

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Perilaku Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS) sangat jelas merugikan kondisi kesehatan masyarakat, karena tinja dikenal sebagai media tempat hidup bakteri *E.coli* yang berpotensi menyebabkan terjadinya penyakit diare. Angka kejadian diare nasional pada tahun 2006 sebesar 423 per seribu penduduk pada semua umur dan 16 provinsi mengalami Kejadian Luar Biasa (KLB) diare dengan *Case Fatality Rate (CFR)* sebesar 2,52 %.

**Tujuan :** Mengeksplorasi hasil pelaksanaan Program Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat Pilar Pertama Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan di Kabupaten Polewali Mandar.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif eksploratif dengan rancangan studi kasus di Desa Suruang dan Desa Napo Kabupaten Polewali Mandar Provinsi Sulawesi Barat.

**Hasil :** Terdapat beberapa hal yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan program Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat utamanya Pilar Pertama Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan antara lain program STBM yang dilaksanakan di Desa Suruang dari awal kegiatan tidak berjalan maksimal sedangkan di Desa Napo mengedepankan konsistensi; tindak lanjut program dan monitoring data hingga saat ini, perlu adanya strategi ataupun kiat khusus dalam mempercepat pencapaian ODF, proses perubahan perilaku di masyarakat ditunjang dengan keaktifan petugas sanitarian; informasi dan penyuluhan stop BABS tidak terputus; monitoring dan evaluasi kegiatan yang harus terus dilaksanakan.

**Kesimpulan :** Pelaksanaan kegiatan Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) dengan pilar utama Stop Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (Stop BABS) dimulai dari adanya pemahaman yang diberikan kepada masyarakat atas permasalahan sanitasi yang mereka hadapi, sampai adanya inisiatif dan keputusan sendiri untuk berubah serta diikuti dengan pelaksanaan secara bersama-sama menggunakan sumber daya yang dimiliki.

**Kata Kunci :** Evaluasi Program, STBM, BABS

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Behavior of open defecation (OD) is obviously detrimental to public health, because feces is known as a media live E. coli bacteria that could potentially cause diarrhea. The incidence of diarrhea nationwide in 2006 amounted to 423 per thousand of the population in all age and 16 provinces experienced Extraordinary Events (KLB) of diarrhea with Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 2.52.

**Objective :** To explore the results implementation of First Pillar Community Based Total Sanitation Program of Stop Open Defecation in Polewali Mandar district.

**Methods :** This study is an exploratory qualitative research with case study design in the village Suruang and Napo, Polewali Mandar, West Sulawesi province.

**Results :** There are several things that affect the implementation of the Community-Based Total Sanitation Program of First Pillar Stop Open Defecation such as STBM program which is implemented in Suruang village from the beginning the activity is not running optimally, while in the Napo village glorify the consistency; data follow-up and monitoring program up to date, the strategy or specific tips is needed to accelerate the achievement of ODF, the process of behavior change in the community is supported by the active of sanitarian officer; information and counseling stop open defecation is not discontinued; monitoring and evaluation of activities should continue to be implemented.

**Conclusion :** The implementation of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) with the main pillar of Stop Open Defecation Free (Stop BABS) was started from the understanding given to the society about the problem of sanitation, up to the initiative and self decision to change followed by joint implementation by using their own source.

**Keywords :** Program Evaluation, STBM, Open defecation