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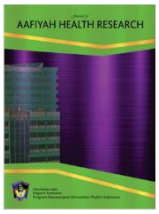

Original Article

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) to Prevent Stunting among Toddlers in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Stunting is emerging problem in Indonesia. Poor environmental sanitation conditions can cause environmental-based infectious diseases. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) program is one of the programs that can reduce the stunting cases.
Aim: The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between Community-Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the Kanjilo Health Center Work Area, Gowa Regency in 2021.
Method: This study is a cross-sectional study. The sampling technique used was purposive Sampling with total of 88 children under five. Data analysis was performed by univariate, bivariate with chi-square test and multivariate analysis with logistic regression by SPSS 20.0 version.
Results: The study showed that the factors found to be associated with the incidence of stunting were defecations habits (p value = 0.025), Washing Hand with Soap Behaviour (WHSB) (p value = 0.033), and bacteriology in water (p value = 0.000). Bacteriology in water is the factor that has the strongest influence on the incidence of stunting with an OR value of 17,041.
Conclusion: Suggestions in this study are expected to the community to maintain personal hygiene and environmental sanitation in order to prevent the emergence of environmental-based diseases, especially infectious diseases that can cause stunting on children under five years old.

INTRODUCTION

The nutritional status of children can be influenced by direct and indirect factors. Direct factors related to stunting are in the form of food intake and health status. Energy intake showed a significant relationship to the incidence of stunting. Likewise, the pattern of parenting, health services, and the household environment as indirect factors at the root of the problem which includes the area of residence and economic status have a relationship with the poor nutritional status of children (Soeracmad, Ikhtiar, dan S 2019).

Research by (Aisah, Ngaisyah, dan Rahmuniyati 2019) that there is a relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of stunting and there is a relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting. Personal hygiene and good environmental sanitation are protective factors in the incidence of stunting. (Zidny 2019) in his research analysis of factors related to the incidence of stunting at the Bangkonol Health Center said that there was a relationship between environmental sanitation hygiene (p = 0.027). (Nasrul et al. 2016) research on the incidence of stunting at the age of 6-23 months in Bontoramba sub-district, Jeneponto district has a significant relationship with washing hands with soap (p<0.005).There are five pillars in the implementation of CTLS according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia

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Number 3 of 2014 concerning Community-Based Total Sanitation, namely: 1) Stop Open Defecation (SBS); 2) Hand Washing with Soap (WHSB); 3) Household Drinking Water and Food Management (PAMM-RT); 4) Household Trash (PS-RT); 5) Safeguarding Household Liquid Waste (PC-RT). This strategy has outcome indicators, namely reducing the incidence of diarrhea and other environmental-based diseases related to sanitation and behavior (Permenkes 2014).

The stunting rate in Gowa district is still very high, reaching 44.5%, and is the fourth highest stunting in South Sulawesi Province. The data is based on the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) related to the stunting rate in the Gowa district. The Kanjilo Community Health Center is located in Barombong District, Gowa Regency, consisting of 4 villages, namely Tamanyeleng Village, Lembang Parang Village, Kanjilo Village, and Fort Somba Opu Village with a population of 28941 people. Our research will focus on the village of Tamanyeleng with a very dense population environment on the outskirts of Sungguminasa City. The Kanjilo Health Center report related to stunting data in 2018 as many as 100 cases (35.6%), in 2019 there was an increase of 400 cases (16.4%) and in 2020 it decreased by 209 (7.35%) cases. The highest percentage of stunting data in Tamannyeleng Village was 71 cases.

Poor environmental sanitation conditions can cause environmental-based infectious diseases. Environmental-Based Disease is a pathological condition in the form of functional or morphological abnormalities of an organ caused by human interaction with everything around it that has the potential for disease. Environmentally based diseases are still a problem today. Acute Respiratory Infection and diarrhea which are environmental-based diseases are always included in the top 10 diseases in almost all health centers in Indonesia. The incidence of diarrhea cases continuously for a long period can inhibit growth in infants and toddlers so that there is failure to grow in infants and toddlers, resulting in stunting.

The Kanjilo Health Center reports on diarrhea cases in Lembang Parang Village in 2018 as many as 131 cases, in 2019 as 69 cases, and in 2020 as many as 52 cases. In Tamannyeleng village there were 141 cases of diarrhea in 2018, in 2019 there were 69 cases and in 2020 there were 69 cases. With the incident above, it is necessary to support cross-sectoral collaboration and local government advocacy related to the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CTLS)program. Planning activities by determining the priority scale of problems adjusted to the availability of existing funds and the role of non-governmental organizations and the private sector are very instrumental in the success of the CTLS program.

METHOD

Types and Locations of Research

This research is an analytic study with a cross-sectional study approach. This research is intended to find out the relationship community-led total sanitation to prevent infectious diseases against stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021.

This research was carried out in the village of Tamanyeleng which is included in the working area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency, and the time of this research was carried out for 1 month starting from April to May 2021.

Population and sample

The population is the entire object of research to be studied (Notoatmodjo 2010). In this study, the population is all mothers who have children under five who are stunted and not stunted in the village Tamannyeleng is included in the Work Area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency as many as 705 Toddlers. The sample in this study were mothers who had toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Kanjilo Public Health Center, Gowa Regency as many as 88 respondents. Determination of the sample size is determined by using the Slovin formula.

Sampling technique

The sampling technique in this study is using a non-probability sampling method, namely Purposive Sampling. With the following criteria: 1) Mothers who have either stunted or non-stunted children in Tamanyeleng village. 2) Willing to be interviewed. 3) Included in 15 loci of stunting villages in Gowa Regency with the highest number of stunting sufferers.

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A sampling of water as much as 1) Drinking Water Depot as much as 7 points. 2) Dig wells as much as 3 points. 3) Drilling wells as many as 5 points with the following criteria: Locations that are easily accessible, used for daily purposes, Dug Wells are more than 5 years old, well walls are not cemented, based on the number of drinking water users, and time and cost.

Research variable

There are three variables in this study, namely defecation habits, hand hygiene behavior with soap, and Escherichia coli bacteria. The habit of defecating is a condition when every individual in a community no longer performs defecation behavior in any place that has the potential to spread disease. Objective Criteria; meet the requirements: If the mother of a toddler uses the latrine to defecate. Not Eligible: If the mother of a toddler does not use the latrine to defecate. Hand Washing Behavior with Soap; Handwashing with soap is the behavior of washing hands using clean running water and using soap. Objective Criteria: Qualify; If the mother of a toddler washes her hands using soap and running water (clean water) after doing activities and before touching the baby. Not Eligible: If it does not meet the criteria above.

Escherichia coli bacteria are rod-shaped bacteria, are aerobic or facultatively anaerobic, do not form spores, are gram-negative, and can ferment lactose and form gas within 2x24 hours at 35°C. Objective Criteria: Qualified: if the results of laboratory examination of the water used daily do not find Escherichia Coli bacteria (0 per 100 ml), the water must be met. Does not meet the requirements: If the water from the results of laboratory tests on water used daily is found to be Escherichia Coli bacteria.

Data Analysis

Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) was used to analyze the data of this study. The statistical test used was univariate and bivariate analysis was carried out to see the relationship between the variables of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable using categorical data, then the statistical test used was the Chi-square test (X2) with a significance level (α) 0, 05% or 95% confidence level, namely the Multivariate Analysis Program, used to determine the effect of exposure to several factors related to stunting. The procedure is carried out on the logistic regression test, if each independent variable with the results shows a p-value <0.25 then the variable can be continued in a multivariate model. Multivariate analysis was performed to obtain the best model. All candidate variables were included together to be considered as a model with the results showing the value ($p < 0.05$) of the p table. Selected variables were included in the model and non-significant p-values were excluded from the model, sequentially from the highest p-value.

Ethical clearance

In this study, the researchers ensure that respondents need to be protected from things that are detrimental during the study, by paying attention to aspects of self-determination, privacy, anonymity, confidentiality, and protection from discomfort. Researchers also made informed consent before the study was conducted. Before the respondents agreed to participate in this study, the researcher first explained the objectives and benefits of the research.

RESULTS

This research was carried out in the working area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency, especially in Tamannyeleng Village. This research was conducted in April - May 2021. The data were analyzed through three stages of statistical analysis, namely univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis. In addition, the data is processed and analyzed according to the research objectives and is presented in the form of tables equipped with explanations.

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Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Characteristics of Mothers and Toddlers in the Work Area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021

Respondent Characteristics Mothers	**n = 88**	**%**
Age group		
20 – 35 years	64	72.7
> 35 Years	24	27.3
Education		
SD	3	37.5
junior high school	17	19.3
SMA/SMK	35	39.8
D-III	3	3.4
Profession		
Housewife	84	95.5
Honorary	2	2.3
Store Employees	2	2.3
Respondent Characteristics Toddlers	**n = 88**	**%**
Age group		
12 - 36 Months	64	72.7
37 - 48 Months	19	21.6
49 - 60 Months	5	5.7
Nutritional status		
Normal	58	65.9
Very short	18	20.5
Short	12	13.6
Infectious Diseases Ever Suffered		
Diarrheal	19	21.6
Acute Respiratory Infection	4	4.5
Never Experienced	65	73.9

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 1, it is known that the highest age group is aged 20-35 years as many as 64 people (72.7%) and the lowest age group is > 35 years, namely 24 people (27.3%). The highest maternal education level is SMA/SMK with 35 people (39.8%) and the lowest is mothers with D-III education as many as 3 people (3.4%). Based on the type of mother's occupation, the highest was as housewife as many as 84 people (95.5%) and the lowest job was for mothers as honorary and store employees every 2 people (2.3%).Based on the age of Toddlers, the highest age of Toddler aged 12-36 months is 64 people (72.7%), and the minimum age is 49-60 months, namely 5 people (5.7%). The highest normal nutritional status was 58 people (65.9%) and the least was short nutritional status, namely 12 people (13.6%). Infectious diseases ever experienced diarrhea as many as 19 people (21.6%), Acute Respiratory Infection as 4 people (4.5%), and never experienced as many as 65 people (73.9%).

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Table 2. Frequency Distribution Based on the Presence of E. Coli

No.	Facility Name	Results	E. Col
1	Nurpajaya Depot	0	Qualify
2	Adam's Depot	2	Not eligible
3	Three Princess Depot De	0	Qualify
4	Depot R-200	0	Qualify
5	Fauzan Depot	2	Not eligible
6	Savitri Depot	0	Qualify
7	Mission Depot – RO	0	Qualify
8	Risal Drilling Well with Nai	0	Qualify
9	La Jauddin Drilling Well	0	Qualify
10	Herman's Dig Well with Tinri	20	Not eligible
11	Dian Ekawati Drilling Well	71	Not eligible
12	Well Drilling Inspiration with Naba	0	Qualify
13	Muh Risal's Dig Well	13	Not eligible
14	Dug Well Abd. Halid	5	Not eligible
15	Zaenal Drilling Well with Gassing	27	Not eligible

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 2, it is known that the results of laboratory examinations of the water used/consumed by housewives at the AMIU depot are in the Eligible category, namely Nurpajaya Depot, Tiga Putri Depot, R-200 Depot, Savitri Depot, Misi Depot – RO with the number of Escherichia Coli bacteria (0 per 100 ml). Meanwhile, AMIUs included in the Unqualified category were Adam's Depot and Fauzn's Depot with the number of Escherichia Coli bacteria (2 per 100 ml).

The results of laboratory tests on the water used/consumed by housewives in the drilled wells included in the Eligible category were Risal Drilling Wells with Nai, La Jauddin Drilling Wells, and Ilham Drilling Wells with Naba with Escherichia Coli bacteria (0 per 100 ml). Meanwhile, drilled wells included in the Unqualified category are the Dian Ekawati Drilling Well with the number of Escherichia Coli bacteria (71 per 100 ml). All of the dug wells that were sampled were categorized as ineligible with the number of bacteria Escherichia Coli. Herman's dug well with Tinri (20 per 100 ml), Muh Risal dug well (13 per 100 ml), Abd. Halid (5 per 100 ml) and Drilling Well Zaenal with Gassing (7 per 100 ml).

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Research Variables in the Work Area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021

Research variable	n = 88	%
Stunting Incident		
No	58	65.9
Yes	30	34.1
Defecation Habits		
Yes	75	85.2
No	13	14.8
Washing Hand with Soap Behavior (WHSB)		
Yes	77	87.5
No	11	12.5

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Bacteriology in water		
Yes	61	69.3
No	27	30.7

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 3, it is known that under-five children who do not experience stunting are 58 people (65.9%) and those who are stunted are 30 people (34.1%). The variable of defecation habits that met the requirements were 75 people (85.2%) and 13 people (12.5%) who did not meet the requirements. The behavioral variables of WHSB that met the requirements were 77 people (87.5%) and 11 people (12.5%) who did not meet the requirements. Variables in E.coli Bacteriology that met the requirements were 61 people (69.3%) and 27 people who did not meet the requirements (30.7%). Infectious diseases that have been suffered in the last 3 months have experienced as many as 23 people (26.1%) and who have never experienced as many as 65 people (73.9%). Diarrhea is a disease that mostly affects infants and toddlers.

Table 4. Results of Bivariate Analysis of Research Variables Defecation Habits, Research Variables in Handwashing Behavior with Soap and Bacteriological Research Variables in Water

Variables	Stunting Incident				Amount		P Value
	Not		Stunting				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Defecation Habits							
Qualify	46	61.3	29	38.7	75	100	0.025*
Not eligible	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100	
WHSB Behavior							
Qualify	54	70.1	23	29.9	77	100	0.033*
Not eligible	4	36.4	7	63.6	11	100	
Bacteriological In Water							
Qualify	51	83.6	10	16.4	61	100	0.000*
Not eligible	7	25.9	20	74.1	27	100	

Source: Primary Data Year 2021

Based on table 4 shows that defecations habits meet the requirements and toddlers do not experience stunting as many as 46 people (61.3%) and experience stunting as many as 29 people (38.7%) while defecations habits do not meet the requirements who do not experience stunting as many as 12 people (92.3%) and experienced stunting as much as 1 person (7.7%). The results of the chi-square test obtained a value of p = 0.025, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between defecations habits to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Public Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. For the selection of multivariate analysis variables, defecations habits have a p-value 0.25 then the variable is included in the multivariate analysis model.

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On handwashing behavior, the behavior of washing hands with soap meets the requirements and toddlers do not experience stunting as many as 54 people (70.1%) and experiencing stunting as many as 23 people (29.9%) while the behavior of washing hands with soap does not meet the requirements and toddlers do not experience stunting as many as 4 people (36.6%) and experienced stunting as many as 7 people (63.6%). The results of the chi-square test obtained a p-value = 0.033, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between handwashing behavior with soap to prevent infectious diseases and stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. For the selection of multivariate analysis variables, the behavioral factor for washing hands with soap has a value of $p < 0.25$ then the variable is included in the multivariate analysis model.

On bacteriological, bacteriologists in water met the requirements and under five did not experience stunting as many as 51 people (83.6%) and 10 people were stunted (16.4%) while bacteriologists in water and toddlers did not meet the requirements and did not experience stunting as many as 7 people (25,9%) and 20 people (74.1%). The results of the chi-square test obtained a value of $p = 0.000$, it can be concluded that there is a bacteriological relationship between water and stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. For the selection of multivariate analysis variables, household drinking water management factors have a p-value < 0.25, the variable was included in the multivariate analysis model.

DISCUSSION

Defecation Habits

(Permenkes 2014) states that healthy latrines are effective in breaking the chain of disease transmission. Healthy latrines must be built, owned, and used by families with placements (inside the house or outside the house) that are easily accessible to residents of the house.

Owning a latrine in the household is related to open defecation (BABS). The habit of defecating which is included in the eligible category that does not experience stunting is 61.3% because in principle most people already have latrines and have used latrines to defecate, after the intervention of the environmental health program, namely Community Based Total Sanitation (CTLS). 88 respondents 76 respondents have been triggered to have a latrine. The habit of defecating the category meets the requirements but still experiences stunting as much as 38.

Meanwhile, in the category of defecation habits that do not meet the requirements but toddlers do not experience stunting as much as 92.3% this is more due to the sharing system (hitting) in the community, where families who do not have family latrines that meet the requirements can ride on households that have family latrines and use public toilets. The category does not meet the requirements and toddlers experience stunting as much as 7.7% because there is still a habit of defecating in any place, namely in gardens, yards, and rivers. This can cause the home environment to become dirty and become a nest of disease vectors that can transmit infectious diseases and can contaminate water sources. The occurrence of infectious diseases such as diarrhea and continuous vomiting in infants and toddlers can cause children to lose fluids and nutrients.

The results of the chi-square test obtained a value of $p = 0.025$ which means that there is a relationship between defecations habits to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. This study is in line with (Rohmah dan Syahrul 2017) in Sidoarjo who said that there is a relationship between the application of healthy latrines with the incidence of diarrhea ($p=0.014$) considering that diarrhea is a risk factor and contributes to the incidence of stunting. This study was strengthened by (Torlesse et al. 2016) showing that there was a relationship between sanitation facilities such as latrines and stunting with $p<0.001$.

The existence of latrines that do not meet theoretical standards also has the potential to trigger infectious diseases due to poor hygiene and sanitation (e.g. diarrhea and worms) which can interfere with the absorption of nutrients in the digestive process so that it can cause stunting in toddlers. Community Based Total Sanitation (CTLS) is an approach to change hygiene and sanitation behavior through empowerment with the expected triggering method each individual in people no longer defecate in anywhere but in healthy latrine facilities. CTLS intervention activities were carried out such as triggering.

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Triggering CTLS begins with socialization and counseling to the community to increase knowledge and instill public awareness of the environment, one of which is the danger that will be caused if people open defecation in a place. The community is also invited to commit to constructing latrines.

The CTLS program invites the community to be the implementers and supervisors of the program implementation process. In addition, the community is also directly involved in determining the right strategy in the implementation of the CTLS program facilitated by CTLS cadres so that the goals that have been set can be achieved properly. The form of advocacy is the provision of healthy latrines in the community through the allocation of village funds so that many public latrines are designated for the community and families who have latrines in their respective homes so that the practice of defecating in any place is decreasing.

Stopping open defecation is one part of preventing infectious diseases such as diarrhea which will have the potential for stunting in toddlers. The success of the CTLS Program with a decrease in stunting rates compared to the previous year. This is because it is influenced by the commitment of the Gowa County Government to make the Gowa area a free area for open defecation (BABS).

This is following research conducted by (Indriyani, Yuniarti, dan Nur Latif 2016) which shows that an increase in community behavior changes to stop defecating indiscriminately in Tirto Village, but not 100% ODF.

Hand Washing Behavior with Soap

The behavior of washing hands with soap is included in the eligible category and under-five children do not experience stunting as much as 70.1% because there has been an increase in public knowledge about the habit of washing hands with soap properly as recommended after the CTLS intervention, as many as 87 respondents have had the habit of washing hands with soap. This can prevent disease transmission, especially infectious diseases that can cause diarrhea in children. However, it was still found that 29.9% of handwashing behavior with soap met the requirements, but toddlers still experienced stunting. This can happen because washing hands is not done properly and appropriately following the recommended hand washing rules, so hands can still be a source of disease transmission.

While the behavior of washing hands with soap does not meet the requirements and toddlers do not experience stunting as much as 36.6% more due to another factor, namely the awareness of mothers of toddlers to keep paying attention to the nutritional value and nutritional value of food processing for their toddlers so that toddlers have good immunity to prevent infection (diarrhea). The behavior of washing hands with soap does not meet the requirements and still experience stunting as many as 7 people 63.6% because they do not wash their hands properly due to the low level of knowledge of mothers about diseases that can arise if they do not wash their hands with soap properly so that when mothers touch food the baby will have the potential for diarrheal disease.

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of $p = 0.033$ which means that there is a relationship between the behavior of washing hands with soap to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. There is a relationship in this study because there are still mothers of toddlers who do not have the habit of washing hands with soap. If this situation continues, it can cause children to be susceptible to infectious diseases because unclean hands are used to take care of children directly, thus ultimately putting their children at risk of being attacked by germs attached to their mothers, causing infectious diseases such as diarrhea that can cause infection. can also make toddlers stunted.

Washing hands with soap in running water will reduce the number of pathogenic germs on hands due to the presence of cleaning agents in the soap and will help the process of releasing germs on hands that stick to the outer surface of the skin. The time for washing hands is before cooking, after handling animals, every time you get out of the bathroom, before eating, before feeding/breastfeeding babies, and after sneezing and coughing.

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) is an approach to change people's hygiene behavior to have the habit of washing hands with soap. Counseling is intensively carried out to the community in the form of meetings at the hamlet level, village office, and school level. Empowerment is marked by a declaration of commitment to implement the 5 pillars of CTLS, one of which is WHSB. This empowerment resulted in an alternative solution to the CTLS problem with the availability of handwashing facilities in the community's

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yard. Health education plays an important role in changing people's behavior to wash their hands properly and properly using soap.

This study is in line with (Sinatrya dan Muniroh 2019) who said that there was a relationship between handwashing habits and the incidence of stunting in the Kotakulon Health Center working area, Bondowoso Regency, and had a 0.12 times risk of toddlers experiencing stunting. This study was also supported by (Kwami et al. 2019) who said that the behavior of washing hands after defecating and before feeding infants was associated with stunting in Ethiopia. (Soeracmad, Ikhtiar, dan S 2019) in Polewali Mandar said that there was a significant effect between washing hands in running water with soap and stunting.

Bacteriology in Water

Water bacteriologists are categorized as eligible and not stunting as much as 83.6% and those experiencing stunting are 16.4% while water bacteriologists are categorized as not eligible and not stunting as much as 25.9% and stunting as much as 74.1%.

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of p = 0.000 which means that there is a bacteriological relationship between water and stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. The relationship in this study is because the drinking water consumed by the community is contaminated with E. coli, thus causing bacteria that can irritate the digestive tract. There is still the practice of mothers who do not cook drinking water because they feel that the drinking water depot, they often use in terms of parameters has met all the requirements.

It is still found that drinking water depots were checked for water samples containing e. coli, so the mother has to keep cooking drinking water to kill viruses or bacteria in drinking water. The requirement for drinking water according to the Permenkes is that it must be free from inorganic and organic materials. In other words, the quality of drinking water must be free of bacteria, chemicals, toxins, hazardous waste, and so on. Drinking water quality parameters that are directly related to health according to the Permenkes are related to microbiology, such as E.coli bacteria and total coliform. The ideal drinking water should be clear, colorless, tasteless, odorless. Drinking water should also not contain pathogenic germs and all creatures that endanger human health.

This research is also supported by (Rasako, Joko, dan Dangiran 2018) which states that there is a relationship between the bacteriological quality of dug well water and the incidence of diarrhea in Waihaong sub-district, Ambon city. From the results of the analysis, the value of RP = 0.212, which means that the bacteriological quality of water from North Sumatra that does not meet the requirements has 0.212 times the chance of experiencing diarrhea.

Research Limitations

Researchers have limited time, energy, and money to research more villages that are included in the stunting locus in the Kanjilo Health Center area. The research location is difficult because the respondent's houses are far apart and can only be reached by foot and two-wheeled vehicles. The Covid-19 Pandemic condition requires us to continue to carry out Health protocols, especially keeping our distance from respondents so that the information we convey is not understood. Many people do not use masks so researchers go to the location first to distribute masks and counseling about Health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between defecations habits to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. There is a relationship between the behavior of washing hands with soap to prevent infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021. There is a bacteriological relationship in drinking water to prevent infectious diseases and stunting in the work area of the Kanjilo Health Center, Gowa Regency in 2021.

The role of the Regional Government will determine the success of stunting prevention as well as the role of cross-sector and community leaders, religious leaders, and community organizations. Interventions from the District and Provincial Health Offices are further enhanced, especially promoting the Healthy Living

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Community Movement (GERMAS) and the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach (PIS-PK) which aim to improve family welfare and health. To the Kanjilo Health Center. Promote health education to the community not to defecate in gardens, rivers, considering the impact it will cause. It is hoped that mothers of toddlers will improve the practice of washing their hands with soap before touching/holding their babies and processing food for their babies. It is expected that mothers of toddlers consume boiled water and store it in a closed container and do cleaning twice a week on the drinking water container used. It is hoped that the Tamannyeleng Village government will cooperate with the relevant agencies to organize and carry out the transportation of waste caused by the community**.** To the Kanjilo Health Center to improve counseling and education for people who do not have SPAL to drain wastewater in the sewers that have been provided by the government. To the Puskesmas to continue to monitor and check the quality of drinking water at drinking water depots and dug wells to maintain the quality of water that will be consumed by the community.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest

The author (s) declared no potential conflict of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article

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