

ABSTRACT

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THE ROLE OF CIHIDEUNG HEALTH CENTER TASIKMALAYA CITY IN IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY-BASED TOTAL SANITATION PROGRAM (STBM) PILLAR 1 STOP DEFECATION

Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) involves instigating behavioral changes and enhancing sanitation practices within communities through various triggering techniques. It defines total sanitation as the absence of open defecation (BABS) or achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Community health centers play a pivotal role in promoting environmental health initiatives, given their mandate to execute health policies for attaining health development objectives within their jurisdictions, thereby facilitating the establishment of hygienic sub-districts. The objective of this study is to scrutinize the involvement of Cihideung Community Health Center in Tasikmalaya City in implementing Pillar 1 of the STBM program, which focuses on halting open defecation. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the research adopted purposive sampling to identify informants, concentrating on delineating the passive and active roles of the health center in executing the STBM program. Findings reveal challenges in program implementation, primarily stemming from limited community awareness and behavioral reluctance towards utilizing latrines for defecation. Additionally, there persists a misconception regarding the necessity of installing septic tanks, with a preference among residents for sewage systems as a disposal method. Consequently, the program falls short of achieving the targeted 100% ODF status.

Keywords: *Role of Community Health Center, STBM, ODF*