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Penerapan Program Desa Open Defecation Free (Odf) Di Desa Selunuk Wilayah Kerja
Uptd Puskesmas Terawan Kabupaten Seruyan, Kalimantan Tengah

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Desa Open Defecation Free (ODF) merupakan desa yang telah bebas dari praktik buang air besar sembarangan. ODF merupakan salah satu inisiatif penting untuk meningkatkan kesehatan masyarakat dan sanitasi di Indonesia. Jamban sehat merupakan tempat yang aman dan nyaman untuk digunakan sebagai tempat buang air besar, berbagai jenis jamban yang digunakan dirumah tangga, sekolah, rumah ibadah dan lembaga-lembaga lain. Tujuan penulisan karya kinerja ini adalah untuk menganalisis penerapan program desa ODF di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Terawan.

Studi lapangan dilaksanakan oleh tim gabungan dari Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten, Puskesmas Terawan, Pemerintah Desa Selunuk, serta kader kesehatan masyarakat.

Hasil menunjukkan 91,3% responden menyatakan tidak lagi buang air besar di sungai atau kebun. Warga mulai membiasakan mencuci tangan dengan sabun setelah BAB dan sebelum makan. Anak-anak sudah dibiasakan menggunakan jamban oleh orang tua dan kader posyandu. Praktik menjaga kebersihan lingkungan meningkat di semua RT, termasuk larangan buang sampah di sungai.

Rekomendasi Perbaikan teknis jamban yang belum sesuai standar dengan pendampingan sanitarian. Pelatihan lanjutan kader tentang dokumentasi Monev dan pelaporan sanitasi. Sosialisasi pemeliharaan jamban dan tempat cuci tangan ke warga. Penjadwalan evaluasi ODF setiap 3 bulan oleh tim desa dan puskesmas.

Kata Kunci: Program Desa Open Defecation Free (ODF), Sanitasi, Kesehatan Masyarakat

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Implementation of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Village Program in Selunuk Village,
Working Area of UPTD Terawan Health Center, Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan

ABSTRACT

Background: Open Defecation Free (ODF) village is a village that has been free from the practice of defecating in the open. ODF is one of the important initiatives to improve public health and sanitation in Indonesia. A healthy latrine is a safe and comfortable place to use as a defecation site, and various types of latrines are used in households, schools, places of worship, and other institutions.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the implementation of the ODF village program in the working area of Puskesmas Terawan.

Methods: A field study was conducted by a joint team from the Seruyan District Health Office, Puskesmas Terawan, Desa Selunuk Village Government, and community health cadres.

Results: The results showed that 91.3% of respondents stated that they no longer defecate in rivers or gardens. Residents have started to get into the habit of washing their hands with soap after defecating and before eating. Children have been accustomed to using latrines by their parents and posyandu cadres. Practices to maintain environmental cleanliness have increased in all RTs, including prohibiting littering in rivers.

Recommendations: Technical improvements to latrines that do not meet standards with sanitarian assistance. Further training for cadres on monitoring and evaluation documentation and sanitation reporting. Socialization of latrine maintenance and handwashing facilities to residents. Scheduling ODF evaluations every 3 months by the village and health center team.

Keywords: Open Defecation Free (ODF) Village Program, Sanitation, Public Health

