

## Factors Related to Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District of West Aceh

<sup>1</sup>Zakiyuddin, <sup>1</sup>Fitriani, <sup>1</sup>Yarmaliza, <sup>1</sup>Teungku Nih Farisni, <sup>1</sup>Fitrah Reynaldi, <sup>1</sup>Ihsan Murdani

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh, Indonesia

**Corresponding author:** Zakiyuddin, e-mail: [zakiyuddin@utu.ac.id](mailto:zakiyuddin@utu.ac.id)

**Co-author :** FF: [fitriani@utu.ac.id](mailto:fitriani@utu.ac.id), YY: [yarmaliza@utu.ac.id](mailto:yarmaliza@utu.ac.id), TNF: [teungkunihfarisni@utu.ac.id](mailto:teungkunihfarisni@utu.ac.id), FR: [fitrahreynaldi@utu.ac.id](mailto:fitrahreynaldi@utu.ac.id), IM: [ihsanmurdani@utu.ac.id](mailto:ihsanmurdani@utu.ac.id)

**Submitted:** 16/09/2020 **Revised:** 02/10/2020 **Accepted:** 19/10/2020 **Published online:** 21/10/2020

**doi:** <https://doi.org/10.35308/j-kesmas.v7i2.2718> **How to cite this article:** Zakiyuddin, Z., Fitriani, F., Yarmaliza, Y., Farisni, T. N., Reynaldi, F., & Murdani, I. (2020). Factors Related to Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo, District of West Aceh. *J-Kesmas: Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat (The Indonesian Journal of Public Health)*, 7(2), 96-104.

### Abstract

Environmental sanitation prioritizes prevention of environmental factors in such a way that disease emerges can be avoided. The sanitation business can also mean an effort to reduce the number of germs found in the environment so that the health status of humans is maintained perfectly. The impact of poor environmental sanitation is that it can cause the transmission of several infectious diseases, namely diarrhea, cholera, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, hookworm disease, ascariasis, hepatitis A and E, skin diseases, trachoma, schistosomiasis, cryptosporidiosis, malnutrition, and diseases associated with malnutrition. The number of people in Peunaga Baro Village in 2018 was 3,799 people, the male population was 1,984 and the female population was 1,815 with 1,102 families. The number of houses is 960 houses where the houses that meet the health requirements are 76 houses and the remaining 884 houses do not meet the health requirements. The cleanliness facilities in this village are public toilets, 3 units of drilling wells, and 4 units of landfills. Objective: to determine the factors related to environmental sanitation in the Peunaga Baro preparation village (Tzuchi Budha housing complex), Meureubo district, West Aceh district. The research method is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The study was conducted from 27 November to 13 December 2019, with a population of 1,102 households and a sample of 92 households. Result: there is an action relationship P value = 0.000 and PR = 2.870, there is no relationship between income P value = 0.131 and PR = 1.838, there is a relationship between the availability of facilities P value = 0.001 and PR = 1.943 and the environment P value = 0.000 and PR = 4.139 environment sanitation. Conclusion: there is an action relationship, there is no income relationship, there is a relationship between availability and the environment with environmental sanitation. Suggestion: to the West Aceh Sanitation Office to provide a garbage dump in the Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency so that and carry out regular waste transportation so that people do not litter.

**Keywords:** Income, Environmental, Facilities, Sanitation.

### Introduction

Clean Health is very important for human life. Health can expressed in two healthy senses, especially in the narrow and broad sense. Narrowly healthy interpreted free from disease, defects and weaknesses. Meanwhile, broadly, being healthy means being physically, mentally and socially healthy. Meanwhile, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is a state of perfect physical, mental and social well-being, which is not limited to being free from disease or weakness (Kemenkes RI, 2013).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2013), the definition of the health of public facilities and buildings is environmental health efforts, in controlling disease risk factors in public facilities and buildings. Risk factors for disease are

things that have the potential for disease. The purpose of holding public facilities and buildings sanitation is an effort to improve the control of disease and accident risk factors in public facilities and buildings.(Kemenkes RI, 2013).

States that environmental sanitation standards emphasize more on supervision and control / control of human environmental factors, namely: (1) Provision of clean and healthy water (colorless, odorless, and tasteless). (2) Disposing of human waste in the latrine according to health standards, waste water does not pollute the surrounding environment and waste in its place. (3) Individuals and communities are accustomed to living healthy and clean. (4) Ensuring that food is safe, clean and healthy (always closed tightly, clean when washed). (5) avoid rodent anthropods and others (cleaning the environment or taking precautions against



cockroaches, rats and other rodents). (6) The air condition is free from substances that are harmful to human life (adequate ventilation and fresh air). (7) Factories, offices and so on are free from dangers to the surrounding community (Slamet, 2012).

The number of public places that meet health requirements in Indonesia is 91,293 (61.44%) where the total number of public places in Indonesia is 148,590. Meanwhile, regencies that held healthy area arrangement were as many as 350 (68.09%) Districts out of 514 Regencies in Indonesia. Furthermore, the number of villages implementing community-based total sanitation was 33,927 villages (42.24%) of the total villages of 80,314 villages.(Kemenkes RI, 2017.).

The number of Villages in West Aceh District that implement community-based total sanitation is 80 villages (53%) of the total villages in Aceh of 152 villages. Furthermore, the number of healthy households was 20,759 houses (45%) of the total 6,280 houses. Then the number of households that have a healthy lifestyle is 5,371 families (47%) of a total of 42,758 households (Dinkes Aceh, 2017).(Dinkes Aceh, 2017)

Based on data from the Meureubo Health Center, the number of houses in Gampong Peunaga Baro in 2017 was 960 houses with 69 houses that met health requirements and 891 houses that did not meet the health requirements. Meanwhile, the number of houses in 2018 was 960 where there were 73 houses that met health requirements and the remaining 887 houses did not meet the health requirements (Meureubo Puskesmas, 2018). Furthermore, the number of people in Gampong Peunaga Baro in 2018 was 3,799 people, where the male population was 1,984 people and the female population was 1,815 with a total of 1,102 households. Meanwhile, the number of houses in 2018 was 960 where there were 76 houses that met health requirements and the remaining 884 houses did not meet the health requirements. The cleanliness facilities in this village are public toilets, 3 units of drilled wells, and 4 units of landfills.(Gampong Persiapan Peunaga Baro, 2018).

## Materials and Methods

This This research is analytic with a cross-sectional approach, that is, the independent and dependent variables are examined at the same time as the research, which aims to determine the factors related to environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparatory Village (Tzuchi Budha Housing Complex), Meureubo District, Regency West

Aceh.(Notoatmodjo S., 2013).

The population in this study were all heads of households in Peunaga Baro Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency, totaling 1,102 families. Sample The method of sampling in this study is by taking the sample by determining specific characteristics in accordance with the research objectives so that it is expected to be able to answer the research problem or purposive sampling. Total number of people taken is as many as 92 respondents.

## Results

### Univariate Analysis

#### 1. Action

**Table 1.** Distribution of Respondents based on Actions in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Action	f	%
Good	42	45,7
Not good	50	54,3
Total	92	100

Source: primary data 2019

#### 2. Income

**Table 2.** Distribution of Respondents based Income in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Income	f	%
> Regional Minimum Wage	12	13,0
< Regional Minimum Wage	80	87,0
Total	92	100

Source: primary data 2019

#### 3. Availability of Facilities

**Table 3.** Distribution of Respondents Based on Availability of Facilities in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Availability of Facilities	f	%
Yes	42	45,7
No	50	54,3
Total	92	100

Source: primary data 2019.

#### 4. Environment

**Table 4.** Distribution of Respondents by Environment in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Environment	f	%
Good	39	42,4
Not Good	53	57,6
Total	92	100

Source: primary data 2019

## 5. Environmental Sanitation

**Table 5.** Distribution of Respondents by Sanitation in Gampong Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Environmental Sanitation	f	%
Good	39	42,4
Not Good	53	57,6
Total	9292	100

Source: primary data 2019

## Bivariate Analysis

### 1. Relationship between Action Factors and Environmental Sanitation

**Table 6.** Action Relationship with Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Action	Environment Sanitation				Total		P-Value	PR CI 95%
	Good		Not Good					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Good	30	71,4	12	28,6	42	100	0.000	2870 (1,749- 4,711)
Not Good	9	18	41	82	50	100		

Source: primary data 2019

### 2. Relationship between Income factor and environmental sanitation

**Table 7.** Income Relationship with environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparedness, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Income	Environment sanitation				Total		P-Value	PR CI 95%
	Good		Not Good					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
> Regional Minimum Wage	8	66,7	4	33,3	12	100	0,131	1,838 (0,810- 4,168)
< Regional Minimum Wage	31	38,8	49	61,3	80	100		

Source: primary data 2019

### 3. Relationship between the availability of facilities and environmental sanitation

**Table 8.** Relationship of Facility Availability and Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Availability of Facilities	Environment sanitation				Total		P-Value	PR CI 95%
	Good		Not Good					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Yes	26	61,9	16	38,1	42	100	0.000	1,943 (1,277- 2,954)
No	13	26	37	74	50	100		

Source: primary data 2019

### 4. Relationship between Environmental Factors and Environmental Sanitation

**Table 9.** Relationship between Environmental Factors and Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparatory

Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Environment	Environment sanitation				Total	P-Value	PR CI 95%	
	Good		Not Good					
	f	%	f	%				
Yes	31	79,5	8	20,5	39	100	0.000	4,139 (2.209-7.757)
No	8	15,1	45	84,9	53	100		

Source: primary data 2019

## Discussion

### Relationships with Environmental Sanitation Measures in Preparation Gampong Baro Peunaga Meureubo District of West Aceh District

Based on the results of the chi square test, it was found that the value of P. value = 0.000 and this was less than  $\alpha = 0.05$  (P. Value = 0.000  $< \alpha = 0.05$ ) so that it was described that there was a significant relationship between action factors and environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparation Village, Meureubo District West Aceh District. Based on the results of PR 2,870, it can be concluded that respondents who have good actions will be at risk of 2,870 times with good environmental sanitation in the Peunaga Baro preparation village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

This is in line with the research conducted by Junias which states that there is a relationship between fly density and the incidence of diarrhea (p = 0.02) in Oesapa Village, Kec. Kelapa Lima Kupang City.(Junias, 2008).

The results of this study were supported by research conducted by (Fitriana, 2013). The results showed that the respondents' knowledge of waste management was in the moderate category of 87.3%, the attitude of respondents in waste management was in the moderate category of 83.1% and the respondent's actions in waste management were in the medium category. in the less category 87.3%. To improve waste management behavior, counseling is given to housewives about good waste management so that housewives can better understand and can be applied by them.

According to Rahmawati's research (Rahmawati & Handayani, 2018), The determination of operational standards for environmental sanitation and hygiene that are appropriate and as they should be done in a public tourism object is useful for improving the quality of service to visitors so that they participate in maintaining the cleanliness and health of visitors and preventing the spread of disease among the visitors and employees on duty at

Kampung Tulip tourism object.

As stated by Andriani (2013), a healthy school environment will support the growth and development of healthy living behaviors and have an impact on physical and spiritual health and avoid negative influences that can damage health.(Andriani, 2013).

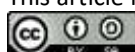
This is in accordance with research conducted by (Rachim et al, 2014), that clean water must meet physical requirements, namely color, smell, taste and turbidity levels as well as bacteriological requirements such as pathogens, germs and bacteria and chemical requirements, namely that water must not contain substances. which levels give health problems.

Based on the results of research, researchers in the field found that many people carry out poor sanitation, where they litter around their homes. They do this every day so that the environment becomes dirty and dangerous for their health. The reason people are doing poor sanitation is because they don't have a garbage collection. However, based on the observations of the researchers, there are several places for collecting garbage in the gampong, although not many, community waste is disposed of outside the garbage collection area.

According to Nurcahya's Research (2013), it is recommended that Tanjung market managers need to add sanitation facilities in the Tanjung market in the form of trash bins that meet the requirements and a place to wash hands for keep the market clean and healthy (Nurcahya K, et al, 2014).

The results of research by (Selomo, M et al, 2018), show that the facilities for providing clean water and food sanitation are adequate, but the means for disposing of garbage and the behavior of CTPS are inadequate. Most of the latrine facilities have met the requirements and there are still some respondents who do not have SPAL.

Based on the research of (Wahyudin U & Arifin S H, 2014), there is a significant relationship with the direction of a positive relationship between innovation in socialization of self-sanitation and the



environment through poskestren with the attitude of students towards sanitation.

In line with the research of (Juwita CN & Musnadi, 2015), the proportion with the chi-square value obtained is  $\chi^2$  (0.05), while the value of Pvalue (0.01) or Pvalue (0.001)  $< \chi^2$  (0.05) means it can be decided  $H_0$  was rejected, and it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the work environment and the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ISPA) among Panglong Kayu Workers in Aceh Jaya Regency.

According to (Hiasinta A. Purnawijayanti, 2011), sanitation is the creation or maintenance of conditions that are able to prevent food contamination or the occurrence of diseases caused by food. From this exposure, disease can be caused by the food consumed. However, creating an effective environment can help prevent the spread of the disease. This is in line with the previous opinion that it is necessary to clean objects that are in direct contact with food in the processing environment so that they will not endanger health.

### **Relationship between Income Factors and Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency**

Based on the results of the chi square test, it was found that the value of P. value = 0.131 and this was less than  $\alpha = 0.05$  (P. Value = 0.131  $< \alpha = 0.05$ ) so that it was described that there was a significant relationship between income factors and environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparation Village, Meureubo District. West Aceh District. Based on the results of PR 1,838, it can be concluded that respondents who have an income  $>$  UMP will be at risk of 1,838 times with good environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

According to research by (Pagar, 2018), it provides more adequate funds to support all aspects related to sanitation and hygiene. Starting from adding personnel, funding for overtime, repairing damaged facilities, and adding additional facilities, from bathrooms to lecture halls, starting from adding clean water supplies to adding supporting facilities for sanitation and hygiene.

In line with (Edaniati & Fitriani, 2015), research, there is a significant relationship between the influence of action factors (practice) on the impact of mercury on public health in the village of Cot Trap, Teunom District, Aceh Jaya Regency in 2014 where the results of PV value (0.001)  $< \alpha$  (0.05).

According to (Rahmawati et al, 2018) The determination of operational standards for environmental sanitation and hygiene that are appropriate and as they should be done in a public tourism object is useful for improving the quality of service to visitors so that they participate in maintaining the cleanliness and health of visitors and preventing the spread of disease among the visitors and employees on duty at Kampung Tulip tourism object.

The results of this study are supported by (Martunis, 2014), the results of the study show that the per capita income variable has a positive coefficient value of 0.606 and Exp (B) of 1.833. The value of Exp (B) greater than 1,000 means that households with high per capita income (not poor) tend to have better domestic waste management behavior than households with low per capita income (poor). The opportunity for households with high per capita income (not poor) to have a better domestic waste management behavior is 1,833 times that of households with low per capita income (poor).

In accordance with the research findings of Santi, AUP and Bahijj, AA (2017), for each descriptor of the sub-variable sanitary conditions of three public elementary schools in the South Tangerang area, 93.3% of clean water sources are in accordance with established clean water health standards. in the Decree of the Minister of Health. (Santi, 2018).

In line with the results of data analysis described by (Prasetyawati, et al, 2015), the sanitary conditions of settlements in the city of Yogyakarta are in the low category. The number of healthy houses is 30.49% and 69.51% less healthy houses.

Environmental health is a public health effort that focuses on monitoring various environmental factors that can affect the degree of human health. An ecological balance must exist between humans and the environment in order to ensure the healthy condition of humans and must be of concern to society as a whole because the environment can be a breeding ground for disease viruses. In addition, environmental sanitation includes housing cleanliness, sewage disposal, clean water provision and so on (Hermawan, 2013).

### **Relationship between Facility Availability and Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency**

Based on the results of the chi square test, it was found that the value of P. value = 0.131 and this was less than  $\alpha = 0.05$  (P. Value = 0.131  $< \alpha = 0.05$ ) so that it was described that there was a significant relationship between income factors and environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh District. Based on the results of PR 1,838, it can be concluded that respondents who have an income  $>$  UMP will be at risk of 1,838 times with good environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by (Johanto, 2010) in Nagnjuk District, Nganjuk Regency. The results showed that there was an influence of the social and environmental conditions of housewives on household waste management in Nagnjuk District, Nganjuk Regency with a P Value = 0.023  $< \alpha$  (0.05).

According to (Abidin ZA, 2015), Regarding aspects of maintaining the quality of service delivery, especially sanitation and hygiene services by the Education and Training Agency, it is necessary that the Education and Training Agency coordinate with the Banten Provincial Health Office, so that in the Education and Training Agency a special room / clinic (physical or mental) is made and at least one person is placed. general practitioner and a medical personnel.

In line with (Sidhi A N, et al, 2016), it was found that 21 (50.0%) respondents had conditions for house waste disposal in the Adiwerna Public Health Center in Tegal Regency that met the requirements.

The SPAL condition has a significant relationship with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi-square test, the value of  $p = 0.030$  ( $p < \alpha$ ). The results of this study are in line with the results of research (Kamilia, 2012).

The latrine condition has a relationship with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi-square test, the value of  $p = 0.002$  ( $p < \alpha$ ) was obtained. The results of this study agrees with Lindayani and Azizah's research. (Lindayani and Azizah, 2013).

According to (Sari MA et al, 2017), trash cans are easy, trash cans are also located in all corners of the room and there is household scale waste management, for example composting, 3R, waste to energy.

Sulistiyawati (2014) in Godean District, there are three TPS legal, and 45 illegal TPS, from the seven villages in Godean District, Sidoagung Village has the highest number of illegal TPS compared to other villages. The impact of the existence of illegal TPS is aesthetic problems such as bad smell, disturbed scenery and the presence of discomfort. Besides that, it can also disturb the waters and pollute the environment. The large number of illegal TPS also shows the lack of good behavior of the community in having a clean and healthy lifestyle. Legal TPS is experiencing waste accumulation

problems. This occurs due to delays in transporting waste to the TPA. This is probably due to the limited infrastructure in the form of garbage trucks complete with personnel.

In line with (Utami, M. et al, 2017), Wastewater Drainage (SPAL) should be made using a pipe or pipe that is underground so as not to pollute the surface.

In line with (Setiawan A, 2013), research, community participation in village development in the Community-Based Environmental Sanitation Program (SLBM) in Bangkalan Regency can be categorized as materialized, in the distribution of responses X1 (community participation in village development) the most dominant indicator is X13 (women and the poor are empowered to express their wants and interests) with a score of 4.32.

According to research by (Chusna FI, 2013), there is a relationship between knowledge, education and the environment with the quality of canteen sanitation facilities at Semarang State University in 2012. There is no relationship between training and the quality of the canteen sanitation facilities.

In connection with (Zairinayati, 2017), the diarrhea rate was also recorded as 34% in Banyuasin I District, Banyuasin Regency, higher in children from households using open wells for drinking water compared to children from households using tap water.

The availability of all health facilities needed to carry out a health examination for the community. Better means cannot make bad means good, but they can make work easy. If the means of collecting waste is inefficient or inefficient, people will tend to throw their garbage on the street. This resulted in the need for frequent cleaning and repair of roads (Notoatmodjo S., 2012.).

## **Relationship between Environment and Environmental Sanitation in Peunaga Baro**



## Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency

Based on the results of the chi square test, it was found that the value of P. Value = 0.000 and this was less than  $\alpha = 0.05$  (P. Value = 0.000  $< \alpha = 0.05$ ) so that it was described that there was a relationship between environmental factors and environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Village Preparedness, Meureubo District, Aceh Regency. West. Based on the results of PR 5.154, it can be concluded that respondents who have good actions will be at risk of 5,154 times with good environmental sanitation in Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

There are other studies that also support the results of previous studies, namely (Fera D and Wahyuni, 2019), There is a significant relationship between house floor factor with ARI events in toddlers and home floor factors can increase the incidence of ARI in toddlers.

According to (Kasnodihardjo & Elsi, 2013), sanitation in the two villages is classified as very low, most infectious diseases in infants/children are transmitted through the respiratory tract. However, the behavior of preventing infectious diseases through preventing contamination of disease transmission media is still less positive.

The results of this study are supported by Suanta's research (2017). The results show that the variables that affect diarrhea in children under five years of age based on logistic regression are poor environmental sanitation, bad water sources, types of roof tiles from the ground, baby age less than 24 months, low household education, and without breastfeeding. There is a significant relationship between water sources, condition of sanitation sources, age of children under five years, education of the head of household, and breastfeeding and diarrhea in children under five years (p.value = 0.000). The risk factors that have been shown to affect diarrhea in children under five years are poor water sources, unhealthy environmental conditions in the home area, the type of tile from the ground, the age of infants less than 2 years old, low education of the head of the household, and no breastfeeding given.

Based on the results of observations made by (Rijal S, 2019), most respondents in refugee camps and housing do not have sewerage channels that meet health requirements, namely that the channels are not closed, are not paired, cause unpleasant odors / aromas. The disposal of many of these wastewater does not affect the condition of clean water / drinking

water in the community so that it can minimize the causes of diarrhea in the area.

In a study by (Bumulonim, 2012), it was explained that a place for disposing of feces that does not meet sanitation requirements will increase the risk of diarrhea in children under five times that of families who have a habit of disposing of feces that meet sanitation requirements.

This research is in line with research conducted by Saleh, which shows that sewerage can affect the incidence of diarrhea in the area of Puskesmas Baranti, Sidrap Regency in 2013 (p = 0.000) which means that sewerage and diarrhea incidence have a relationship. (Saleh, 2014).

According to Roat et al (2018), one of the puskesmas programs in the environmental health section is environmental health inspection at schools by conducting routine checks at schools located in the work area of the Tongkaina Community Health Center. (Roat, et al 2018).

Environmental sanitation is the health status of an environment which includes housing, sewage disposal, clean water provision and so on. There are many environmental problems that must be faced and very disturbing to the achievement of environmental health. Environmental health can have a positive effect on the condition of living and non-living elements in the ecosystem. If the environment is not healthy then the elements will hurt, but on the other hand if the environment is healthy then the ecosystem will be healthy . Poor behavior from humans has resulted in changes in the ecosystem and the emergence of a number of sanitation problems (Notoatmodjo S.,2017.)

## Conclusion

It is hoped that the community can work together to make trash bins and dispose of garbage in their place so that trash does not scatter, for the village head of Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency to always hold mutual cooperation activities every week and invite all people to dispose of garbage in its place and to the Department. cleanliness of West Aceh in order to provide a garbage dump in the Peunaga Baro Preparation Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency so that and carry out regular waste transportation so that people do not litter.

## Acknowledgement

There is cooperation between community leaders and the environmental sanitation office in overcoming waste such as making temporary garbage storage places and disposing of garbage in its place so that the garbage does not scatter.

### Author Contribution and Competing Interest

coordinate with the local government in order to provide waste storage facilities that are used properly by the community, so that they dispose of existing trash bins and increase public awareness by promoting environmental health in order to preserve the residential environment.

### Publisher's Note

J-Kesmas: Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat (Indonesia Journal of Public Health) remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published institutional affiliation.

### References

- Alifia Nugrahani Sidhi, Mursid Raharjo, N. A. Y. D. (2016). Hubungan Kualitas Sanitasi Lingkungan Dan Bakteriologis Air Bersih Terhadap Kejadian Diare Pada Balita Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Adiwerna Kabupaten Tegal. *JKM Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (E-Journal)*., 4(3): 665-676.
- Andi Setiawan. (2013). Evaluasi Manfaat Program Sanitasi Lingkungan Berbasis Masyarakat (Slbm) Di Kabupaten Bangkalan. *EXTRAPOLASI Jurnal Teknik Sipil Untag Surabaya*., 7(2): 219-228.
- Andriani, D., Slamet, R., & Sari, T., A. (2013). Studi tentang Sanitasi Lingkungan SD Negeri di Kecamatan Sungai Beremas Kabupaten Pasaman Barat. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Geografi*, 2(1).
- Apik Mila Sari, Septa Indra Puspikawati, Khofifatul Islamiyah, Risky Bagas Ardiasnyas, F. A. P. (2018). Gambaran Sanitasi Stasiun Karang Asem Di Banuwangi Tahun 2017. *PREVENTIF: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*., 9(2): 67-73.
- Fitriana, dkk. (2013). Perilaku Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Bluru Kidul Rw 11 Kecamatan Sidoarjo. *Jurnal Promkes*., 1(2): 132-137.
- Gampong Persiapan Peunaga Baro. (2018). *Data Sanitasi Lingkungan di Gampong Persiapan Peunaga Baro*.
- Hermawan. (2013). *Ilmu Kesehatan Lingkungan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Hiasinta A. Purnawijayanti. (2011). *Sanitasi Higiene dan Keselamatan Kerja dalam Pengolahan Makanan*. Kanisius.
- Johanto. (2010). *Pengaruh Kondisi Sosial dan Pengetahuan Lingkungan Ibu-ibu Rumah Tangga terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Kecamatan Nganjuk, Kabupaten Nganjuk*. Skripsi. Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Junias, M. (2008). Hubungan Antara Pembuangan Sampah dengan Kejadian Diare pada Penduduk di Kelurahan Oesapa Kec. Kelapa Lima Kota Kupang. *Jurnal MKMI*, 3(2): 92-104.
- Kamilia, L. (2012). Hubungan Praktik Personal Hygiene Ibu dan Kondisi Sanitasi Lingkungan Rumah dengan Kejadian Diare pada Balita di Puskesmas Kampung Dalam Kecamatan Pontianak Timur. *Jurnal Kesehatan Indonesia*., 11(2): 138-143.
- Kasnodihardjo & Elsi. (2013). Deskripsi Sanitasi Lingkungan, Perilaku Ibu, dan Kesehatan Anak. *Kesmas, Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional*., 7(9): 415-420
- Kemenkes RI. (2017). *Data Tempat Umum Memenuhi Syarat di Indonesia Tahun 2017*. Balitbang Kemenkes RI.
- Kemenkes RI. (2013). *Riset Kesehatan Dasar; RISKESDAS*. Balitbang Kemenkes RI.
- Kurnia Nurcahya, Anita D. Moelyaningrum, P. T. N. (2014). Identifikasi Sanitasi Pasar di Kabupaten Jember (Studi di Pasar Tanjung Jember). *E-Jurnal Pustaka Kesehatan*., 2(2): 285-292.
- Lindayani dan Azizah. (2013). Hubungan Sarana Sanitasi Dasar Rumah Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Balita Di Desa Ngunut Kabupaten Tulungagung. *Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya*., 7(1): 32-37.
- Makmur Selomo, Agus Bintara Birawida, Zaenab, M. F. N. (2018). Potensi Risiko Kejadian Diare





- Akibat Kondisi Sanitasi Di Pulau Kecil Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Nasional Ilmu Kesehatan (JNIK)*, 1: 1-10
- Martunis. (2014). Pengaruh Faktor-Faktor Sosial-Ekonomi Terhadap Perilaku Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik Di Nusa Tenggara Timur. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 12(2): 105-117
- Naris Dyah Prasetyawati, Evi Gravitiani, Sunarto, S. S. (2015). Analisis Kondisi Sanitasi Permukiman di Kota Yogyakarta Tahun 2015. *Jurnal EKOSAINS*, 10(3): 29-36
- Notoatmodjo S. (2012). *Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. PT Rineka Cipta.
- Notoatmodjo S. (2013). *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. PT Rineka Cipta.
- Pagar. (2018). Sanitasi dan Kebersihan di Kampus UIN Sumatera Utara Medan. *Jurnal: Penelitian Medan Agama*, 9(2): 373-406
- Rachim, Hijriani Lia, M. S. (2014). Hubungan Kondisi Sanitasi Lingkungan Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Anak Balita Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Baranti Kabupaten Sidrap. *Jurnal Kesehatan*, VII (1): 221-233.
- Resty Aprilia Utami, M. Thoha B. Sampurna Jaya, I. L. N. (2017). Dampak Sanitasi Lingkungan Terhadap Kesehatan Masyarakat di Wilayah Pesisir Kecamatan Kota Agung. *Jurnal Penelitian Geografi*. 6(7) : 1-13
- Saleh, M. (2014). Hubungan Kondisi Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Kejadian Diare pada Anak Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Baranti Kabupaten Sidrap Tahun 2013. *Jurnal Kesehatan*, VII (1): 221-233.
- Slamet. (2012). *Kesehatan Lingkungan*. Gajah Mada University Press.
- Syamsu Rijal, H. N. (2019). Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Balita Pasca Gempa Bumi Di Wilayah Kerja Upt Blud Puskesmas Tanjung Kabupaten Lombok Utara. *Jurnal Sanitasi Dan Lingkungan*, 1(1) : 37-46
- Uud Wahyudin & Hadi Suprpto Arifin. (2014). Sosialisasi Sanitasi Diri Dan Lingkungan Di Pesantren Salafi Melalui Pos Kesehatan Pesantren (Poskestren) Dalam Membentuk Sikap Santri Terhadap Sanitasi. *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi*, 3(2): 148-153.
- Zaenal Ali Abidin. (2015). Pentingnya Pembangunan Sistem Sanitasi Berbasis Lingkungan yang Mendukung Pelayanan Prima dalam Proses Pembelajaran di Badan Diklat Provinsi Banten. *Jurnal Lingkar Widya Swara*, 3(2): 14-21.
- Zairinayati, R. P. (2017). Hubungan Hygiene Dan Sanitasi Lingkungan Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita. *Babul Ilmi\_Jurnal Ilmiah Multi Science Kesehatan*, 10(1): 78-91

\*\*\*\*\*