

## ABSTRAK

Kesehatan merupakan salah satu hal terpenting yang dimiliki manusia karena dalam keadaan sehat, manusia dapat menjalankan segala aktivitas mereka dengan baik. Program STBM merupakan pendekatan untuk mengubah perilaku higienis dan saniter melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat dengan cara pemucuan.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah Untuk Mengetahui Pelaksanaan Program Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) 5 Pilar Di Wilayah Kabupaten Nias Selatan Tahun 2021.

Penelitian ini dirancang menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Nias Selatan pada bulan Mei 2021. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah masyarakat di Wilayah Kabupaten Nias Selatan sebanyak 290 Kepala Keluarga. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *Total Sampling*. Adapun jumlah sampel penelitian adalah sebanyak 290 Kepala Keluarga di Wilayah Kabupaten Nias Selatan.

Hasil penelitian bahwa jenis kelamin mayoritas laki-laki berjumlah 265 orang (91,4%), pendidikan terakhir mayoritas SD (Sekolah Dasar) sebanyak 262 KK (90,3%), pekerjaan mayoritas petani sebanyak 287 KK (98,9%), jumlah anggota dalam keluarga mayoritas dalam 1 KK berjumlah 4 orang sebanyak 56 KK (19,3%), Mayoritas kurang baik dalam buang air besar sembarangan sebanyak 123 KK (42,2%) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,001 < 0,005$ , Mayoritas kurang baik dalam mencuci tangan pakai sabun sebanyak 143 KK (49,3%) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,003 < 0,005$ , Mayoritas kurang baik dalam pengelolaan air minum dan makanan rumah tangga sebanyak 125 KK (43,2%) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,000 < 0,005$ , Mayoritas cukup baik dalam pengamanan sampah rumah tangga sebanyak 136 KK (46,9%) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,002 < 0,005$ , Mayoritas cukup baik dalam pengamanan limbah cair rumah tangga sebanyak 121 KK (41,7%) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,001 < 0,005$ , Faktor Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) memiliki nilai signifikansi  $0,002 < 0,005$  dan faktor yang paling dominan dalam Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) adalah faktor Pengelolaan Air Minum dan Makanan Rumah Tangga (PAMM-RT) dengan nilai signifikansi  $0,000 < 0,005$ . Saran bagi pendidikan sebagai referensi mengenai sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat (STBM), bagi pelayan kesehatan sebagai masukan kepada pelayan kesehatan di puskesmas agar lebih meningkatkan program edukasi, promosi dalam hal pelaksanaan STBM, bagi peneliti selanjutnya sebagai referensi tambahan kepada peneliti selanjutnya dengan variabel penelitian sejenis.

**Kata Kunci:** *STBM, Stop-BABS, CTPS, PAMM-RT, PS-RT, PCL-RT*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Health is one of the most important things that humans have because in good health, humans can carry out all their activities properly. STBM program is an approach to change hygienic and sanitary behavior through community empowerment by triggering.*

*The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the 5 Pillar Community-Based Total Sanitation Program (STBM) in the South Nias District in 2021.*

*This study was designed using quantitative research methods with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in South Nias Regency in May 2021. The population in this study were people in the South Nias Regency area of 290 households. The sampling technique in this study used the Total Sampling technique. The number of research samples is as many as 290 families in the South Nias Regency.*

*The results showed that the gender of the majority of men amounted to 265 people (91.4%), the most recent education was SD (elementary school) as many as 262 families (90.3%), the majority of occupations were farmers as many as 287 families (98.9%), the number of members in the majority family in 1 KK amounted to 4 people as many as 56 KK (19.3%), the majority were not good at open defecation as many as 123 KK (42.2%) with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.005$ , the majority were not good at washing hands with soap as many as 143 families (49.3%) with a significance value of  $0.003 < 0.005$ , the majority are not good in the management of drinking water and household food as many as 125 families (43.2%) with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.005$ , the majority are quite good at household waste security as many as 136 families (46.9%) with a significance value of  $0.002 < 0.005$ , the majority are quite good in securing household liquid waste as many as 121 families (41.7%) with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.005$ , Community Based Total Sanitation Factors (STBM) has a significant value  $nsi\ 0.002 < 0.005$  and the most dominant factor in Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) is the Household Water and Food Management (PAMM-RT) factor with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.005$ . Suggestions for education as a reference on community-based total sanitation (STBM), for health services as input to health services at the puskesmas in order to further improve education programs, promotions in the implementation of STBM, for further researchers as an additional reference to further researchers with similar research variables.*

**Keywords:** *STBM, Stop-BABS, CTPS, PAMM-RT, PS-RT, PCL-RT*