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PERFORMANCE OF POSYANDU CADRES IN STUNTING PREVENTION EFFORTS IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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Abstract: Prevalence of stunting Indonesia in 2022 is 21.6%, which is above the WHO standard. Posyandu cadres plays an important role in preventing and reducing stunting. This research aims to determine the factors related to the performance of posyandu cadres. Based on the results of research using a systematic literature review method from several articles from the last 10 years, there were 10 articles that were reviewed in depth and articles were obtained that stated there was a relationship and there was no relationship. In addition, visualization is used to show 230 frequency terms related to the performance of posyandu cadres in preventing stunting, and there are three that are most relevant, namely toddlers, PMBA, and cadres. However, there are still not many articles that address the issue of improving the performance of posyandu cadres.

Keywords: performance, posyandu cadres, stunting prevention, South Kalimantan.

Introduction

SDGs (*Sustainable Development Goals*) are the world's sustainable development agenda for 2030, one of the targets of which is to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, as well as an international

agreement regarding achieving the 2025 target for short and thin children under 5 years of age (stunting). The Indonesian government is working to realize this achievement these SDGs also realize the Vision of a Golden Indonesia in 2045, because Indonesia is predicted to obtain a demographic bonus of 319 million people of productive age. The demographic bonus will have a positive impact if the productive age is superior quality human resources, but conversely, if the demographic bonus is not of good quality (counter-productive) it will be a source of problems. Factors that influence the quality of human resources in the future include stunting. In general, stunting is a condition when a child experiences growth disorders which result in the child's height being far below the age standard. The short-term negative impact caused by stunting is disruption of brain development, physical growth disorders, intelligence and body metabolism disorders (Rahayu et al., 2018), in the long term it causes economic income as a result of productivity to become state expenditure (Utari & Prasetyo, 2021). World Bank notes state that stunting can cause economic losses of 2–3% of gross domestic product (GDP) per year (Ananda, 2023).

Based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) by the Ministry of Health, It is stated that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is 21.6% in 2022, which is above the standards set by WHO (World Health Organization). The national target for reducing the stunting prevalence rate by 2024 is 14%, so *extra effort is needed* to achieve this target. The prevalence of stunting in South Kalimantan Province is 24.6%, and Barito Kuala Regency contributes the highest figure, namely 33.6%. The occurrence of stunting is caused by multifactors, including problems related to access to nutritious food, less than optimal parenting patterns, lack of access to health services, hygiene practices or environmental health problems that affect access to clean water and sanitation (environment) (Stunting.go.id, 2020). To reduce the prevalence of stunting, various efforts have been made by the Regional Government, including the Posyandu Revitalization Program (Anggraini et al., 2022). Posyandu is a form of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) which aims to empower and facilitate the community in obtaining health services for mothers, babies and toddlers and is organized from, by, for and with the community. Posyandu cadres play a key role in disseminating information about nutrition, monitoring children's growth, and providing basic health services, as well as being able to apply basic skills to health services at Posyandu (Directorate of Health Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2023).

Based on the results of research conducted by Prof. Dr. Damayanti Syarif in Bayumundu Village, that the success of stunting prevention is the consistency of nutrition monitoring activities carried out by cadres and village midwives at Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu) (Candarmaweni & Rahayu, 2020). Monitoring the growth of toddlers is one of the routine tasks of Posyandu cadres which is carried out once a month according to the Posyandu opening day schedule by weighing them and measuring body length/height (anthropometrics). Thus, the performance of Posyandu Cadres is very important because it can detect early (*screening*) the nutritional status of toddlers to prevent stunting. Based on the problems that have been described, the author is interested in conducting research on the performance of Posyandu Cadres in efforts to prevent stunting in South Kalimantan.

Research Results

As shown in table 1.1 below, 10 articles are displayed which were reviewed in depth by the author. There are articles that state that there are differences in results between one study and another. Where a lot of research has been carried out to find out several factors that influence the performance of posyandu cadres. The method used is *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) with the keywords "cadre performance", "posyandu cadres", "stunting", and "stunting in South Kalimantan". Then articles that are related are *reviewed*.

Table 1. Synthesis Results

No	Researcher Name	Research result				
		Motivation	Knowledge	Long time as a cadre	Training	Skills
1	Afifa (2019)	$P1= 0.000$ $P2=0.000$	$P1= 0.015$ $P2= 0.145$	$P1 =0.673$ $P2= 0.168$	-	-
2	Yuliana et al. (2016)	$P= 0.000$	-	-	-	-
3	Dela Widia Astuti	$P=0.004$	-	-	-	-
4	Jafar Arifin	$P2= 0.019$	$P1 = 0.006$ $P2= 0.010$	$P1= 0.022$	-	-
5	Devi Rufaidah	-	$P=0.000$	-	-	-
6	Fitri Damayanti et al. (2022)	-	$P= 0.013$	$P= 0.000$	$P= 0.004$	$P= 0.031$
7	Rista Rent	-	$P= 0.010$	-	-	-
8	Linda Raniwati	$P= 0.024$	$P= 0.016$	-	-	-
9	Fitra Idris Nteseo	$P= 0.029$	$P= 0.013$	-	-	-
10	Musmiller (2020)	$P= 0.008$	$P= 0.006$	-	-	-

Based on the findings from 10 articles originating from the database, a search found a relationship between motivation, knowledge, length of time as a cadre, training and skills. The review found 7 articles that conducted research related to motivation variables, 8 articles related to knowledge, 3 articles related to the variable length of time as a cadre, 1 article related to training, and 1 article related to Skills. All 10 articles used a quantitative research design with a *cross-sectional approach*.

The Relationship Between Motivation and the Performance of Posyandu Cadres

Based on table 1, seven research articles were found regarding the relationship between motivation and the performance of posyandu cadres. In line with research conducted by Yuliana et al. (2016), The research results show a P value = 0.000, meaning that it shows a significant relationship between motivation and the performance of posyandu cadres. Level of motivation of posyandu cadres Obtained from cadres who have good performance, the highest proportion is found in cadres with good cadre motivation (69.6%). Meanwhile, among cadres who have poor performance, the highest proportion is found in cadres with low cadre motivation (86.4%) (Yuliana, 2016). Therefore, efforts to build motivation are a key strategy to improve cadre performance with moral support starting from the family, community and local health workers (Musmiller, 2020).

The Relationship Between Knowledge and the Performance of Posyandu Cadres

Based on the table above, 8 research articles were found regarding the relationship between knowledge and the performance of posyandu cadres. The research findings of Afifa (2019) show that knowledge is a dominant factor that consistently influences cadre performance. The results of the first path analysis show that cadre knowledge is a variable that has a direct and significant influence on performance with a greater *explained variance in the motivation variable* ($P= 0.015$), however in the second path analysis the motivation variable has no effect on cadre performance ($P= 0.145$) (Afifa, 2019). Thus, the relationship between knowledge and the performance of posyandu cadres is explained, showing that knowledge is a dominant factor that consistently influences cadre performance, but not all cadres get the same opportunity to *share* knowledge through refreshing knowledge from the training agenda.

The Relationship Between Being A Cadre and the Performance of Posyandu Cadres

Based on table 1, 3 research articles were found related to the long-term relationship between being a cadre and the performance of posyandu cadres. In line with Fitri Damayanti's (2022) research, the results showed that there was a relationship between the variable length of time as a

cadre and the performance of posyandu cadres in efforts to prevent stunting, which was found to be $P= 0.000$ ($p<0.05$). However, research by Afifah (2019) shows that there is no relationship between the variable length of time as a cadre and the performance of posyandu cadres because the length of time as a cadre is not balanced with the provision of regular knowledge and skills upgrades (Afifa, 2019).

The Relationship Between Training and the Performance of Posyandu Cadres

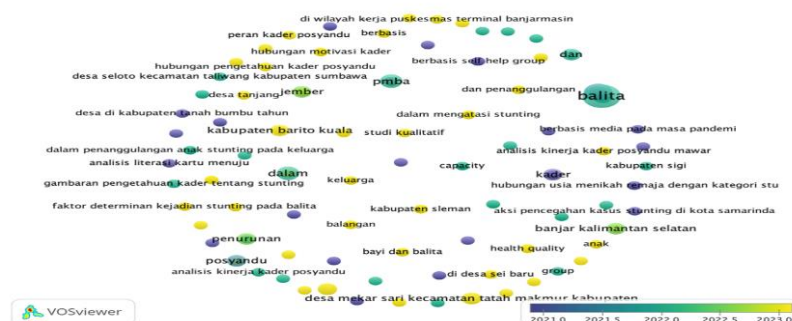
Based on the table above, 1 research article was found related to the relationship between training and the performance of posyandu cadres. In line with research conducted by Fitri Damayanti (2022), this research resulted in $P= 0.004$ ($p<0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between training factors and the performance of posyandu cadres in efforts to prevent stunting in the Puskesmas area. The results of the researcher's analysis are of the opinion that it would be better for a cadre to receive training more often to be able to change behavior or actions in handling or preventing stunting by a cadre (Fitri Damayanti et al., 2022).

The Relationship Between Skills and the Performance of Posyandu Cadres

Based on table 1, 1 relevant article was found regarding the relationship between skills and the performance of posyandu cadres. Fitri Damayanti's (2022) research findings showed that there was a relationship between skills in influencing stunting prevention where the results showed $P= 0.031$ ($p<0.05$) so that the resulting high skills of a cadre could be influenced by the level of activity and knowledge of the cadre (Fitri Damayanti et al., 2022). The relationship between skills and performance of posyandu cadres shows that the level of skill of a cadre can be influenced by the level of activity and knowledge of the cadre.

To strengthen this writing, a study was carried out using VOSviewer 1.6.20. The results of the VOSviewer 1.6.20 visualization show that there are 230 frequency of occurrence of terms related to the performance of posyandu cadres in preventing stunting in South Kalimantan, there are three that are most relevant in the title of the scientific article, namely toddlers, PMBA, and cadres. As shown in Figure 1 below:

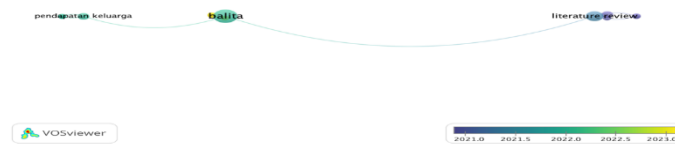
Figure 1. Overlay Visualization of Posyandu Cadre Performance in South Kalimantan



Source: VOSviewer 1.6.20

There are a number of titles that have not been widely used as scientific articles, including analysis of the performance of posyandu cadres (Olivia & Sudarman, 2022), evaluation of infant and child feeding programs (Nurwulansari, 2023), the relationship between cadre motivation (Agustina et al., 2023), factors determinants of the incidence of stunting in toddlers (Setyawan, 2023), the new normal era of adaptation through empowerment (Candarmaweni & Rahayu, 2020), and optimizing the role of Health cadres in improving Health services for toddlers (Sudarman et al., 2023).

Figure 2. Network Visualization of the performance of posyandu cadres in South Kalimantan



Source: VOSviewer 1.6.20

Meanwhile, articles that are related between one article and another are articles whose title contains the term toddler which is related to the title family income (Hasbiah et al., 2021) and a literature review (Mardhiyah et al., 2021).

Conclusions

The prevalence of stunting in South Kalimantan Province is 24.6%. This is of course a concern that the success of preventing stunting is the consistency of nutrition monitoring activities carried out by cadres and village midwives at Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu). In order to make it easier to obtain data, the author used data research with 10 articles originating from a database which found there was a relationship between motivation, knowledge, skills and training with the performance of posyandu cadres, but the relationship with length of time as a posyandu cadre and posyandu performance did not show significant results. The results of the VOSviewer 1.6.20 visualization found that there were many studies that examined stunting in toddlers, however, there were still not many that addressed the issue of improving the performance of posyandu cadres in efforts to prevent stunting, especially in South Kalimantan.

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