



Implementation of Posyandu Program in Fulfilling the Rights of Pregnant Women and Toddlers in Cibinong Sub-District, Bogor District, a Case Study in Pondok Rajeg Village

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ABSTRACT

Health issues are fundamental in society. Moreover, after COVID-19, several adjustments were made to strengthen public health. Then the importance of developing quality human resources as a national priority cannot be separated from good nutritional status, especially in nutritionally vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and toddlers. Optimal nutritional conditions for pregnant women are very important because they have the potential to influence the growth and development process of the fetus. Malnutrition in pregnant women can increase the risk of giving birth to babies with low birth weight (LBW) and stunting. Likewise, toddlers as a group who are in a period of rapid growth and development are very vulnerable to malnutrition. Therefore, special attention to pregnant women and toddlers needs to be increased in an effort to improve national nutritional status. This research was conducted to determine the success of the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency in an effort to fulfill the rights of pregnant women and toddlers. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method using George C. Edward III's theory with four dimensions, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure. The success of the implementation or implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondokrajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency has been good, which can be seen from the results of research with resource persons, supporting documents and reports on improving the health of pregnant women and toddlers in Pondok Rajeg District, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency.

INTRODUCTION

In 2023, Indonesia experienced significant changes in health services after the COVID-19 pandemic. Although some mitigation measures have been taken, challenges continue to characterize the health sector. The health system is undergoing adjustments to strengthen its capacity, especially in the face of potential new waves of infections. The government is focusing on improving health infrastructure, increasing access to vaccinations, and strengthening early detection systems. Telemedicine and digital health technologies are becoming increasingly dominant to improve access to health services, reduce hospital burden, and improve efficient health data management. In addition, mental health programs were strengthened in response to the ongoing psychological impact of the pandemic. Despite progress, the challenges of recovery and adaptation continue to be a focus, requiring cooperation between governments, health institutions and communities to achieve a resilient and sustainable health system post COVID-19.

The importance of quality human resource development as a national priority cannot be separated from good nutritional status, especially for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and toddlers. Optimal nutritional conditions in pregnant women are very important because they have the potential to affect the process of fetal growth and development. The effect of malnourished pregnant women is the birth of babies with low birth weight (LBW) and stunting. Similarly, toddlers as a group who are in a period of development and growth are easily affected by malnutrition. Therefore, special attention to pregnant women and toddlers needs to be increased in an effort to improve national nutritional status. Concrete steps such as increasing access to balanced nutrition, providing nutrition education to pregnant women and families, and increasing the availability of nutrition resources are key in creating quality and sustainable human resource development.

Under-five nutrition remains a critical issue in Indonesia, as reflected in the results of the 2022 Survey on the Status of Nutrition in Indonesia (SSGI). The prevalence of wasting, which indicates acute malnutrition in children under five, reached 7.7%, while the prevalence of stunting, which indicates stunted growth, reached 21.6%. These figures show that there are still significant challenges related to nutrition in the under-five group in Indonesia. In addition, the 2018 Riskesdas data highlighted nutrition problems in women of childbearing age (WUS) with the prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (CED) risk at 14.1%, which then increased to 17.3% in pregnant women. The problem of anemia is also a serious concern with the prevalence rate reaching 48.9% in pregnant women. With these figures, it is necessary to make integrated and sustainable efforts, including increasing the accessibility of balanced nutrition, community nutrition education, and strengthening prevention programs and handling nutrition problems at critical stages such as pregnancy and toddler growth. Finding solutions together with the government, the community, and the private sector is key to addressing these nutrition issues and improving nutritional well-being in Indonesia.

Maternal health data based on BPS and Bogor district data shows that reducing infant and under-five mortality is one of the development priorities, not only in Indonesia but also around the world. Target 3.2 of the SDGs aims to eliminate avoidable and preventable newborn and under-five deaths by 2030, with all countries working to reduce the Neonatal Mortality Rate to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and the Under-5 Mortality Rate to 25 per 1,000 live births. Indonesia succeeded in reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 26 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 16.85% per 1,000 live births in 2020 (BPS, 2023). Similarly, the under-five mortality rate, from 32% in 2017 (BPS, 2023), was reduced to 19.83% in 2020 (BPS, 2023). This shrinkage is related to various methods that have been implemented by the government, including the implementation of complete basic immunization and vitamin A supplements to improve the health of infants and toddlers.

The provision of supplementary feeding (MT) using local food ingredients is a strategy to address nutritional problems in children under five and pregnant women. The implementation of MT must be accompanied by training on nutrition and health to change attitudes, such as providing support for breastfeeding (ASI), learning about healthy eating patterns, hygiene, and sanitation for families. It is hoped that MT activities that use local food ingredients can motivate family dependence on food and nutrition consistently. Indonesia has a very rich biodiversity, with at least 77 types of carbohydrate sources, 30 types of fish, 6 types of meat, 4 types of poultry, 4 types of eggs, 26 types of nuts, 389 types of fruits, 228 types of vegetables, and 110 types of herbs and spices (Food Security Agency, 2020 and Food Balance Sheet, 2022). This states that the ability to use local foods is very large, including to provide food for families and to improve the nutrition of pregnant women and toddlers. its use as the main ingredient of Supplementary Food (MT) has not been optimized. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia allocates funds to support the implementation of MT activities using local food ingredients with the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK). Thus, the source of funds for implementation can be obtained from various sources. To provide guidance in the implementation of the program, the Technical Guidelines for Supplementary Feeding (MT) Made from Local Food for Toddlers and Pregnant Women.

Stunting is a serious challenge in the context of public health, particularly in West Java, with a significant impact on children's development and growth. Stunting can have various negative effects, such as stunted physical growth, cognitive impairment, decreased energy, fatigue, and increased susceptibility to disease. Inadequate nutrient intake during the critical period of growth, from pregnancy to 24 months of age, can affect children's quality of life into adulthood. Although stunting and malnutrition are related to nutrition problems in children, they have conceptual differences. Stunting refers to growth failure that persists over a long period of time, resulting in a child's height and weight being less than they should be. Meanwhile, malnutrition includes a lack of intake of essential nutrients such as protein, energy, vitamins and minerals, which can lead to serious health problems.

Data in West Java states that in 2020, the number of stunting toddlers faced a significant increase, making serious concerns for related parties. However, in 2021, there is good information that the number of stunted toddlers dropped quite dramatically to 33.68%. However, stunting is still a serious problem that requires a sustainable solution to identify the causes and implement effective handling strategies. The stunting journey in West Java emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the government, health institutions and the community to address this nutrition issue and achieve a sustainable reduction in stunting rates. The 5 regions with the highest number of stunted toddlers in West Java in 2021 are Bogor district, Bandung district, Cirebon district, Tasikmalaya district and Sukabumi district. Bogor district tops the list as the region with the highest number of stunted toddler cases throughout 2021, up to more than 30,000 toddlers. This number provides about 15% of the total cases of stunting toddlers in West Java.

With the increasing awareness of public health issues, Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu) have taken on an important role in improving public health, especially in relation to infant, toddler and maternal care, and in reducing stunting. The implementation of Posyandu must be done effectively in accordance with its purpose and function in promoting public health. Posyandu is defined by the Indonesian Ministry of Health as part of the search for health solutions involving community participation (UKMB) managed and implemented by the community itself, with the aim of empowering the community and providing access to basic health services to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The legal basis for Posyandu includes the 1945 Constitution Article 28H Paragraph 1, Decree of the Indonesian Minister of Health Number 128 of 2004 on Basic Policy for Community Health Centers, Regulation of the Indonesian Minister of Home Affairs Number 19 of 2011 on Guidelines for Integrating Basic Social Services in Integrated Service Posts, and other related regulations. The most important targets of Posyandu are infants, children under five, pregnant women, postpartum women, breastfeeding women, and couples of childbearing age, and its main function is to consolidate the community and facilitate access to basic health services to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

Pondok Rajeg, one of the villages in Cibinong Sub-district, Bogor Regency, has 19 Posyandu. Located only 3 KM from Bogor City and District Government, Pondok Rajeg has a very close geographical position to the local government. Thus, Pondok Rajeg was selected as a sample in this study to evaluate the implementation of Posyandu in providing services for pregnant women and children under five in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district, Bogor District.

METHODOLOGY

The focus of this research refers to the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency with the assessment method used for this article research is a qualitative approach. In Moleong (2016) states that qualitative research actually aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject of this article such

as impressions, attitudes, enthusiasm, actions and so on thoroughly and through descriptive procedures in the form of words and language in a specific case that is natural and through using several natural ways.

A qualitative research approach was used to obtain an in-depth description of the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency.

RESEARCH RESULT

In this study, of course, it will answer the problems that are the focus of its implementation and in this study, the authors want to answer the problem of how the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency and what factors are obstacles that hinder implementation, knowing the various kinds of efforts implemented in controlling obstacles or obstacles and social actions that exist in the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village. And therefore the researcher will explain the results of the analysis of the data collected first and then the researcher will explain the discussion in the research conducted by the author.

Implementation of public policy as described by Edward III no matter how effective a public policy is carried out, if it is not planned and prepared seriously for its implementation, the policy expectations will not be implemented. The implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village using Implementation Theory according to Edward III can be explained as follows and there are several obstacles or problems faced in its implementation:

1) Communication

Communication factors are very influential in policy implementation including in implementing the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District. With a good communication factor and in accordance with the objectives, it will also have a good impact on the running of an implemented policy. Information delivery can be said to be quite good because information about Posyandu activities has been carried out by Whatsapp Group and also directly to residents in each Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village, for clarity of information it is quite clear because information about Posyandu is always disseminated to residents and during the implementation of Posyandu, any information about health is always socialized by Posyandu Cadres and Midwives. For clarity of information, it is quite good but it is better if information is also made billboards or banners about the importance of Posyandu and make billboards also about the health of pregnant women and toddlers. In terms of consistency, it can be said to be consistent because every implementation is always informed.

In this case, the communication dimension can be said to be quite good because in its implementation it can be categorized as good even though it is faced with several obstacles so that it needs further improvement in communication so that information about the implementation of Posyandu and

information about public health, especially pregnant women and toddlers, can be thoroughly reached by the community.

2) Resources

In implementing a policy or program, resources are a factor that can also be called the main factor as a driver and supporter of the policy so that the policy can be carried out in accordance with the planning that has been prepared. In the theory of Edward III's policy success process, it is explained that the resource dimension has four indicators, namely sufficient staff (quantity and quality), sufficient budget, sufficient authority to carry out obligations and responsibilities and facilities utilized in implementation.

a. Sufficient Staff Indicators (Quantity and Quality)

Indicators of sufficient staff in the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village are insufficient. This is because in the implementation process there is still a lack of cadres from each Posyandu due to the number of people, especially pregnant women and toddlers, and the number of cadres is very small so that the implementation of Posyandu activities is very influential in reducing effectiveness and efficiency.

To increase the number of Posyandu cadres can be said to be difficult because this work is social work that is not related to income so it really requires human resources who really from the heart help in the process of Posyandu activities in order to improve health in the Pondok Rajeg Village community.

b. Budget resources

Regarding the budget in the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, it can be said to be quite good because in its implementation it can be said to be smooth and every once a month there is certainly the implementation of Posyandu. There are only a few budget problems in its implementation such as for Supplementary Food Provision (PMT) alone which is considered very helpful in the process of implementing Posyandu is still obtained from fees from Posyandu participants only and there should also be incentive funds for cadres so that cadres feel assisted in terms of income even though not much.

In the implementation of Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village, it is sufficient in its financing so that the implementation of Posyandu can run according to schedule and utilization, but it still needs an increase in terms of budget to improve the quality of Posyandu implementation in Pondok Rajeg Village.

c. Indicators of sufficient authority to carry out duties or responsibilities

The implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village on sufficient rights to carry out obligations and responsibilities has been done well. This condition has been supported because of the authority given to the Head of Posyandu, Midwife and Posyandu Cadres which is certainly an obligation accompanied by the authority to be able to carry out Posyandu activities properly.

d. Indicator of Facilities Needed in Implementation

The facilities needed in the implementation are good enough. Based on information from informants that the equipment in the implementation of Posyandu is good and in accordance with the needs in the field. However, for the facilities of the Posyandu building itself, there are still some Posyandu that are still hitchhiking both in the house of the Head of the RT and other places so that Posyandu development is needed for Posyandu that does not yet have a building or building.

3) Disposition

Disposition is included in the measuring instrument to calculate the success of public policy implementation including in the implementation of Posyandu activities. Where when the implementers or implementers of the Posyandu program have agreed with part or all of the contents of the public policy, they will certainly do it happily, but the understanding between them is different from those who make the program, therefore the application process must go through problems first.

a. Indicators of the commitment of the implementer's attitude towards the program (Leader)

The commitment of the implementer's (leader's) attitude towards the program so that it can be said to be good. This is supported because a consistent attitude in accordance with the rules and planning becomes the benchmark and measure of policy leaders in carrying out policies.

b. Indicators of implementers' attitudinal commitment to the program (Field Implementers)

The commitment of the implementer's attitude towards the program can be said to be good. This is supported by the responsibility and attitude of field implementers whose commitment can be seen from the implementation of Posyandu activities every month, carried out well because it is supported by the local government, namely Pondok Rajeg Village and Posyandu Cadres also feel helped by the Pondok Rajeg Village Government because they are always open in matters of Posyandu activities.

c. Indicator of a firm leader

Indicators of firm leaders in the implementation of the Posyandu program can be seen from the Posyandu leaders and the Head of Pondok Rajeg Village are very firm in the implementation of Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village and consider that Posyandu activities are at the forefront of improving public health, especially pregnant women, infants to toddlers.

4) Bureaucratic Structure

Another dimension, namely the bureaucratic structure, which certainly has a significant influence or impact on the success of policy implementation, can be determined by organizational structure factors. This factor consists of two components, namely mechanism and bureaucratic structure. Mechanisms, as the first factor, refer to the process of implementing public policies which are

usually regulated in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The SOP serves as a procedure for program actors to carry out obligations in accordance with the objectives of the guidelines that have been passed, including in the implementation of Posyandu activities in Pondok Rajeg Village. The second factor is bureaucratic structure. Bureaucratic structures that are difficult, complicated and through long procedures can reduce supervision and make bureaucratic rules inefficient and complex, which in turn can hinder group dynamics in carrying out their activities.

a. Indicator of Standard Operational Procedure (SOP)

The SOP for implementing Posyandu activities in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district is good. Due to the results of the interview, the Pondok Rajeg Village Government for the SOP in implementing Posyandu already exists and has been understood by the implementers of Posyandu activities and has also been socialized to the community.

b. Indicator of Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) Complaints

In terms of Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) Complaints are not good because in the matter of SOP complaints it is not socialized and explained how it works so that if the public wants to protest or make a complaint, the public does not know and does not understand the procedures.

c. Indicator of Organizing the Bureaucratic Workflow System

Organizing the flow of bureaucratic work is good. This is supported because the work flow system and program implementation arrangements are in accordance with the rules so that when implementing the Posyandu program it runs well and according to the rules.

The implementation of Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency can be said to be good because the results of the study show that the implementation was successfully implemented. Although there are obstacles, it is always successful in its implementation so that the implementation of Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village is successful and in interviews with the Pondok Rajeg Village Government and Posyandu Cadres that health improvement in Pondok Rajeg Village, especially pregnant women and toddlers, has increased from year to year.

The success of a program implementation cannot be separated from an obstacle. The existence of obstacles makes a program must always be improved even better. The implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district is no exception, where there are still several obstacles in its implementation, namely:

1. Socialization is considered to be thorough but there are still many people, especially pregnant women and mothers with toddlers or babies, who do not attend Posyandu, so another strategy is needed in socialization to increase the attendance of residents in Posyandu activities every month.

2. Lack of budget funds that can be seen from the funds for PMT itself, contributions from the community itself where PMT is very important in

Posyandu activities every month and the absence of incentives for Posyandu cadres.

3. HR problems, of course this is still connected to the budget problem where human resources are considered lacking so that additional Posyandu cadres are needed in each Posyandu but it is very difficult to find cadres because in this case Posyandu cadres are social activities that are not related to income so that Posyandu Pondok Rajeg Village is difficult to find additional cadres for each Posyandu.

4. Building facilities or buildings for the implementation of Posyandu is lacking because in its implementation it can be said that there are some Posyandu still hitchhiking in the House of the Head of RT and other buildings.

In order to support the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district, Bogor Regency, the Government of Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district made several efforts or efforts, including:

1. Socialization continues to be improved, especially to increase the presence of residents in Posyandu activities, even every cadre meets residents who are Posyandu participants to their homes to invite attendance at Posyandu activities and Pondok Rajeg Village has conducted health counseling for pregnant women where all pregnant women in Pondok Rajeg are gathered for counseling besides that health socialization is also carried out every implementation of Posyandu in each Posyandu. For future solutions, because nowadays everything is technology and everyone has social media, the socialization of Posyandu activities can be delivered through social media and information or socialization about health, especially the health of pregnant women and toddlers, is more encouraged on social media and increases health counseling activities related to the health of pregnant women and toddlers.

2. Lack of funds in the implementation of Posyandu activities the Pondok Rajeg Village government has supplied assistance for toddlers such as milk, biscuits and baby or toddler porridge. Future solutions for this budget problem, for PMT more attention so that Posyandu cadres are more flexible in making PMT for Posyandu participants and incentives for Posyandu cadres is very important to help Posyandu cadres and more respect for Posyandu cadres although in this case it is a social activity but can pay more attention to Posyandu cadres at the Pondok Rajeg Village government level.

3. In terms of human resources, Posyandu activities in Pondok Rajeg Village although considered less cadres but in its implementation it continues to run with a system that has been arranged in such a way that the lack of Posyandu cadres can be overcome despite the fact that it is less so that the implementation of Posyandu is less effective and efficient in terms of human resources. Future solutions should be more serious in finding Posyandu cadres because this is an important thing and there must continue to be sustainability

in its management, can be with cadre incentives so that people are interested in becoming Posyandu cadres.

4. In terms of facilities, especially regarding the Posyandu building or buildings that do not yet exist, the Pondok Rajeg Village government has made various efforts such as creating a temporary Posyandu or staying at the RT Head's house. For future solutions, it is better to focus on building Posyandu buildings or facilities first because they are very important.

DISCUSSION

This section allows you to describe your research findings academically. You may not enter figures related to your statistical tests here; instead, you should explain those numbers here. You should structure your discussion with academic support for your studies and a good explanation according to the specific area you are investigating.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research examines Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the following are the conclusions of research on the posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District:

1. The implementation or implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency has been carried out well, this is supported by the success or success of the implementation of each Posyandu implementation every month at each Posyandu and is also indicated by data that there is an increase in public health with fewer complaints about the health of the community, regarding the issue of stunting down which is only one but it is due to heart defects so that it greatly affects its growth and for the death of pregnant women and babies it is 0 (zero) in 2023.

2. The implementation of the program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong Sub-district is inseparable from the various barriers that exist. These obstacles are found in several dimensions, namely the Communication dimension, where socialization is considered to have been maximally carried out but still does not make the attendance rate of Posyandu activities maximum or fully present. Barriers in the Resource dimension are the lack of budget, especially the absence of special funds for PMT and incentives for Posyandu cadres. Then there are still problems in the resource dimension where building facilities or special buildings for Posyandu activities still do not exist from several Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village.

3. In dealing with or resolving the problems encountered in the implementation of the Posyandu program in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency, there are certainly some efforts made such as in the problem of the communication dimension, the implementers of Posyandu activities have improved communication, especially regarding Posyandu activities and even to inform the schedule of Posyandu activities, Posyandu cadres come to each Posyandu participant's house to remind them to attend the implementation of Posyandu. The Pondok Rajeg Urban Village Government

has also carried out health counseling for pregnant women where all pregnant women are gathered and then socialized about the health of pregnant women. For the resource dimension problem, the Pondok Rajeg Village government and Posyandu administrators have made contributions to Posyandu participants for PMT needs and are working on incentives for Posyandu cadres. Then in the problem of lack of human resources or cadres at Posyandu, the Pondok Rajeg Village government and Posyandu administrators have created and applied a system in the implementation of Posyandu so that despite the lack of human resources it can still be implemented and the local government is working on additional human resources or Posyandu cadres. As well as for the problem of building facilities or buildings specifically for Posyandu, the Pondok Rajeg Village government has made efforts to build them and in its implementation for those who do not have a building or building specifically for Posyandu, it is carried out in a temporary place or in the house of the Head of the RT.

SUGGESTIONS

When looking at the conclusions obtained by researchers in this research on Posyandu activity programs in Pondok Rajeg Village, the researchers recommend several things that might be used to improve the success of the implementation of Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency.

Here are some recommendations in its efforts:

1. There needs to be an increase in terms of socialization because in the field there are residents who are Posyandu participants who do not come to Posyandu activities. It should be improved such as through social media because in this era almost all people have social media, it is good for Posyandu activities and information about health, especially pregnant women and toddlers, to be uploaded and disseminated on prepared social media. And increase health counseling for pregnant women and toddlers so that counseling reaches more residents.
2. The author hopes that human resources or Posyandu cadres, midwives and all Posyandu administrators are incentivized even though social work but it is good to be assisted also in economic terms even though not much but can be valuable to appreciate the services of Posyandu administrators.
3. The author also hopes that the Pondok Rajeg Village Government can provide PMT assistance for each Posyandu in Pondok Rajeg Village.
4. For building facilities or buildings, each Posyandu must have it. Therefore, it is hoped that the Pondok Rajeg Village Government can prioritize this.

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