Sustainability of community-based sanitation intervention outcomes: Evidence from rural Indonesia

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Indonesia
Objective & Study Area

- **Key research questions:**
  - Is ODF status sustained after ODF verification?
  - What are factors to sustain ODF status?
- **Study area:**
  - 6 villages in Pantar island, Alor, NTT
  - All villages were verified as ODF in 2014
- **Methods:**
  - A mixed method approach; a household survey in 6 villages (n = 587), FGDs (n = 6)
  - Data collected in March, 2017

ODF claimed or already verified villages:
From 1/175 (2013) to 175/175 (2017)
Slippage measurements
(a combination of observation & self-report)

Sampled household

Households owning a private toilet

Households not owning a private toilet

Toilet with sign(s) of use (observation)

Self-reported “always use the toilet when at home”

Slippage (Criteria 2)

Slippage (Criteria 1)

Self-reported “always use the toilet when at home”

Households using a neighborhood toilet most of times (self-report)

Self-reported “NOT always use the toilet when at home”

Slippage (Criteria 2)

Households practicing OD most of times (self-report)

Slippage (Criteria 1)
Slippage rates in 6 ODF verified villages (combination of the 2 criteria)

Findings from statistical analysis

Key factors related to slippage: wealth levels, water access and social norms (perception around community people’s toilet ownership/OD practice)

Odagiri et al., Enabling Factors for Sustaining Open Defecation-Free Communities in Rural Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study
# Post-triggering & ODF verification follow-up process evaluation: findings from FGDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low slippage (n = 5, Av. 9%)</th>
<th>High slippage (n = 1, 52%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-STBM triggering</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>STBM team established</td>
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<td>Message dissemination from existing platforms (i.e. Church, mosque, Women's Group, local health post)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence of community support mechanisms (community self-mobilisation, and Village fund)</td>
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<td><strong>Post-ODF verification follow-up</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Continued message dissemination to be a 5 pillar STBM village by local promoter and the women's group</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social norm creation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>People feel ashamed if they don’t have a toilet</td>
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<tr>
<td>A new family is encouraged to build a toilet</td>
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Objective & Study Area

- **Key research questions:**
  - What are the levels of slippage in eastern Indonesia?
  - Any association between slippage and social norms?
- **Study area:**
  - 36 ODF villages in 9 districts across three provinces (South Sulawesi, NTT and Papua)
  - All villages were verified as ODF at least one year before the survey
- **Methods:**
  - A mixed method approach; a household survey in 36 villages (n = 3240), FGDs (n = 72)
  - Data collected in August, 2017
Slippage measurements
(a combination of observation & self-report)

Sampled household

Households owning a private toilet

Toilet with sign(s) of use (observation)

Slippage (Criteria 1)

Toilet without any sign of use (observation)

Households using a neighborhood toilet most of times (self-report)

Slippage (Criteria 1)

Households practicing OD most of times (self-report)

Households not owning a private toilet
Village-level slippage rates (Criteria1) in ODF villages across 3 provinces

Village-level slippage rate: Mean 6%, Median 2.2% ranging from 0 – 24%
Slippage rate significantly higher in the poorest than in rich and richest quintile

Error bars denote 95% confidence interval.
Social norm measurements

**Empirical expectations**: What the responder believes others think he/she does

- Think about the people in your village, such as your family, friends, and neighbours. Out of 10 people, how many do you think said that the members of their household always use a latrine? More than or equal to 8 was considered “Strong”.

**Normative expectations**: What the responder believes others should do

- Think about the people in your village, such as your family, friends, and neighbours. Out of 10 people, how many do you think said that people should use a latrine because it is the right thing to do? More than or equal to 8 was considered “Strong”.
Lower risk of slippage in villages with stronger normative and empirical expectations.

Slippage rate (Criteria1):
- 0 – 8% (N= 27)
- 8 – 16% (N= 4)
- 16 – 24% (N= 4)

Each circle represents one ODF village.
Translating evidence into actions

In Alor district:
• Mayor issued a instruction letter to check ODF status in all villages.
• A follow-up workshop to share the findings with sanitarians in all primary health centers.
• Findings were shared at a provincial WASH meeting.

At national-level:
• Strategic discussions around a post-ODF guideline and monitoring system strengthening have been initiated with key government and development partners.
Learnings & Way forward

• Important to measure sanitation access AND usage
• Sustaining ODF can not be assumed... BUT Govt can be engaged to see slippage recognition
• Identified critical factors to sustain ODF status include:
  ✓ Stable social norms creation through strong engagement of key influencers (e.g. community leaders, religious leaders, women’s committee)
  ✓ Continued follow-up after ODF verification to be a 5 pillar STBM village
• Further efforts are needed for post-ODF agenda including cross-sectoral approaches (i.e. nutrition, health, water quality, etc)