to the community, and initially from Aqua's public relations team, formed the KPSAB Clean Water Facility Management Group (KPSAB). There were about 10 people, but their performance was not optimal. Over time, YKWS came, they mobilized and directed the location of the water and then BPSAB was formed, previously 8 people were formed, finally 3 people were left. These three people worked for several months so that the results of our work were felt by the community first. In the end, the results of deliberations on how BPSAB could generate income, not just community service, but before that deliberation an agreement emerged on a water funding fee of IDR 3,000 per month. The goal is to treat main or main line problems, for example, if something is broken, it needs glue, or if the connection is not in terms of wages, but in the form of maintenance funds.

If the budget comes from PT, for example if you want to build a new line, you need confirmation from YKWS as Aqua's partner, for example, if they are one with their opinion submitted to Aqua, if the Aqua deal is new, what is planned will flow then BPSAB will move to repair the channel. For example, fixing the route, how many meters to distribute, whether it is excavated, materials (cement, sand, and others). (Results of interviews with HA informants, on March 3, 2022).

Based on the statements of the informants, they have their own views regarding instrumental support in the form of facilities and infrastructure, budgets, and policies obtained and received, but still have one goal, namely to move Pekon Teba to become an ODF village. The informant AM as the village government explained that the facilities and infrastructure

provided to the community were the repair of waterways by forming a Clean Water Facility Management Agency (BPSAB) with YKWS and PT. Tirta Investama while from a budget perspective it is fully supported by CSR PT. Tirta Investama and policies in the form of sanctions limit access to public services for residents who are reluctant or refuse to build healthy latrines in their respective homes.

Then the AL informant on facilities and infrastructure focused on building toilets, and no special sanctions were given to the community. Then the RP informant as the CSR of PT. Tirta Investama has similarities in YKWS because the budget is fully supported by CSR while the distribution of assistance and community facilitation is carried out by YKWS. The SR informant set up a septic tank excavation for residents who did not yet have latrines from a special environmental health program budget while there were no sanctions, because the Puskesmas was only tasked with socializing the community to live a healthy and clean life. As for the community, namely the informants IW and HA, the community enjoyed all the facilities, such as making latrines, toilets, clean water channels and the establishment of BPSAB (Clean Water Facilities Management Agency). The following table summarizes the opinions of informants regarding instrumental support,

Table 3: Informant Instrumental Support

Informants	Facilities and infrastructure	Sources of funding	Policies and Sanctions
AM	The Clean Water Facility Management Agency (BPSAB) was formed and latrines were built.	The budget is fully supported by the company PT. Tirta Investama in collaboration with YKWS. The pekon party only facilitates and	Requirements for building houses/assistance are required by village regulations for residents who already have latrines

		fosters the community, but also helps the latrine-making workforce.	
AL	Focus on materials for the construction of inner and outer pit toilets and septic tanks for infiltration in the form of distribution packages, in addition to clean water facilities such as water meters, stock taps in every house, toilet stickers, and clean water stickers	Funds come from PT. Tirta Investama then YKWS which goes directly to the community.	There were no sanctions in the form of violence, but YKWS conveyed information through relatives of these residents who refused to invite them to use the latrine due to the use of simpler language and family closeness.
RP	The means of CSR are the same as YKWS.	Confidential financing issues cannot be shared with the public, but PT.Tirta Investama has shared the LFA (Logical Framework Analysis)	The penalty is in the form of morals, for example if residents do not build latrines of all kinds

		program with YKWS.	
SR	Excavation of septic tank pits for residents	Special budget costs already exist in the environmental health program in the form of latrines	The policy is in the form of circular letters from cross-sectoral stakeholders and sanctions are not given because the puskesmas' task is limited to outreach inviting people to live a clean and healthy life
HA	The facility that is felt the most is BPSAB for channeling water to the community	The budget comes from PT. Tirta Investama, for example, if you want to build a new waterway, then BPSAB moves to repair the channel.	Regulations link the government to good or bad activities in the field, such as regulations on water use.
IW	The community enjoys all the facilities, such as making latrines, toilets, clean water channels and the establishme	The budget provided is in the form of outreach from the village government, and PT. Tirta Investama through	Administrative sanctions are complicated or informed by community leaders and relatives of residents who refuse.

	nt of BPSAB (Water Facility Managem nt Agency). Clean).	YKWS.	
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Data source: processed by researchers in 2022

Based on the contents of the table, instrumental support in the form of facilities and infrastructure, budgets and policies has been carried out by stakeholders well. In terms of facilities and infrastructure, the construction of toilets in the form of latrines and septic tanks for inside and outside infiltration holes, then repair of clean water facilities, and the establishment of BPSAB (Clean Water Management Agency) which functions to operate and maintain the facilities that have been built so as to provide water services sustainable for society. Then on the budget aspect, it is almost fully supported by CSR PT. Tirta Investama Tanggamus is channeling the budget to the Way Seputih Conservation Foundation (YKWS) in the form of materials, while the Pekon Government and Pasar Simpang Health Center provide wage services for latrines or septic tank installation workers and have provided latrine packages.

The policy of giving sanctions to residents who refuse or are reluctant to install latrines is not subject to written sanctions, but moral sanctions and limited access to public services, such as taking care of administration at the village office. Community leaders and religious leaders were also involved in providing input and direction for people who were reluctant to install latrines, meaning that the role of the community itself was actively involved in changing behavior collaboratively.

Providing septic tank assistance in residents' homes is carried out in order to create safe sanitation ODF villages which have been spread across Hamlet 1 and Hamlet 2 of Pekon Teba. On the budget side, it is fully

supported by the company PT. Tirta Investama, who collaborated with YKWS, while the pekon only facilitated and fostered the community, also helped distribute the workforce for making one package of latrines for two people in the form of digging two holes, namely an inner hole for feces storage and an outer hole for absorption.

CONCLUSIONS

The social functions that are directly involved have their own views regarding the instrumental support in the form of facilities and infrastructure, budgets, and policies that are obtained and received. It has the aim of moving the social functions around Pekon Teba to become an ODF village. The facilities and infrastructure provided to the community include repairing waterways by establishing a Clean Water Facility Management Agency (BPSAB) with YKWS and PT. Tirta Investama while from a budget perspective it is fully supported by CSR PT. Tirta Investama and policies in the form of sanctions limit access to public services for residents who are reluctant or refuse to build healthy latrines in their respective homes.

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