

ABSTRAK

SHAUMA MIFTAHUL JANNAH, NPM 2022273, Judul “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM POSYANDU BALITA DALAM UPAYA PENURUNAN ANGKA STUNTING DI DESA JARANG KUANTAN KECAMATAN AMUNTAI SELATAN KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA” di bawah bimbingan Ibu Siti Raudah, S.Sos, M.AP. CHCM, CELM sebagai pembimbing I dan Ibu Sri Agusmila Aneta Herlinda, S.Pd, M.AP sebagai Pembimbing II

Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara merupakan salah satu kabupaten di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan yang masih menghadapi permasalahan stunting dengan angka kejadian yang cukup tinggi. Salah satu desa yang memiliki kasus stunting signifikan adalah Desa Jarang Kuantan. Tingginya angka stunting di desa tersebut dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, di antaranya masih adanya anggapan sebagian masyarakat bahwa stunting bukan merupakan masalah kesehatan yang krusial. Selain itu, rendahnya kesadaran serta kurangnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam menghadiri kegiatan posyandu sebagai sarana pemantauan tumbuh kembang anak turut menyebabkan upaya penurunan stunting belum berjalan optimal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis efektivitas Program Posyandu Balita dalam upaya penurunan angka stunting di Desa Jarang Kuantan serta mengidentifikasi faktor yang memengaruhi pelaksanaannya. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Informan dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah 13 orang yang memiliki pengetahuan dan keterlibatan langsung dalam pelaksanaan Program Posyandu Balita di desa tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program Posyandu Balita dalam upaya penurunan stunting di Desa Jarang Kuantan secara umum telah berjalan cukup efektif. Hal ini dilihat dari beberapa indikator, yaitu keberhasilan program yang ditunjukkan oleh kemampuan pelaksana dalam menjalankan kegiatan posyandu sesuai ketentuan, keberhasilan sasaran yang terlihat dari ketepatan sasaran program serta partisipasi masyarakat yang cukup baik meskipun masih perlu ditingkatkan, tingkat kepuasan masyarakat terhadap pelayanan kader posyandu yang dinilai telah memenuhi kebutuhan dasar pemantauan tumbuh kembang balita, serta pencapaian target program yang dinilai cukup baik walaupun sarana dan prasarana masih terbatas. Secara keseluruhan, program ini memberikan hasil dan dampak yang cukup efektif terhadap upaya penurunan angka stunting.

Faktor yang memengaruhi pelaksanaan program terdiri atas faktor pendukung dan penghambat. Faktor pendukung meliputi ketepatan sasaran program serta kemampuan kader posyandu dalam menjalankan kegiatan. Sementara itu, faktor penghambat adalah rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam mengikuti kegiatan posyandu serta keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan edukasi kepada masyarakat, perbaikan sarana dan prasarana, serta penyesuaian jadwal pelayanan posyandu dan peningkatan kapasitas kader agar program lebih efektif dalam menurunkan angka stunting di Desa Jarang Kuantan.

ABSTRACT

SHAUMA MIFTAHUL JANNAH, NPM 2022273, Title: "EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POSYANDU PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN IN EFFORT TO REDUCE STUNTING RATES IN JARANG KUANTAN VILLAGE, AMUNTAI SELATAN DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY" under the guidance of **Mrs. Siti Raudah, S.Sos, M.AP. CHCM, CELM** as Supervisor I and **Mrs. Sri Agusmila Aneta Herlinda, S.Pd, M.AP** as Supervisor II.

Hulu Sungai Utara Regency is one of the regencies in South Kalimantan Province that still faces stunting issues with a relatively high incidence. One village with significant stunting cases is Jarang Kuantan Village. The high stunting rate in this village is influenced by several factors, including the continued perception of some residents that stunting is not a crucial health problem. Furthermore, low awareness and lack of community participation in attending integrated health service posts (Posyandu) activities as a means of monitoring child growth and development contribute to the suboptimal implementation of stunting reduction efforts.

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Posyandu Toddler Program in reducing stunting rates in Jarang Kuantan Village and identify factors influencing its implementation. The method used was qualitative, with data collection techniques including in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, with 13 individuals knowledgeable and directly involved in the implementation of the Posyandu Toddler Program in the village.

The results indicate that the Posyandu Toddler Program in reducing stunting in Jarang Kuantan Village has generally been quite effective. This is evident from several indicators: program success, demonstrated by the ability of implementers to carry out Posyandu activities according to regulations; target success, demonstrated by the accuracy of program targets and relatively good community participation, although there is still room for improvement; community satisfaction with Posyandu cadre services, which are deemed to meet the basic needs of toddler growth and development monitoring; and the achievement of program targets, which are considered quite good despite limited facilities and infrastructure. Overall, this program has produced quite effective results and impacts in efforts to reduce stunting rates.

Factors influencing program implementation include supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include the accuracy of program targets and the ability of integrated health post (Posyandu) cadres to carry out activities. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include low community participation in Posyandu activities and limited facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, increased community education, improvements to facilities and infrastructure, adjustments to Posyandu service schedules, and increased capacity of cadres are needed to make the program more effective in reducing stunting rates in Jarang Kuantan Village.