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Strengthening Posyandu Institutions in Handling Stunting Problems

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>One effort in dealing with stunting in the community is by strengthening the POSYANDU institution. In the process of community empowerment, institutional strengthening is needed as part of the organization of women's abilities that have been obtained and then strengthened in institutions that will eventually occur to learn from one another and as an institutionalized learning exchange process. Through institutional strengthening it is hoped that the acquisition of information, knowledge and skills will continue to be institutionalized in social organizations, especially those relating to stunting prevention and handling in Jelbuk Village. The services learned are based on a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The subjects of this community service activity were PKK and POSYANDU cadres from Jelbuk village. Data collection techniques are done using interviews, observation and study documentation. The findings show that the POSYADU institutional strengthening strategy can be carried out through strengthening UKBM management and Health Program Advocacy.</p> <p>© 2023 UPI Journals and Publications Office</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Submitted/Received 04 Nov 2022</i> <i>First Revised 16 Dec 2022</i> <i>Accepted 07 Feb 2023</i> <i>First Available online 09 Feb 2023</i> <i>Publication Date 01 Mar 2023</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keyword: <i>Institutional strengthening;</i> <i>Integrated Service Station; Stunting.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Jember Regency is ranked 9th which is the prevalence areastunting in East Java in 2017 (Setiawan et al., 2018). Based on data from the Jember District Health Service, there are casesstunting The most were in 10 sub-district health centers, namely Jelbuk Health Center with 804 toddlers, Arjasa Health Center (1,042 toddlers), Sumberjambe (1,635 toddlers), Mayang (1,192 toddlers), Paleran (699 toddlers), Cakru (483 toddlers), Rambipuji

(1,002 under five), Kencong (640 under five), Sumberbaru (1,218 under five), and Kasiyan (955 under five). (*Antara East Java, 8 May 2018*). Around 76 toddlers in Jelbuk District, Jember Regency, were declared stunted or short in stature and had a body weight below average. (*FaktualNews, 25 August 2018*).

The problem of stunting can be caused by various interrelated factors (Widanti, 2016). The problem of stunting does not stand alone and is not only related to health problems (Lestari et al., 2018). Malnutrition is the main factor that causes stunting (Ramadhan et al., 2018), but beyond that, parents' parenting patterns in caring for and educating children need to be paid attention to, because a child will be very dependent on his parents (Saffan, 2019). . Various programs for providing nutritious food through Community Health Centers have been carried out, but activities that emphasize providing (*charity*) alone can only solve problems for a short time (Ningrum 2016).

Stunting is not just a problem of short bodies due to children's inadequate nutritional intake (Yadika et al., 2019). Stunting can be said to be a symptom of social problems that occur in society, because stunting can give an indication that in that society there are general development problems such as social services, clean water, education, health and others (Yulita et al., 2020). Therefore, the approach to dealing with stunting is not just a matter of health but requires an educational approach (Mayer-Schönberger et al., 2018), how to educate the public so that they understand the problems they face and can formulate solutions to these problems. When society has an open mind, the presentation of new information or ideas will be easy for the public to understand, because it has become a need felt by them themselves (Suharyanto, 2016).

The community awareness process in understanding parenting patterns in fulfilling children's nutrition and sanitation in Jelbuk Village was carried out in 2018. This year's proposal is a continuation of service activities at the same locus with different service substance. After awareness activities by providing understanding to the community and cadres, it needs to be initiated and organized by strengthening existing institutions, namely POSYANDU MAWAR 2A which is in Jelbuk Village, Jelbuk District. Through institutional strengthening, it is hoped that the acquisition of information, knowledge and skills will continue to be institutionalized in a social organization, especially those that are focused on preventing and handling stunting in Jelbuk Village.

Strengthening the POSYANDU institution is important because as a front guard institution in society, it must be the main driver and facilitate various community hopes and needs, especially in preventing and handling stunting problems in Jelbuk Village, Jebuk District.

2. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Descriptively, it describes institutional strengthening activities as an effort to prevent stunting problems in Jelbuk Village, Jelbuk District, Jember Regency. The results of this service program activity are in the form of a descriptive narrative that interprets the implementation of holistic integrative

posyandu program management training and program advocacy. Data was collected through field notes, documentation, observation and interviews.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Posyandu is a form of community-based health effort that is managed from, by and for the community, in implementing health development, in order to empower the community (Hidayat, 2019) and make it easier for the community to obtain basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates (Saepudin et al., 2017).

Community service activities through strengthening the Posyandu institution are expected to be able to improve Posyandu management (Maryatun, 2017) in Jelbuk Village, Jelbuk District, Jember Regency. It is hoped that good Posyandu management can improve the welfare of the community (- Komaling et al, 2020), because Posyandu is a non-governmental organization that functions as a driver/mobilizes the community in a better direction.

One of the components of Posyandu, which plays an important role in the development of Posyandu, is the Posyandu manager (Pakasi et al., 2016). As stipulated in the standards and procedures for implementing Posyandu, Posyandu managers must fulfill the following requirements: have high concern for health and community empowerment, have high dedication to health and be responsible, have an extensive network, have technical capabilities in the field of public health and community empowerment (Karimah et al., 2014).

Posyandu managers will be able to develop appropriate strategies, especially in order to overcome any changes that occur, if supported by strong managerial functions (Saragih, 2010). One of the strategic functional areas that must be of concern to managers is human resources management.

If Posyandu wants to develop into a professional and future-oriented Posyandu, it needs a human resource strategy that can move Posyandu to become more professional: recruitment and selection strategy, human resource planning strategy, training and development strategy, performance assessment strategy, compensation strategy and strategy. management-staff/employees. (Triyo et al., 2020).

Implementing the Posyandu management strategy concept starts from carrying out comprehensive planning. Comprehensive activity program planning is planning that is able to anticipate varied and broad needs, for the long term, using available resources and best to achieve program objectives.

Posyandu managers will be able to manage the resources needed if they are supported by the ability to develop effective strategies in carrying out their managerial functions. Three important things that a Posyandu manager needs to have in order to manage the available resources effectively and efficiently are knowledge, abilities and skills in understanding human behavior and organizational behavior.

Several basic strategies that can be developed in managing resources so that they are effective and efficient (Himayaturrohman, 2017), namely (a) provide understanding through small training of learning residents, tutors, facilitators, the community about the program that will be developed and are their responsibilities, (b) give full trust to program managers, from planning, program implementation to control and evaluation; (c) develop close and open cooperation and partnerships with certain parties or the community (community leaders) who could potentially be involved in program development and control. If possible

with government, private parties and other sponsors; (d) use goods, materials, tools that suit program development needs (e) provide opportunities for program managers or the community to make decisions and be accountable for their decisions; (f) use an outside financial team to control financing to be independent; (g) maximize existing resources at Posyandu in program development and control; (h) develop learning materials that are more thematic, local, so that they suit the conditions of the community environment and the needs of the learning community; (i) citizen participation in learning.

Posyandu program management in its development can refer to management developed in the concept of public health management. Specifically, the basic components of management include the functions: planning, organizing, mobilizing, coaching, assessing and developing (Zainuddin et al., 2018).

.Posyandu program planning is closely related to the preparation of objectives and a series of activities to achieve the goals of the program organizing institution. Planning is related to the preparation of patterns, series and processes of activities that will be carried out to achieve goals. Once the planning is done, organizing is absolutely necessary. Organizing is the activity of identifying and combining the necessary resources into the activities that will be carried out to achieve the set goals. These sources include: human power, facilities, tools, and costs. Clearly, organizing is an effort to involve all human and non-human sources into integrated activities, to achieve the goals and objectives of the institution or organization administering the Posyandu program. During planning and organizing, mobilization plays a quite significant role. The mobilization function is to realize a high level of performance and participation from each implementer involved in activities to achieve the stated goals. Mobilization can be done by efforts to grow and develop abilities, enthusiasm, self-confidence and participation or by respecting the human values of each party involved in the management process.

4. CONCLUSION

Strengthening the Posyandu institution is felt to be very important as an effort to build community health independence. This activity is built based on community needs and the potential of local resources so that it is able to foster community health independence.

Managerial management of Posyandu starts from carrying out comprehensive planning. Comprehensive activity program planning is planning that is able to anticipate varied and broad needs, for the long term, using available resources and best to achieve program objectives.

Posyandu managers will be able to manage the resources needed if they are supported by the ability to develop effective strategies in carrying out their managerial functions. Three important things that a Posyandu manager needs to have in order to manage the available resources effectively and efficiently are knowledge, abilities and skills in understanding human behavior and organizational behavior.

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