

---

---

**The Effectiveness of Posyandu Cempaka Program in The Context of Handling Stunting in The Village of Tambak Kalisogo**

**Rifatus Sholikhah, Isnaini Rodiyah**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia; rifatus202020100078@gmail.com,

*Received: July 13, 2023; In Revised: September 29, 2023; Accepted: November 30, 2023*

**Abstract**

This research aims to analyze and describe the effectiveness of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in reducing stunting. The informants in this research were the Village Midwife, Posyandu Cadres and Village Community. The technique for determining informants used in this research is purposive sampling, namely the technique of selecting informants or sources who have certain objectives in accordance with the research theme because these people are considered to have the information needed for the research. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. The results of this research show that the effectiveness of the toddler posyandu program seen from indicators according to the Target Accuracy indicator shows that the parties who are the targets in implementing the program are not present in their entirety. The Program Socialization indicator shows that there are still many people who lack focus in receiving material or information submitted by related parties. Meanwhile, the Program Objectives indicator shows that the suitability of the initial program objectives with program implementation has not been implemented as a whole. Program monitoring shows that the program control that was carried out after the program was running was fully operational because the village midwife was assisted in its implementation and was tasked with monitoring the success of this program.

**Keywords:** Public Policy, Program Effectiveness, Public Health Agency, Stunting.

**Introduction**

Health is one of the body or physical conditions where it is in good condition and avoids disease. Currently, health problems are still a special concern and top priority among the government and health institutions, namely by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkes RI). One of these health problems is the problem of stunting. In Indonesia, stunting is indeed a serious problem that must be addressed immediately. Stunting is one of the nutritional problems and slow growth experienced by infants and toddlers in the public health sector. This is usually caused by several factors such as lack of malnutrition since the baby is in the womb and in the early days after the baby is born (Zizi et al, 2023). Not only that, the problem of stunting can also be exacerbated if the government, especially health agencies and service providers, pay less attention to and facilitate the quality and standard of living of the community.

Regarding stunting cases, the Government of Indonesia has issued Perpres No 72 Tahun 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction so that the problem of stunting in the future in Indonesia can be resolved (Kemenkes RI, 2021). The Indonesian government in this case has certainly made efforts and made several solutions in reducing the stunting prevalence

=====  
rate in Indonesia which is still quite high, this effort is contained in the agenda contained in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) IV (Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas, 2019) (Firdausi & Agustina, 2023).

Based on data from stunting conditions in Indonesia reviewed from the last three years from 2021 to 2023, it has indeed decreased. However, the stunting condition is not only a special concern and responsibility for the central government but also the responsibility of the regional government to the village government.

Table 1  
Prevalence of Stunting in Indonesia

Year	Stunting Prevalence
2021	24,4 %
2022	21 %
2023	17 %
2024	14 %

Source: Processed by Authors, 2023

From central government data, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia has decreased significantly, but the prevalence of stunting rates remains a top priority because it is not necessarily about numbers but must be addressed immediately. Therefore, the government to health institutions play an important role in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence, especially in achieving the target in 2024.

The government has realized a program to reduce the prevalence of stunting such as community empowerment through posyandu activities. The Posyandu program is a form of Community-Sourced Health Efforts (UKBM) which is managed with the aim of empowering the community and making it easier for the community to obtain basic health services such as providing health care facilities for pregnant women, infants and toddlers (Zizi et al, 2023). The realization of the program aims as an effort to prevent and handle stunting problems in infants and toddlers. The posyandu program is expected to run effectively in order to accelerate the reduction in the prevalence of stunting rates, especially in infants and toddlers. The effectiveness of the posyandu program in reducing and preventing stunting is also supported by the existence of various types of posyandu programs such as health checks in the form of height and weight checks once a month for infants and toddlers who are stunted with the aim of being able to determine the nutritional status of children back to normal with good nutritional conditions and in accordance with the age of infants and toddlers who are stunted. The posyandu program is expected to run effectively as an effort to reduce the prevalence of stunting in infants and toddlers.

In general, the concept of effectiveness is an assessment or measurement of the extent to which activities in programs that have been carried out can achieve the initial objectives of the program. The success of the program can be seen in the effectiveness of achieving the goals previously planned by the relevant organization or program (Zizi et al, 2023). Budiani (2007) states that to measure the effectiveness of a program can be done by using the following variables: 1) Target accuracy of the program, namely the extent to which program participants are right with the predetermined targets. 2) Program socialization, namely the ability of program organizers to conduct program socialization so that information about program implementation can be conveyed to the community in general and target program participants in particular. 3) Achievement of program objectives, namely the extent to which the results of program implementation are in accordance with the previously determined program objectives. 4)

Program monitoring, namely activities carried out after the implementation of the program as a form of attention to program participants (Amelia, 2015).

The effectiveness of the posyandu program in handling stunting still has many problems as described in previous studies. Some previous studies have also examined the effectiveness of stunting reduction programs in their respective regions. This can be proven as in 2023 Agnes Gonxa Mulia Hera conducted a study entitled "The Effectiveness of Posyandu in Handling and Preventing Stunting: A Literature Review" and Rozatul Wardah in 2022 with the title "The Role of Posyandu in Handling Stunting in Arongan Village, Kuala Pesisir District, Naganraya Regency". Both studies discuss the posyandu program in reducing and handling stunting in accordance with activities in each researcher's area. For example, in the first previous study, the effectiveness of the posyandu program in the context of handling and preventing stunting was carried out by Routine Checking of Height and Weight, Complementary Food Program (MP-ASI), Mass Preventive Drug Administration (POPM) Worms, Diarrhea Management, and Basic Sanitation (Hera et al, 2023). In Arongan Village, Kuala Pesisir Sub-district, Naganraya Regency, the effectiveness of the program is carried out by providing counseling and nutritional health counseling. Whereas this study also discusses the stunting reduction program which is the posyandu program and is supported by the Supplementary Feeding (PMT) program for stunting toddlers once a month and routine checking of height and weight once a month (Wardah & Reynaldi, 2022).

The problems described in previous studies are also found in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency that the previous research related to the effectiveness of the program in the context of handling stunting emphasized the problem of the effectiveness of the posyandu program while the problem of program effectiveness in the context of handling stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency also emphasizes the problem of effectiveness in the posyandu program. Tambak Kalisogo Village is one of the villages in Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency with 3 hamlets namely Tambak Kalisogo, Bangunrejo, and Bangunsari whose dominant population earns a living as farmers and fish and seaweed farming. The first problem that currently occurs in Jabon Subdistrict, Tambak Kalisogo Village is that there are still a fairly high number of infants and toddlers in the stunting category every year.

Table 2  
Recapitulation of Stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village in 2021-2023

No.	Year	Stunting Rate
1.	2021	204
2.	2022	213
3.	2023	215

Source: Posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo, 2023

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that when viewed from the last 3 years from 2021 to 2023 it is still a priority in handling stunting. From 2021 there were 204 children in the stunting category. In 2022 there were 213 children in the stunting category. Meanwhile, in 2023 with 221 children in the stunting category. From this data, it can be concluded that in Tambak Kalisogo Village there has been an increase in the prevalence of stunting rates. The second problem is that there are still a large number of infants and toddlers who do not attend or check and check their height and weight to the posyandu every month in each hamlet. This is related to the indicators of program effectiveness, which in the indicator of the accuracy of program objectives that in handling and preventing stunting on a regular basis has not been

realized effectively. The following is data on the number of children who attended to be examined at Posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo as of June 2023.

Table 3  
 Number of Children Present Checked to Posyandu Cempaka in June 2023

No.	Posyandu	Month/Year	Age	Number of Children Enrolled in Posyandu	Number of Children Examined or Present at the Posyandu
1.	Cempaka 1 (Tambak Kalisogo)	June /2023	0-1 Year	20	16
			1-3 Year	49	33
			3-5 Year	47	20
2.	Cempaka 2 (Bangunsari)	June /2023	0-1 Year	14	10
			1-3 Year	20	6
			3-5 Year	27	9
3.	Cempaka 3 (Bangunrejo)	June /2023	0-1 Year	6	4
			1-3 Year	18	8
			3-5 Year	17	10

Source: Processed by Authors, 2023

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the total number of infants and toddlers and the number who attend the posyandu to check and check height and weight have an imbalance. The presence of the posyandu program is that it is considered less attractive so there are still some parents of infants and toddlers who do not attend the posyandu. The third problem is that the number of posyandu managers and cadres with the number of infants and toddlers handled in health checks is still not effective. The following is a table of the number of cadres posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo and the number of toddlers handled in posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo.

Table 4  
 Number of Posyandu Cadres and Number of Toddlers Posyandu Cempaka

No.	Posyandu	Number of Cadres	Number of toddlers
1.	Cempaka 1 (Tambak Kalisogo)	11	116
2.	Cempaka 2 (Bangunsari)	5	61
3.	Cempaka 3 (Bangunrejo)	5	41
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>218</b>

Source: Processed by Authors, 2023

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that the number of toddlers as many as 218 registered at the posyandu is only handled by 21 posyandu cadres. With the exposure of these problems, the urgency of this research is important to be carried out by researchers because there are still many stunting rates that occur in infants and toddlers while the posyandu program is still being implemented. For this reason, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "The Effectiveness of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in Reducing Stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village".

## Methods

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which is a research method used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument (Nurak et al, 2023). Meanwhile, other studies state that qualitative research is research based on research with the aim of understanding the symptoms and phenomena and comprehensively experienced by research subjects on several issues such as actions, motivations, perceptions and so on using descriptions as explanations (Adlini et al, 2023). This approach was chosen to analyze problems related to the effectiveness of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in reducing stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village. The research location used as a research site is in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District because there are indications of problems found in Tambak Kalisogo Village. The focus of the research uses the concept of Budiani's theory (2007) related to program effectiveness which consists of four indicators, namely 1). Accuracy of Program Targets; 2). Program socialization; 3). Program Objectives; and 4). Program Monitoring (Purnamawati et al, 2023).

The informant determination technique used in this research is purposive sampling, namely the technique of taking informants or sources that have a specific purpose in accordance with the research theme because the person is considered to have the information needed for research (Miles et al, 2014). The informants include the Village Midwife as the key informant, the Head of Posyandu as the informant, the Community or Parents of Infants and Toddlers who experience stunting as informants who are the main informants in conveying how posyandu services or facilities obtained from Posyandu Cempaka in Tambak Kalisogo Village. The types of data obtained are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique was carried out using the Miles Huberman analysis model, which is an analysis process carried out simultaneously with the data collection process which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Data collection is the collection of research data conducted by researchers in the form of interviews, observations, and documentation in the field. Data reduction in this study was carried out by selecting data that had been obtained in the field during the data collection process. Data presentation is data that has been selected and then arranged which provides the possibility of drawing conclusions. Conclusion drawing, which is the activity of summarizing data in accordance with the formulation of problems that have been determined (Saleh, 2017).

## Results and Discussion

In general, this research is to analyze the effectiveness of the cempaka posyandu program in reducing stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency. This research was conducted by interviewing informants directly to obtain as much information as possible in accordance with the research objectives. Therefore, with the interview, information

=====

was obtained in accordance with what the researcher wanted based on Budiani's theory (2007), namely:

### **Accuracy of Program Targets**

Target accuracy is very important in assessing the Posyandu Cempaka program to run effectively. The main points in target accuracy include the following. First, the suitability of the program or the recipient of the program must be right with the predetermined target, related to the suitability of the program here is more racing against the suitability between the program and the utilization given from the program to the right target or the beneficiary (beneficiary). As for those who benefit from the cempaka posyandu program here, it is given to infants and toddlers to pregnant women. The recipients of the cempaka posyandu program include infants aged 0-3 years and toddlers aged 3-5 years. According to the results of interviews and observations of the authors, the recipients of the cempaka posyandu program are in accordance with the previously determined criteria as stated by Mrs. Suwarni as the Head of Posyandu Cempaka Pos 2 in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Sidoarjo District:

"So for program recipients or program participants who benefit from the cempaka posyandu program here is more emphasis on infants with age criteria 0-3 years while toddlers with age criteria 3-5 years. In addition to infants and toddlers there are also pregnant women as program recipients who benefit from the cempaka posyandu program". (Interview result August 10, 2023).

When viewed from the results of existing interviews, it can be concluded that the suitability of the program or program recipients is correct with the targets that have been determined previously with the existing criteria. Therefore, the existence of the Posyandu Cempaka program provides benefits and advantages that can be felt from various parties such as infants, toddlers, and pregnant women, especially to get services in checking height, weight, immunization, and much more. However, this is also contained in previous research with the title "Implementation of the Health Insurance Beneficiary Program (PBI) in Pekanbaru City". The results of the study explain that the suitability of the program or program recipients must be right with the predetermined targets so that the community can feel the benefits and benefits of the existence of a predetermined program (Zelika & As'ari, 2022).

Second, the program must be aimed at the right target, while the target of the Posyandu Cempaka program is aimed at infants and toddlers to pregnant women with the aim of meeting the needs of infants and toddlers to pregnant women. The accuracy of the target of the Posyandu Cempaka program is in accordance with the target, especially for infants and toddlers to pregnant women. According to the results of interviews and observations by the author, the accuracy of the target of the Posyandu Cempaka program is in accordance with the target but the number of targets or the desired target is still not maximally achieved. This is as conveyed based on a statement from Mrs. Tri Wahyuningsih as Head of Posyandu Cempaka Pos 1 in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Sidoarjo Sub-district:

"For the accuracy of the target of the program is appropriate and given to infants and toddlers to pregnant women but if you look at the obstacles or obstacles in the accuracy of the target implementation of the posyandu program in this village can be seen from the attendance rate of program participants who have not been maximized because there are still many infants or toddlers who do not come or attend every month to check at the posyandu". (Interview result August 12, 2023).

If you look at the existing conditions, it can be concluded that the accuracy of the program targets is the level of attendance of infants and toddlers, especially in the implementation of the Posyandu Cempaka program, which is still not on target and not optimal as a whole. This is evidenced by the fact that many of those who are targeted or targeted are still absent.

Table 5  
 Total Attendance of Infants and Toddlers in August 2023

No.	Posyandu	Month/Year	Age	Number of children enrolled in Posyandu	Number of Children Examined or Present at the Posyandu
1.	Cempaka 1 (Tambak Kalisogo)	August /2023	0-1 year	20	16
			1-3 year	49	33
			3-5 year	47	20
2.	Cempaka 2 (Bangunsari)	August /2023	0-1 year	14	10
			1-3 year	20	15
			3-5 year	27	17
3.	Cempaka 3 (Bangunrejo)	August /2023	0-1 year	6	4
			1-3 year	18	15
			3-5 year	17	10

Source: Informant Interview Processed by Researchers August 2023

Based on interviews with informants regarding the accuracy of the target of the Posyandu Cempaka program, it can be concluded that it still shows the number of participation in the presence of program participants who are not overall and evenly distributed, but for program targets it is appropriate because it is aimed at infants, toddlers, and pregnant women. The above problems are also found in research with the title Effectiveness of the Elderly Posyandu Program in the Working Area of the Jua Geak Health Center, Gunung Talang District, Solok Regency. The results of the study explained that the program targets were appropriate and appropriate because they were aimed at the elderly in the Jua Gaek Puskesmas working area but had not yet reached the target achievement because the level of participation of the elderly who came to the posyandu was still low (Roza & Magriasti, 2020).

### Program socialization

Program socialization is the ability of program organizers (Puskesmas Jabon, Village Midwives and Cempaka Posyandu Cadres) to socialize posyandu programs and provide information to the community. With the socialization of the program, it will provide the same understanding of the knowledge or program information delivered to the community. According to the results of interviews and observations of the author, the socialization of the cempaka posyandu program is carried out by methods through the provision of material and information to the community, namely through the media laptops and projectors where the delivery is delivered by the village midwife and the puskesmas. The community was invited to come to the Tambak Kalisogo Village Hall with the aim of socializing and introducing the Cempaka Posyandu Program in reducing stunting. The implementation of the socialization of the Posyandu Cempaka program has received a response from the Posyandu Cempaka cadres

=====

and the community as the results of the interview delivered by Mrs. Rosa who is the Posyandu Cempaka Pos 1 cadre in Tambak Kalisogo Village as follows:

"In terms of the socialization of the posyandu program, it has indeed been carried out but there are still obstacles where community participation is still lacking and many of the people who can attend are also less focused on the material presented by the presenters because their children are fussy, crying so they are less focused and do not understand. (interview results August 12, 2023).

This was also conveyed by Mrs. Wulandari, 38 years old, as a community member who received information on the implementation of the posyandu program socialization as follows:

"I don't know about the implementation of the posyandu program socialization, which was initially informed on such a date, but when I came to the location, there was no activity and it was only informed that the implementation date was changed to the next date." (Interview result August 10, 2023).

Based on the results of interviews with informants it can be concluded that the Socialization of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Subdistrict has been implemented but received a negative response that in the implementation of the socialization of the posyandu program has not been received by the community clearly. This is due to the ability and knowledge of the community in receiving information where there are still people who are less focused on the material or information provided in the implementation of socialization programs and the implementation of socialization programs that often undergo sudden changes and information provided by the information provider has not been entirely conveyed to the community so that it causes a lack of participation from the community in following the socialization of posyandu programs. Therefore, the ability of program organizers to provide information needs to be considered so that information can be conveyed as a whole to the community.

This relates to the theory of the effectiveness approach by Tayibnafis that a responsive approach is an evaluation in understanding an issue from the various points of view of all people involved, interested, and concerned with the program (Mahnolita & Mursyidah, 2018). The above problems are also found in previous research with the title Effectiveness of the Posyandu Program Implementation in the Jua Geak Puskesmas Working Area, Gunung Talang District, Solok Regency. The results of the study stated that program understanding can be measured by the level of community understanding of program activities, the level of community participation, and the extent to which the community has participated and received program socialization (Aminah & Riduan, 2022).

### **Program Objectives**

Program objectives are the conditions of conformity between the results of the implementation of the Posyandu Cempaka program and the objectives set before the program is implemented. In achieving the program objectives, the involvement of stakeholders or those who run the program is very important because for the successful implementation of the program. The objectives of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon Subdistrict, among others, are (a). Improve nutritional status in infants and toddlers (b). Knowing the nutritional status of normal children according to age, weight, and height (c). To facilitate pregnant women in maintaining the health of the womb and maintaining the diet and nutritional fulfillment of babies in the womb (Interview results August 15, 2023). According to



the results of interviews and observations of the authors, the suitability of the Posyandu Cempaka Program Objectives can be seen based on the table related to the program objectives and the results of the implementation of the Posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo program.

Table 5  
 Objectives of the Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo Posyandu Program

No.	Type of Posyandu Program	Program Objective	Results of Program Implementation
1.	Supplementary Food Provision	To improve the nutritional status of infants and toddlers back to normal.	Implemented
2.	Height and Weight Checking	To determine the nutritional status of children back to normal with good nutritional conditions and in accordance with the age or age of infants and toddlers.	Implemented but not yet as a whole
3.	Provision of Local Food	To improve the nutritional status of infants and toddlers who are underprivileged and indexed in the malnutrition category to return to normal.	Implemented
4.	Specialized Feeding	To improve the nutritional status of infants and toddlers back to normal.	Not Yet Implemented
5.	Training on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)	To increase the knowledge of parents of infants and toddlers in providing consumption for infants and toddlers in the form of vegetables and so on, for example from mothers must eat vegetables and children must eat eggs, and so on.	Not yet implemented
6.	Height and Weight Checking Training for Posyandu Cadres	To increase the understanding of posyandu managers and cadres related to measuring height and weight in accordance with the age of infants and toddlers so that they are right on target and there are no errors when taking measurements in carrying out posyandu program activities.	Implemented
7.	Pregnant Mother Class	To facilitate pregnant women in maintaining the health of the womb and maintaining the diet and nutritional fulfillment of babies in the womb.	Implemented but not yet overall

Source: Informant Interviews Processed by Authors, 2023

Based on interviews with informants regarding program objectives and the results of the implementation of the Posyandu Cempaka program, it shows that there are still objectives of the Posyandu Cempaka program that have not been fully realized. Therefore, the objectives of the Posyandu Cempaka program cannot be said to be effective. Hidayat (1986) explains that activities can be considered effective if they achieve the stated goals or objectives, as evidenced by the timeliness, benefits, and results of program implementation. The above problems are also found in previous research with the title "Effectiveness of the Convergence Program to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Haur Gading District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency". The results of this study explain that the program objectives have not reached the maximum target (Aminah & Riduan, 2022).

### **Program Monitoring**

Program monitoring is one of the indicators to measure the effectiveness of a program. Program monitoring is a supervisory activity carried out after the implementation of the program as a form of improvement in the running of the program in the future. Program monitoring can be said to be good if the goals and targets that have been planned in the program can be achieved. According to Budiani, program monitoring is an activity carried out after the implementation of the program as a form of attention to the program participants who are members of it. The sub-indicators that are the main points in program monitoring include the following. First, the form of supervision activities carried out after the program runs, supervision and control of the implementation of the Posyandu Cempaka program is carried out once every 1 month after the program is implemented. According to the results of interviews and observations by the author related to Program Monitoring has been implemented and is running well. This is as conveyed based on the statement of Mrs. Umi Rahmawati as the Village Midwife. The following is a statement by Mrs. Umi Rahmawati as the Village Midwife Posyandu Cempaka Tambak Kalisogo Jabon District:

"For monitoring the posyandu program can be seen for yourself when observing the field directly so when finished activities or implementation of the program for all cadres gathered and docked with the monitors from the puskesmas jabon and discuss the shortcomings in the implementation of the program so that these shortcomings can be corrected in the implementation of the next posyandu program".

When viewed from the existing results, it can be concluded that monitoring or a form of activity carried out after the program runs in the implementation of the cempaka posyandu program is effective because program evaluation and program improvement in the future are directly running well because in its implementation there is a Village Midwife who comes to assist and monitor the success of this program.

The above problems are also found in research from Putra with the title "Effectiveness of the Ceria Healthy Posyandu Program, Medokan Semampir Village, Sukolilo District, Surabaya City". The results of this study indicate that the monitoring of the Posyandu Sehat Ceria RW 02 program in its implementation has gone well because it is carried out every 1 week 2 times and is accompanied by the puskesmas to assist and monitor the success of the program (Bafelanna & Wahyuni, 2021).

Second, program evaluation and future improvement, related to program evaluation and future program improvement, is a process to assess the effectiveness of programs or program activities that have been implemented. Program evaluation is very important to do because with the aim that the level of program effectiveness in the future can run better. This can be done

with program improvements in order to provide effective services in each subsequent program activity. In every evaluation activity, it is also related to the objectives to be achieved. This is because every assessment activity requires certain criteria as a reference in determining the limit of achievement of the object being assessed. The evaluation of the cempaka posyandu program is carried out once a month in each post, both post 1 in Tambak Kalisogo village, post 2 in Bangunsari village to post 3 in Bangunrejo village. This is done after the implementation of the program. The program evaluation was accompanied by the village midwife and the puskesmas from Jabon sub-district. The following is an evaluation of the cempaka posyandu program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency:

Figure 1  
Evaluation of the Posyandu Cempaka Program



Source: Taken by Authors in August 2023

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above regarding the "Effectiveness of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in the Context of Handling Stunting in Tambak Kalisogo Village", the researcher can draw the following conclusions: The effectiveness of the Cempaka Posyandu Program in reducing stunting in Kalisogo Tambak Village when viewed from several measurement indicators cannot be said to be effective in accordance with conditions in the field. This can be seen from the measurement indicators, namely Program Target Accuracy, Program Socialization, Program Objectives, and Program Monitoring. In the indicator of Program Targeting Accuracy in the part of the parties targeted in the implementation of the program, it cannot be said to be effective. This is because the number of attendance of infants and toddlers has not been maximized as a whole and not according to the previously determined target. In the Program Socialization indicator, the ability of the community to receive information cannot be said to be effective because there are still many people who are less focused on receiving material or information delivered by related parties and the lack of community participation in participating in program socialization so that community knowledge and information obtained about the program are not maximally conveyed. In the Program Objectives indicator in the section on the suitability of the initial objectives of the program with the implementation of the program, it cannot be said to be effective. This is because there is still program implementation with previously set program objectives that have not been carried out effectively and as a whole. In the Program Monitoring indicator in the supervision section carried out after the program has been running well because in its implementation there is a Village Midwife who comes to help and monitor the success of this program.

=====

## Reference

- Adlini, M. N., Dinda, A. H., Yulinda, S., Chotimah, O., & Merliyana, S. J. (2022). Metode penelitian kualitatif studi pustaka. *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 6(1), 974-980.
- Amelia, R. (2015). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Penanganan Anak Jalanan Di Dinas Sosial Kota Makassar. *Skripsi [Internet]. [Diunduh Pada 28 Maret 2016]. Tersedia Pada: Http://Repository. Unhas. Ac. Id/Bitstream/Handle/123456789/14610/SKRIPSI%20RIZCAH%20AMELIA. Pdf, 1â, 111.*
- Aminah, A., & Riduan, A. (2022). Efektivitas Program Konvergensi Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (Kp2s) Di Kecamatan Haur Gading Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara. *JISOS: Jurnal Ilmu SosiaL*, 1(8), 865-874.
- Bafelanna, F. P., & Wahyuni, S. (2021). Efektivitas Program Posyandu Lansia (Studi: Posyandu “Sehat Ceria” Kelurahan Medokan Semampir Kecamatan Sukolilo Kota Surabaya). *Aplikasi Administrasi: Media Analisa Masalah Administrasi*, 123-130.
- Budiani, N. W. (2007). Efektivitas program penanggulangan pengangguran karang taruna “eka taruna bhakti” desa sumerta kelod kecamatan denpasar timur kota denpasar. *Jurnal ekonomi dan Sosial*, 2(1), 49-57.
- Firdausi, Jihan & Agustina, Isna. (2023). Community Participation as An Effort to Recover Stunting in Fulfilling Nutrition for Children Under Five in Larangan Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency: Partisipasi Masyarakat Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Stunting Dalam Pemenuhan Gizi Balita Di Desa Larangan Kecamatan Candi Kabupaten Sidoarjo. 10.21070/ups.507.
- Hera, A. G. M., Simanjorang, C., Fitriani, M. A., & Apriningsih, A. (2023). Efektivitas Posyandu Dalam Penanganan Dan Pencegahan Stunting: A Literature Review. *Prepotif: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 7(1), 258-269.
- Mahnolita, A. T., & Mursyidah, L. (2018). Efektivitas Program Posyandu Lansia di Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik)*, 6(1), 77-84. doi: 10.21070/jkmp.v6i1.1915
- Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3*. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press.
- Nurak, A., Andayani, L., & Sahriani, S. (2023). Efektivitas Peran Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Mamberamo Tengah Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Stunting. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling (JPDK)*, 5(1), 3803-3809.
- Perpres, “Peraturan Presiden No. 28,” no. 1, 2020.
- Purnamawati, D., Suyeno, S., & Anadza, H. (2022). Efektivitas Program Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Mojokerto Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan Publik (Studi pada Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kota Mojokerto). *Respon Publik*, 16(6), 11-18.
- Roza, Y., & Magriasti, L. (2020). Efektivitas Penyelenggaraan Program Posyandu Lansia di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Jua Gaek Kecamatan Gunung Talang Kabupaten Solok. *Jurnal Teori dan Riset Administrasi Publik*, 4(1), 26-32.
- Saleh, S. (2017). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Editor: Hamzah Upu.
- Wardah, R., & Reynaldi, F. (2022). Peran Posyandu Dalam Menangani Stunting Di Desa

- =====
- Arongan Kecamatan Kuala Pesisir Kabupaten Nagan Raya. *Jurnal Biology Education*, 10(1), 65-77.
- Zelika, H., & As'ari, H. (2022). Implementasi Program Penerima Bantuan Iuran (Pbi) Jaminan Kesehatan Di Kota Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 1(4), 139-146.
- Zizi, A. A., Ayunatasya, A., & Samosir, L. (2023). Efektivitas Program Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Di Kepulauan Riau. *Jurnal Administrasi Politik dan Sosial*, 4(2), 50-59.