

ABSTRAK

Deny Aryani NPM 20222009. **“PARTISIPASI KADER POSYANDU DALAM PENCEGAHAN DAN PENANGANAN STUNTING DI KECAMATAN AMUNTAI TENGAH KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA”** Dosen pembimbing I Ibu Anna Maryati S.Sos, M.A.P, Selaku dosen pembimbing II Jumadi S.AP,MT.

Permasalahan yang ditemukan peneliti meliputi: *Pertama*, tidak tersampainya informasi posyandu kepada masyarakat. *Kedua*, Kurangnya partisipasi kader dalam memberikan penjelasan dan edukasi kepada orang tua yang menolak anaknya untuk dilakukan vaksinasi. *Ketiga*, Angka stunting di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara (HSU) mengalami fluktuasi, dari 28% (2023) naik menjadi 36% (2024), lalu turun menjadi 27,6% (2025). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengukur partisipasi kader dan mengetahui faktor pendukung dan penghambat dalam upaya pencegahan dan penanganan stunting.

Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan cara mengumpulkan data yaitu dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Sumber data terdiri dari 18 informan, teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *Purposive Sampling* teknik penentuan sampel dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Setelah proses pengumpulan data maka dilakukan analisis data menggunakan metode Reduksi Data, Penyajian Data dan Penarikan Kesimpulan. Serta Uji Kredibilitas Data perpanjangan pengamatan, peningkatan ketekunan, triangulasi, menggunakan bahan referensi, dan mengadakan *Membercheck*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian partisipasi kader cukup baik. Adapun hasil penelitiannya meliputi: *Pertama*, memberikan Informasi (*Information*). (1) Indikator penyampaian informasi cukup berpartisipasi menyampaikan informasi namun tidak merata, (2) indikator pemanfaatan media/alat bantu edukasi (pamflet, poster, dll) sudah baik dilihat dari postingan intagram, (3) Kejelasan materi edukasi sudah jelas disampaikan kader. *Kedua* Konsultasi (*Consultation*): (1) pelaksanaan konsultasi kader dengan ibu balita, sudah berpartisipasi. (2) indikator Intensitas komunikasi dua arah antara kader dan masyarakat terjalin baik. *Ketiga* Pengambilan Keputusan Bersama (*Deciding Together*); (1) Pelaksanaan musyawarah masyarakat dan kader terkait program posyandu sudah baik, (2) Kesepakatan bersama dalam upaya pencegahan dan penanganan stunting. *Keempat* Bertindak Bersama (*Aktng Toghether*); (1) indikator Kerja sama kader dan masyarakat dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan posyandu sudah baik. (2) partisipasi Kader dalam kegiatan PMT dan pemantauan tumbuh kembang anak sudah baik. (3) Keterlibatan kader dalam pelaksanaan program secara langsung sudah baik. *Kelima* Memberikan dukungan (*Supporting independent community interest*); (1) upaya kader dalam mendorong kemandirian masyarakat dalam pemenuhan gizi anak cukup baik. (2) Indikator pendampingan berkelanjutan kepada keluarga balita sudah berpartisipasi. Adapun Faktor pendukung meliputi Kerjasama, isentif kader dan dukungan Masyarakat, sedangkan faktor penghambat meliputi keterbatasan sarana prasarana, dukungan orang tua dan pelatihan kader.

Saran dari penelitian ini meliputi: Kader diharapkan meningkatkan penyampaian informasi dan kegiatan sosialisasi, Instansi terkait mendukung kader melalui fasilitas dan isentif, Masyarakat meningkatkan partisipasinya juga, Kerjasama anatar kader, pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam melaksanakan pencegahan dan penanganan stunting di daerah.

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The problems identified by researchers include: First, the lack of communication of integrated health service post (Posyandu) information to the community. Second, the lack of participation of cadres in providing explanations and education to parents who refuse to vaccinate their children. Third, the stunting rate in Hulu Sungai Utara (HSU) Regency fluctuated, rising from 28% in 2023 to 36% in 2024, then declining to 27.6% in 2025.

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method by collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data sources consisted of 18 informants. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique based on specific considerations. After the data collection process, the data were analyzed using the methods of Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing. Data credibility was tested through prolonged engagement, increased persistence, triangulation, the use of reference materials, and member checking.

Based on the research findings, the author concludes that the participation of posyandu cadres is fairly good. The research findings include: First, Providing Information (Information): (1) The indicator of information delivery shows that cadres fairly participate in disseminating information, although it is not evenly distributed. (2) The indicator of the use of educational media or teaching aids (pamphlets, posters, etc.) is good, as evidenced by Instagram posts. (3) The indicator of the clarity of educational materials delivered by the cadres is good. Second, Consultation (Consultation): (1) The implementation of consultations between cadres and mothers of toddlers demonstrates good participation. (2) The indicator of the intensity of two-way communication between cadres and the community has been well established. Third, Deciding Together (Deciding Together): (1) The implementation of deliberations between the community and cadres regarding the posyandu program has been carried out well. (2) There is mutual agreement in efforts to prevent and manage stunting. Fourth, Acting Together (Acting Together): (1) The indicator of cooperation between cadres and the community in implementing posyandu activities is good. (2) Cadres' participation in supplementary feeding (PMT) activities and monitoring children's growth and development is good. (3) Cadres' involvement in the direct implementation of the program is also good. Fifth, Supporting Independent Community Interest: (1) Cadres' efforts to encourage community independence in fulfilling children's nutritional needs are fairly good. (2) The indicator of continuous assistance to families with toddlers demonstrates good participation. The supporting factors include cooperation, cadre incentives, and community support, while the inhibiting factors include limited facilities and infrastructure, parental support, and cadre training.

The recommendations of this study are that cadres are expected to improve information dissemination and socialization activities, related institutions are expected to support cadres through the provision of facilities and incentives, the community is expected to increase its participation, and cooperation among cadres, the government, and the community should be strengthened in implementing stunting prevention and management efforts in the region.