

ABSTRAK

Sanitasi merupakan aspek penting dalam pembangunan yang berhubungan dengan kesehatan dan kualitas lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keberfungsian sarana dan prasarana sanitasi sub-sektor air limbah domestik serta mengevaluasi efektivitas program padat karya sanitasi di Kecamatan Pangkajene, Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif-kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data primer melalui observasi, wawancara, kuesioner, serta data sekunder dari instansi terkait. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan model Stake's dan analisis spasial berbasis GIS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sarana sanitasi yang dibangun melalui program padat karya sebagian besar berfungsi, namun pemeliharaan masih rendah. Tingkat efektivitas program ditinjau dari 5 indikator yaitu pemahaman program, ketepatan sasaran, ketepatan waktu, pencapaian tujuan, dan perubahan nyata yang menunjukkan kategori "cukup efektif". Temuan ini menegaskan perlunya peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat dan dukungan pemerintah daerah dalam aspek pemeliharaan dan keberlanjutan program.

Kata Kunci Sanitasi; Air Limbah Domestik; Padat Karya; Efektivitas Program

Abstract

Sanitation is an essential aspect of development that is closely related to public health and environmental quality. This study aims to analyze the functionality of sanitation facilities and infrastructure in the domestic wastewater sub-sector and to evaluate the effectiveness of the labor-intensive sanitation program in Pangkajene District, Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency. The research method employed a quantitative-qualitative approach with primary data collected through observation, interviews, and questionnaires, as well as secondary data obtained from relevant institutions. The analysis was conducted using Stake's model and GIS-based spatial analysis. The results indicate that most sanitation facilities constructed through the labor-intensive program are functioning, although maintenance remains low. The effectiveness of the program, reviewed through five indicators—program comprehension, target accuracy, timeliness, goal achievement, and tangible changes—was categorized as “fairly effective.” These findings emphasize the need for increased community participation and stronger support from local government in terms of maintenance and program sustainability.

Keywords: Sanitation; Domestic Wastewater; Labor-Intensive Program; Program Effectiveness;