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**SYNERGY OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SELF-HELP HOMES ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION IN THE COASTAL COAST OF LEATO SELATAN  
VILLAGE**

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### **A. Introduction**

Human life is not separated from the world of architecture because from waking to sleeping humans are in the house (Mohammad Imran 2020), therefore humans are very important for the function of a home, namely as a "bunker" that is healthy and able to be responsive to viruses around us. A house is one of the basic human needs that has a strategic function as a place to live that is suitable for habitation, a means of fostering a family, a reflection of the dignity of its inhabitants, as well as an asset for its owner. In line with this, Law No.1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas mandates that the state is responsible for protecting the entire Indonesian nation through the implementation of housing and settlement areas so that people are able to live and live in a decent and affordable house in a healthy, safe, harmonious and sustainable throughout Indonesia. Furthermore, Article 54 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) states that the government and / or regional government are obliged to provide the convenience of building and acquiring houses through a gradual and sustainable housing development planning program. One of the facilities and / or assistance for building and obtaining housing for Low-Income Communities (MBR) is in the form of self-help housing stimuli . Article 15 mandates district / city governments to carry out guidance by providing assistance to individuals carrying out the construction of self-help houses.

In principle, BSPS seeks to encourage community initiatives and efforts to have the ability to plan, implement and supervise the construction of their own houses independently. The 2020 BSPS program is evenly distributed in all districts / cities in the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is South Leato Village, which is located on the southern coast of Gorontalo City, and is also happy with a quota of 20 houses for prospective beneficiary residents.

### **B. Discussion**

#### **1. Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance Program (BSPS)**

Poverty in Indonesia is a very urgent problem to be handled. One of the general characteristics of the physical condition of the poor is that they do not have access to adequate basic environmental infrastructure and facilities, with the quality of housing and settlements that are far below the standard of feasibility, and uncertain livelihoods (Ida Farida. 2020). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 07 / PRT / M / 2018 concerning BSPS, a house is a building that functions as a place to live that is suitable for habitation, a means of fostering family, a reflection of the dignity of its residents, as well as assets for its owners. However, the low quality of life of the community, especially in the housing and slum areas, has caused various social problems (Qomaria 2015). Self-help housing stimulant assistance (BSPS) is essentially a national program carried out by all parties to overcome the problem of empowering the community, especially low-income people, so that they are able to improve the quality of their homes so that they can live in a proper place to live in a healthy and safe environment (Meyer Imanuel et al. 2019).

Self-help housing is a house or housing built on the initiative and effort of the community, either individually or in groups, which includes repair, expansion or construction of new houses and the environment. Low-income people are people who have limited purchasing power, so they need government support to obtain a livable house. Houses Not Livable hereinafter incidence of RTLH are homes that do not meet the safety requirements of the building, occupant health, and the minimum adequacy of building area.

Improving the Quality of Self-Help Homes, hereinafter abbreviated as PKRS, is an activity to improve unfit for habitation into habitable houses which is carried out on the initiative and efforts of the community either individually or in groups (Juknis BPS, 2020).

Self-help house rehabilitation requires collaboration and synergy of various programs so that a house has the desired standards, namely: (1) comfortable, (2) safe, (3) healthy and (4) easy. The BPS program in Leato Selatan Village is implemented as many as 20 (twenty) housing units, including 2 (two) community houses that do not have private toilets, namely the house of Mr. Madi Sue and the house of I Bu Erpina Kadir which is in RT 2 RW 3 right at along the coast in Kelurahan Leato Selatan.

The focus of the study of the problem in this article is on the 2 (two) houses of the community that do not have a toilet so that the product of Private Home Quality Improvement is not only a house in physical form but a house with a comfortable, safe, healthy and easy condition for the existing beneficiary community. in the Village of South Leato.

## **2. Environment sanitation**

Sanitation is a public health effort that focuses on the supervision of various environmental factors that affect or may affect the degree of human health (Azwar, 1996). Environmental health is an indicator of achievement that must be maximized to support optimal public health. A healthy environment will have an impact on the survival of humans, animals and plants around it.

Environmental health efforts are aimed at creating a healthy environmental quality, be it physical, chemical, biological, or social, which enables everyone to achieve the highest degree of health. The government, local governments and communities ensure the availability of a healthy environment and do not pose a bad risk to health. A healthy environment includes a residential environment, workplaces, recreation areas, as well as public places and facilities. A healthy environment must be free from elements that cause health problems, including liquid waste, solid waste, gas waste, waste that is not processed in accordance with the requirements set by the government, disease-carrying animals, dangerous chemicals, noise that exceeds the threshold, ionizing and non-ionizing light radiation, polluted water, polluted air, and contaminated food. (Health Law 2009)

A house is a building that functions as a place to live or shelter and a means of fostering a family. Housing is a group of houses that function as a residential or residential environment equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure. Health of the housing includes: (1) a residential neighborhood consisting of location, air quality, noise and vibration, soil quality, water quality, land, infrastructure environment, animal-borne diseases and greening, (2) home tow al consisting of building materials, components and arrangement of house space, lighting, air quality, ventilation, infectious animals, water, food, waste, and the density of the occupancy of the bedroom. (Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 1999)

Housing health requirements are made of building materials, not made of materials that can release substances that can endanger health and are not made from materials that can develop and develop pathogenic microorganisms. The components and spatial arrangement of the house must be in accordance with and meet physical and biological requirements, including waterproof and easy to clean floors, walls of bedrooms and living rooms must be equipped with ventilation facilities for regulating air circulation. Home ventilation must have a ratio of at least 10% of floor area. The availability of water that meets the health requirements of clean water and/or drinking water is in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. Liquid waste originating from homes does not pollute water sources, does not cause odors, and does not pollute the soil surface. Solid waste must be managed so that it does not cause odors, contaminate soil surfaces and groundwater. (Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 1999)

A healthy housing must pay attention to various aspects, both construction and environment, including sanitation. If this does not meet the requirements, it will become a risk factor for the source of transmission of various types of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, acute respiratory infections (ARI), tuberculosis, dengue fever, malaria, leptospirosis and so on.

### 3. Implementation of the 2020 BSPS Program of Self-Help Home Quality Improvement

The stages of activities to improve the quality of the BSPS program in 2020 are:

#### 1. Socialization



Figure 1. Outreach Activities in Leato Selatan Village

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 1. The above is a socialization activity on June 29, 2020, the activity was carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) together with 20 potential beneficiaries (C PB) in Leato Selatan Village which was attended by the Head of the Village (H. Aminudin Laya) as well as opening activities .

#### 2. Verification and Identification of Unfit for Living (RTLH)



Figure 2. Example RTLH in the Activity Verification and Identification

Sumber: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 2. The above is an RTLH verification and identification activity which was carried out for  $\pm 1$  (one) week from 30 June 2020 to 07 July 2020, the activity was carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) by conducting a physical survey of the houses of Prospective Beneficiaries (CPB) as many as 20 people.

#### 3. Community Consultation Regarding Agreement on Verification and Identification Results



Figure 3. Community Consultation Activities Related to the Agreement on Verification and Identification Results

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 3. above is a Citizen Consultation activity related to the Agreement on Verification and Identification Results on July 9, 2020, the activity was carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) with as many as 20 Prospective Aid Recipients (CPB) in Leato Selatan Village which was attended by the Village Head (H . Aminudin Laya) as well as opening the activity.



4. Community Consultation Regarding the Formation of Assistance Recipient Groups



Figure 4. Community Consultation Activities Related to Formation of Assistance Recipient Groups

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 4. above is a Citizen Consultation activity related to the Formation of Assistance Recipient Groups (KPB) as well as the Reading of Social Agreements by one of the Heads of the KPB on July 9, 2020, the activities were carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) with as many as 20 Prospective Beneficiaries (CPB) people in Kelurahan Leato Selatan.

5. Implementation of Shop Surveys by Recipient Communities (PB)



Figure 5. Store Survey conducted by Beneficiary (PB)

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 5. above is an activity carried out by the beneficiary (PB) on July 10, 2020, namely a shop survey as one of the requirements in shop selection and comparison of material prices in 3 (three) stores in Gorontalo City. Activities carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) together with Aid Recipients (PB) in 3 (three) building material shops, namely (1) New Building Services, (2) Karya Agung Jaya and (3) A Tiga Buildings.

6. Community Consultation Regarding Shop Selection



Figure 6. Community Consultation Activities Related to Store Selection

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 6. above is an activity carried out by Aid Recipients (PB) on July 10, 2020, namely community consultation regarding selection and appointment of shops. Activities carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL) together with Aid Recipients (PB), were selected and appointed a New Building Services Store as a partner shop for the BSPS program in South Leato Village.

7. Community Consultation Regarding the Preparation of the Budget Plan (RAB)



Figure 7. Community Consultation Activities Related to RAB Preparation

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 7. above is an activity carried out by the Beneficiary (PB) on July 14, 2020, namely deliberation on the preparation of the Budget Plan (RAB). Activities carried out by Field Facilitators (TFL), Korfas and Beneficiaries (PB) in Leato Selatan Village.

8. Proposal Preparation and Verification



Figure 8. Preparation and Verification of Proposals

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 8. above is an activity carried out by the Aid Recipient (PB) and accompanied by TFL on July 20, 2020, namely the preparation of the BSPS proposal for the Leato Selatan Village as well as verification to the Korfas.

9. Material Distribution



Figure 9. Material Distribution

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 9. above is the initial physical activity marked by the distribution of various materials to the beneficiaries.

10. Implementation of Self-Help Home Rehabilitation



Figure 10. Implementation of Self-Help Home Rehabilitation

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 10. above is the implementation of the core work of Self-Help Housing Quality Improvement (PKRS), namely the rehabilitation of aid recipient houses .

4. Overview of Non-WC Beneficiary Homes

Based on the conditions found in Kelurahan Leato Selatan in the implementation of the Self-Help House Quality Ranking, 2 (two) houses that received assistance did not have toilets, namely:

1. Madi Sue's house

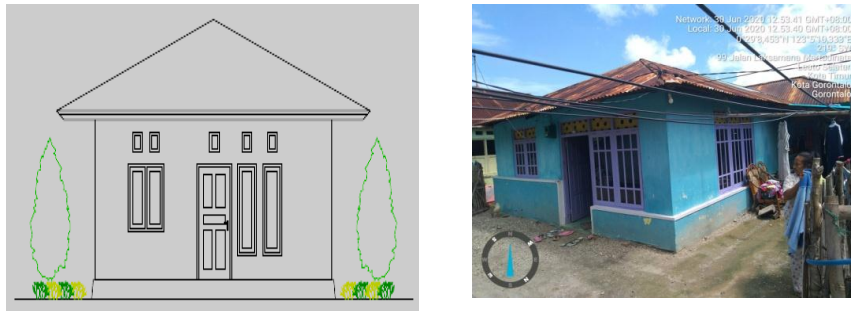


Figure 11.Mr.Madi Sue's house

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 11. above is a sketch of the house and the perspective that Madi Sue has with his wife, children and grandchildren, a total of 12 people inhabit this house. This ind uk house has a size of 8m x 7m, while the dining room and kitchen are 7m x 4m in size. This house does not have a toilet, the distance between the house and the coastline is ± 10m. The following is the data (questionnaire) on the health aspects carried out at Madi Sue's house:

B. ASPEK KESEHATAN				
1	Jendela/Lubang Cahaya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ada. Mencukupi	<input type="checkbox"/> Ada. Tidak Mencukupi <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Ada
2	Ventilasi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ada. Mencukupi	<input type="checkbox"/> Ada. Tidak Mencukupi <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Ada
3	Kepemilikan Kamar Mandi dan WC/Jamban	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sendiri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tidak ada
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bersama/MCK/Komunal	
4	Jarak Sumber air Minum ke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebih Dari 10 Meter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kurang dari 10 Meter
5	Sumber air Minum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PDAM	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur <input type="checkbox"/> Air Hujan
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Kemasan/Isi Ulang	<input type="checkbox"/> Mata air <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya
6	Sumber Listrik	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLN dengan Meteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Listrik Non PLN
		<input type="checkbox"/>	PLN tanpa Meteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Bukan Listrik

Figure 12. Questionnaire for Mr. Madi Sue's Home Health Aspects

Source: Personal Documentation, 2020



Based on the data (the results of the questionnaire) from Pak Madi Sue, it shows that the house does not meet the requirements as a healthy house. This is due to the absence of toilets / latrines which should be owned by every house. Ownership of toilets / latrines is one indicator of environmental sanitation which greatly affects the health of residents. Apart from the existence of toilets / latrines, the distance of clean water sources to dispose of feces / septic tanks at least 10 meters is also an important indicator of environmental sanitation. If the distance is less than 10 meters, it is possible for disease-carrying bacteria or pathogenic microorganisms to contaminate the clean water source. So that it becomes a risk factor for the possibility of diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever.

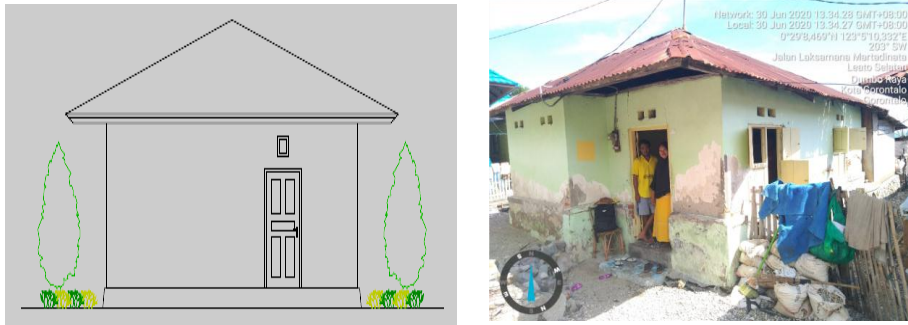


Figure 13. Mrs. Erpina Kadir's House  
Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Figure 13. Above is a sketch of a house and shows the perspective that Erpina Kadir has with her husband, children and parents, a total of 5 people living in this house. The main house is 8m x 8m in size, while the dining room and kitchen are 8m x 4m in size. Rum ah did not have a toilet, house building demarcation distance to the shoreline that is ± 10m. The following is data (questionnaire) on health aspects carried out at Erpina Kadir's house:

B. ASPEK KESEHATAN				
1	Jendela/Lubang Cahaya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ada. Mencukupi	<input type="checkbox"/> Ada. Tidak Mencukupi <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Ada
2	Ventilasi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ada. Mencukupi	<input type="checkbox"/> Ada. Tidak Mencukupi <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Ada
3	Kepemilikan Kamar Mandi dan WC/Jamban	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sendiri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tidak ada
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bersama/MCK/Komunal	
4	Jarak Sumber air Minum ke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebih Dari 10 Meter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kurang dari 10 Meter
5	Sumber air Minum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PDAM	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumur <input type="checkbox"/> Air Hujan
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Kemasan/Isi Ulang	<input type="checkbox"/> Mata air <input type="checkbox"/> Lainnya
6	Sumber Listrik	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLN dengan Meteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Listrik Non PLN
		<input type="checkbox"/>	PLN tanpa Meteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Bukan Listrik

Figure 14. Questionnaire for Erpina Kadir's Home Health Aspects Source: Personal Documentation, 2020

Based on data (questionnaire results) from Ibu Erpina Kadir, it shows that the house does not meet the requirements as a healthy house. This is due to the absence of toilets / latrines that should be owned by each household. Ownership of toilets / latrines is one indicator of environmental sanitation which greatly affects the health of residents. Apart from the existence of toilets / latrines, a minimum distance of 10 meters from clean water sources to feces / septic tank disposal is also an important indicator of environmental sanitation. If the distance is less than 10 meters, it is possible for disease-carrying bacteria or pathogenic microorganisms to contaminate the clean water source. So that it becomes a risk factor for the possibility of diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever.

### C. Conclusion

BSPS is a program that seeks to encourage community initiatives and efforts to have the ability to plan, implement and supervise the construction of their own houses independently. The BSPS program of 2020 is evenly distributed in all districts / cities in the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is **South Leato Village**, which is located on the southern coast of Gorontalo City, as well as a quota of **20 houses for prospective beneficiaries** .

The BSPS program in Kelurahan Leato Selatan is implemented as many as 20 (twenty) housing units, including 2 (two) community houses that do not have private toilets, namely the house of Mr. Madi Sue and the house of Mrs. Erpina Kadir which is in RT 2 RW 3 right at along the coast in Kelurahan Leato Selatan.

There is no toilet / latrine, which should be owned by every house. Ownership of toilets / latrines is one indicator of environmental sanitation which greatly affects the health of residents. Apart from the existence of toilets / latrines, a minimum distance of 10 meters from clean water sources to feces / septic tank disposal is also an important indicator of environmental sanitation. If the distance is less than 10 meters, it is possible for disease-carrying bacteria or pathogenic microorganisms to contaminate the source of clean water . So that it becomes a risk factor for the possibility of diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever.

Therefore, there is a need for synergy and synchronization of cross-sectoral programs and activities (both DAK and DAU funding sources), including the synergy of the B SPS, Individual Septictank and Communal IPAL programs which are currently being implemented in Leato Selatan Sub-district, so that the community can obtain a home rehabilitation program and gain access. comfortable, safe, healthy and easy sanitation.

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