

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON THE UTILIZATION OF
HEALTHY LATRINES IN GUNONG MENASAH VILLAGE, SETIA
BAKTI SUBDISTRICT, ACEH JAYA REGENCY

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Abstract

This research discusses a community engagement initiative conducted in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency, in the year 2023, focusing on the influence of lifestyle and family attitudes on toilet management. Employing a participatory education approach, the study aimed to enhance awareness and induce behavioral changes regarding sanitation. The research findings reveal a significant improvement in the community's understanding of proper sanitation practices, particularly concerning lifestyle choices and family roles. This positive shift is evident in the adoption of healthier sanitation practices and the construction of environmentally friendly toilets. However, challenges related to infrastructure and resources persist. Therefore, recommendations include sustaining sanitation facilities, continuing educational activities, enhancing collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and conducting further research. This research contributes to practical insights and the implementation of sanitation programs at the community level.

Keywords: Family Behavior, Latrine Utilization, Sanitation

1. INTRODUCTION

Community service carried out in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency, focuses on counseling on the influence of lifestyle and family attitudes on latrine management (Maubana & Theodolfi, 2022). Gunong Menasah Village was chosen because there are still challenges related to sanitation and clean living behaviors in the neighborhood. The service team, consisting of various backgrounds, including health workers and academics, came together to provide the community with an in-depth understanding of the importance of good sanitation practices in improving health and preventing disease.

Through counseling activities, the Gunong Menasah Village community was provided with information on the direct impact of lifestyle and family attitudes on the sustainability of latrine use (Agustina et al., 2022). The counseling materials covered domestic waste management practices, the importance of maintaining latrine hygiene, and the possible health consequences of unhealthy sanitation behavior. The team also emphasized the active role of families in creating a clean and healthy environment. In addition to counseling, the team also engaged the community in open discussions to hear their aspirations and challenges faced by the community regarding latrine use (Murni et al., 2020). The provision of practical solutions, such as the provision of better sanitation facilities and improved access to clean water, was also discussed with the community.

Background of Community Service Report on the Influence of Lifestyle and Family Attitudes on Latrine Management in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency, Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency, is one of the areas that still faces challenges related to sanitation and clean living behavior (Messakh et al., 2019). Although various sanitation programs have been introduced, the sustainability of latrine management and the active role of families in maintaining environmental hygiene are still the focus of attention. Lack of awareness of the importance of good sanitation practices can have a significant impact on public health and lead to the spread of disease.

The provision of clean water can prevent diarrhea by 35% and the use of healthy latrines can prevent diarrhea by 28%. Diarrhea morbidity and mortality rates tend to increase with decreasing latrine use (Ridwan, 2019). When latrine use peaked in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), diarrhea morbidity and mortality rates were lowest at 100 and 17 cases per 100,000 population. In contrast, when latrine use was at its lowest in West Kalimantan, diarrhea morbidity and mortality rates were highest at 940 and 166 per 100,000 population. Ownership and use of healthy latrines is one of the indicators of the Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) program in household settings (Mukhlisin & Solihudin, 2020). Based on the results of the PHBS study, 3 nationally the percentage of households using healthy latrines is (39%), in urban areas (60%) much higher than rural areas (23%). The percentage of households using healthy latrines in Aceh Province is slightly above the national average of 39.6%. Meanwhile, the expected target by the end of 2021 is for 80% of families to have access to latrines. (Sumiarni, 2019).

The results of the PHBS assessment in Aceh Jaya Regency in 2021, stated that families who did not have access to latrines were 36.4%. 5 Gunong Menasah village is a pilot healthy village in Aceh Jaya. In 2020, it is known that one of the priority health problems is that many families do not have family latrines (92.4%). There was an increase in the coverage of latrine ownership in Gunong Menasah village, in 2020 (6.6%) and in 2021 (19.8%) (Hayana et al., 2020). However, the increase in latrine ownership is far from the target set by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (80%). In addition, there is no supporting data explaining the behavior of families, including children under five, towards the use of latrines in Gunong Menasah Village (Caesar & Riza, 2019).

This study aims to determine the determinants of family behavior towards latrine use in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya, and the factors associated with family behavior towards latrine use. The factors studied included predisposing factors (mother's education, mother's knowledge about latrines, and mother's attitude towards latrines), enabling factors (ownership of latrines, and availability of clean water facilities), and reinforcing factors (guidance by Community Health Center (Puskesmas) officers), and support from village officials, Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) cadres and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (Kuncoro et al., 2021).

The lifestyle of the people of Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency, along with the times, may have undergone changes that can affect sanitation behavior. Family attitudes also play a key role in the sustainability of latrine use behavior in the community. The family as the smallest unit of society has a significant

role in shaping social norms related to hygiene and sanitation. How families perceive the importance of having and keeping a latrine clean can reflect their level of awareness of health and the environment.

The importance of examining the influence of lifestyle and family attitudes towards latrines in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency is not only limited to health aspects, but also includes social and environmental impacts. Investigating how community lifestyles and family attitudes can influence the sustainability of sanitation in this village can provide great insight for the development of future sanitation improvement programs. With a better understanding of these factors, more targeted efforts can be formulated to increase community awareness of the importance of latrine use and overall good sanitation.

The background to this report arises from an in-depth understanding of the sanitation needs and challenges in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency. The level of public health, which is closely related to sanitation behavior and family attitudes towards latrine management, makes counseling an urgent need. Therefore, this community service activity focused on providing understanding and opening the community's insight into the impact of lifestyle and family attitudes towards sanitation. By identifying specific sanitation problems in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency, it is hoped that this report can make a positive contribution to increasing community awareness of the importance of good sanitation practices. In addition, it is hoped that this report will provide a basis for developing strategies to prevent disease and improve public health through changes in sanitation behavior at the family level.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The community service method applied in this activity involves a participatory and collaborative approach to understanding and addressing sanitation issues in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency. The community service team consisting of health workers, academics, and sanitation experts worked together with the local community to design and implement an effective extension program.

First, a preliminary study was conducted to identify sanitation conditions in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency, involving surveys, interviews, and direct observation (Hayati et al., 2021). The data collected was used to understand the level of community awareness, lifestyle, and family attitudes towards latrine management. Next, the team designed counseling materials tailored to the cultural context and needs of the community in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency. The materials included information on good sanitation practices, the impact of lifestyle on environmental hygiene, and the important role of families in maintaining the sustainability of latrine management.

The extension activities were conducted in person at various strategic locations in the village, such as village halls, schools, and households. Group discussions and Q&A sessions were engaged to facilitate two-way interaction, strengthen understanding, and support behavior change. In addition to counseling, the team also assisted communities in designing practical solutions to improve sanitation infrastructure, such as repairing or

building better latrines. The delivery of these solutions involves active community participation to ensure sustainability and positive buy-in.

Finally, evaluation activities are conducted to measure the impact of extension activities on increasing awareness and changing community behavior. Feedback from participants was used to make adjustments where necessary and design recommendations for further improvement. Through this method, it is hoped that community service activities can have a positive impact on improving healthy and sustainable sanitation practices in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency.

Primary data is data obtained by researchers from the original source. This primary data is the main data that will be processed and researched in collecting data in this study (Indra & Cahyaningrum, 2019). This primary data source is obtained from accurate data originating from Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency, as a place of research and research implementation. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly or data that has been previously available, so that researchers use this data as material to support a study (Situmorang & Helmi, 2018). This secondary data source is obtained through media intermediaries (obtained and recorded by other parties), documents, files, book literature, and archives or direct news. This data is used to complement primary data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Discussion of the Influence of Lifestyle and Family Attitudes on Latrines in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Subdistrict, Aceh Jaya Regency

Research results from community service activities on the influence of lifestyle and family attitudes on latrine management in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Subdistrict, Aceh Jaya Regency, recorded a number of positive changes in community behavior and awareness. Firstly, there was a significant increase in the level of community awareness of the importance of good sanitation practices. Through interactive and participatory counseling, the community of Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Subdistrict, Aceh Jaya Regency, better understood the direct impact of lifestyle and family attitudes on environmental cleanliness, health and family welfare.

Furthermore, changes in the community's lifestyles were seen that were more supportive of clean and healthy latrine management. Extension participants showed increased interest in good sanitation practices, including latrine care and maintenance. The service team also planned and implemented the construction of improved and environmentally friendly latrines, according to the needs and aspirations of the community. Family attitudes also play a key role in the sustainability of latrine management. The emphasis on the active role of the family in managing and maintaining the cleanliness of sanitation facilities within the household is key to positive changes in daily behavior. A better understanding of the family's active role in keeping sanitation facilities clean within the household encourages the adoption of better sanitation practices on a daily basis.

Despite the positive changes, the results also showed some challenges, such as limited resources and inadequate sanitation infrastructure. Therefore, recommendations are given to strengthen efforts to maintain and improve sanitation facilities and increase

collaboration with related parties, including the local government. Overall, the results of this study illustrate that through community service methods, the villagers of Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency can achieve positive changes in sanitation behavior and latrine management. This proves that participatory and collaborative approaches in extension activities can be an effective step in improving the quality of sanitation and public health at the local level.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the community service activities in Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti Sub-district, Aceh Jaya Regency, showed that the extension method was successful in increasing community awareness and behavior change related to sanitation. Outreach involving lifestyle and family roles had a positive impact, as seen in the adoption of improved sanitation practices and the construction of environmentally friendly latrines. However, infrastructure and resource challenges need to continue to ensure sustainability of positive changes. The role of the family also proved crucial in sustaining behavior change. Increased community understanding of the active role of the family in maintaining the cleanliness of sanitation facilities in the household encouraged the adoption of better sanitation practices on a daily basis.

This conclusion confirms that community service activities can be an effective and positive solution in improving health and sanitation at the community level. In accordance with the results of research related to the behavior of using latrines as a means of defecation in Paya Village, Gunong Menasah Village, Setia Bakti District, Aceh Jaya Regency is still not healthy because most families do not have latrines and are accustomed to using rivers or ponds, so special attention is needed to this phenomenon, in order to create a safe, clean and healthy environment.

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