

**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU DAN PAMM-RT (PENGELOLAAN AIR
MINUM DAN MAKANAN RUMAH TANGGA) PILAR 3 STBM
(SANITASI TOTAL BERBASIS MASYARAKAT) DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING DI DESA DRIYOREJO DAN SUKOWIDI KECAMATAN
NGUNTORONADI KABUPATEN MAGETAN TAHUN 2023**

Nada Adilah¹, Vincentius Supriyono², Karno³, Beny Suyanto⁴

Kementerian Kesehatan RI
Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya
Program Studi Sanitasi Program Diploma III
Kampus Magetan Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan
Email : nadaadilah200@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Masyarakat di Kecamatan Nguntoronadi yang melaksanakan pilar 3 progres pangan aman sehat sebanyak 3.976 (59%) sedangkan yang melaksanakan progres pangan tidak sehat sebanyak 2.674 (41%). Dari data tersebut pencapaian pilar 3 sanitasi total berbasis masyarakat (STBM) yaitu pengelolaan air minum dan makanan rumah tangga (PAMM-RT) di kecamatan Nguntoronadi masih belum mencapai target yang diinginkan yaitu 100%. Angka prevalensi stunting yang masih diatas 14% di dua desa kecamatan nguntoronadi hal ini juga belum memenuhi standart stunting sesuai Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 tahun 2021 yaitu 14%.

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan sebesar 64 orang di dua desa yaitu desa Driyorejo dan Sukowidi Kecamatan Nguntoronadi. Pengolahan dan analisis data meliputi Deskriptif, Bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden Perilaku dan Pengelolaan Air Minum Dan Makanan Rumah Tangga (PAMM-RT) Pilar 3 Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) (PAMM-RT) 44 (68,8%) buruk dan sebagian kecil orang 20 (31,2%) baik. uji statistik *Chi-Square* diperoleh angka *p-value* $(0,000) \leq \alpha (0,05)$, maka H_0 ditolak artinya yaitu ada hubungan antara perilaku dan Pengelolaan Air Minum Dan Makanan Rumah Tangga (PAMM-RT) Pilar 3 Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) dengan kejadian stunting. Tingkat hubungan yaitu kuat dengan angka 0,623.

Kata Kunci : Pengelolaan Air Minum Dan Makanan Rumah Tangga (PAMM-RT), Stunting, Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM)

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BEHAVIOR AND WATER AND FOOD MANAGEMENT PILLAR 3 OF CLTS (COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION) WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN DRIYOREJO AND SUKOWIDI VILLAGES, NGUNTORONADI SUB-DISTRICT, MAGETAN DISTRICT IN 2023

Nada Adilah¹, Vincentius Supriyono², Karno³, Beny Suyanto⁴

Kementerian Kesehatan RI
Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya
Program Studi Sanitasi Program Diploma III
Kampus Magetan Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan
Email : nadaadilah200@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Communities in the Nguntoronadi sub-district that implemented pillar 3 of safe and healthy food progress were 3,976 (59%) while those that implemented unhealthy food progress were 2,674 (41%). From this data, the achievement of pillar 3 of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), namely water and food management in Nguntoronadi sub-district, has still not reached the desired target of 100%. The stunting prevalence rate which is still above 14% in two villages in the Nguntoronadi sub-district has also not met the stunting standard according to Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, which is 14%.

This study uses analytic research with a cross-sectional approach. The sample used was 64 people in two villages, namely Driyorejo and Sukowidi villages, Nguntoronadi District. Data processing and analysis included descriptive, bivariate using chi-square statistical tests.

The results showed that most of the respondents' Behavior and Management of Water and Food Pillar 3 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) 44 (68.8%) were poor and a small number of people 20 (31.2%) were good. Chi-Square statistical test obtained a p-value $(0.000) \leq \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a correlation between behavior and Water and Food management Pillar 3 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) with the incidence of stunting. The level of correlation is strong with a number of 0.623.

Keywords: Water and Food Management, Stunting, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)