

Studi Kasus Pelaksanaan Posyandu Selama Pandemi COVID-19 di Desa Tanahsari Kebumen = Case Study of Posyandu Implementation During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Tanahsari Village, Kebumen

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Posyandu merupakan tonggak terdepan dalam pengelolaan status kesehatan ibu dan anak di wilayahnya. Keberadaannya sangat vital di masyarakat, sehingga selama pandemi ini, posyandu tetap diselenggarakan dengan adanya perubahan-perubahan pada pelaksanaan, pengelolaan sumber daya, serta evaluasi pelaksanaan posyandu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yakni mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan kegiatan Posyandu pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di Desa Tanahsari Kecamatan Kebumen.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif desain studi kasus. Metode yang diterapkan oleh Peneliti yakni Focus Group Discussion kepada informan utama, wawancara mendalam kepada informan kunci, serta observasi pelaksanaan Posyandu secara langsung. Peneliti mengambil data secara langsung dengan menerapkan protokol kesehatan COVID-19.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menginformasikan penyelenggaraan posyandu di tengah pandemi COVID-19. Penyelenggaraan Posyandu selama Pandemi COVID-19 dilaksanakan dengan menerapkan protokol kesehatan, diantaranya wajib memakai masker dan mencuci tangan pakai sabun. Beberapa kegiatan utama di Posyandu selama pandemi mengalami penurunan jumlah kegiatan, diantaranya imunisasi, penyuluhan serta penanggulangan diare. Kegiatan utama yang masih rutin diadakan yakni peningkatan gizi melalui pemberian Vitamin A, TTD, dan obat cacing. Cakupan penimbangan posyandu juga mengalami penurunan selama pandemi COVID-19. Cakupan yang menurun berdampak pada pemasukan keuangan Posyandu yang mengandalkan kas swadaya dari sasaran yang hadir. Dampaknya, pengelolaan keuangan Posyandu merasa terbebani karena selama pandemi ini, cakupan menurun. Selain itu, bantuan PMT lokal dari Puskesmas sudah terhenti selama pandemi ini, serta jaranganya penganggaran dana bantuan operasional Posyandu. Peneliti juga mendapati beberapa masalah di pelaksanaan Posyandu yang terjadi sejak lama sebelum pandemi ada. Kegiatan di Posyandu berupa sistem 5 meja kurang bisa diterapkan pada Posyandu. Hal tersebut terjadi karena kurang mendukungnya sarana dan prasarana yang ada. Selain itu, tidak adanya pemantauan kepada sasaran yang tidak hadir Posyandu, bahkan sebelum pandemi berlangsung. Namun Peneliti juga mendapatkan informasi terkait Posyandu yang tidak berubah sejak pandemi melanda. Tren status gizi pada Posyandu tetap fluktuatif dan tidak dipengaruhi oleh pandemi. Pola penyakit pada balita juga tidak dipengaruhi pandemi. Keaktifan kader Posyandu juga tetap aktif di tengah banyaknya tugas selama pandemi COVID-19.

Kesimpulan : Posyandu mengalami beberapa perubahan dalam kegiatan intervensi, upaya monitoring, dan evaluasi pelaksanaan Posyandu selama pandemi COVID-19.

.....Background : Posyandu is the first effort to monitor and improve the health status of mothers and children in their area. Its existence is very vital in the community, so during this pandemic, posyandu will

continue to be held with changes in implementation, resource management, and evaluation of posyandu activities. The purpose of this study is to find out the description of the implementation of the Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Tanahsari Village, Kebumen.

Methods : This research uses a case study design with a qualitative approach. The method applied by the researcher is Focus Group Discussion with main informants, in-depth interviews with key informants, and observation of the implementation of Posyandu. Researchers took data directly by applying the COVID-19 health protocol.

Results : The results of this study inform the implementation of posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of the Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out by implementing health protocols, including the rules to wear masks and wash hands with soap. Several main activities at Posyandu during the pandemic experienced a decline in activities, including immunization, counseling and diarrhea control. The main activity that is still routinely held is nutrition improvement through the allocating of Vitamin A, TTD, and deworming medicine. The coverage of posyandu weighing has also decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The declining coverage has an impact on the financial income of the Posyandu which relies on self-help cash from the target of Posyandu. As a result, Posyandu's financial management feels burdened, because during this pandemic, coverage has decreased. In addition, local PMT assistance from the Community Health Centre (Puskesmas) has stopped during this pandemic, as well as the lack of budgeting for Posyandu operational assistance funds. Researchers also found several problems in the implementation of Posyandu that occurred long before the pandemic existed. Activities at Posyandu in the form of a 5-table system are less applicable to Posyandu. This happens because of the lack of support for existing facilities and infrastructure. In addition, there was no monitoring of targets who were not present at the Posyandu, even before the pandemic took place. However, researchers also received information related to Posyandu which had not changed since the pandemic existed. Trends in nutritional status at Posyandu remain volatile and are not affected by the pandemic. The pattern of disease in toddlers is also not affected by the pandemic. Posyandu cadres also remain active in the midst of many tasks during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion : The Posyandu underwent several changes in its intervention activities, monitoring efforts, and evaluation of the implementation of the Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic.