

The Role of Cadres in Posyandu Services to Children During The Covid-19 Pandemic at Bonganti Posyandu, Purbosari Village, Ngadirejo District, Temanggung Regency, 2021

Nada Hilma Husnia¹, Risma Aliviani Putri²
^{1,2}Universitas Ngudi Waluyo

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Abstract

Ideally, Posyandu is held regularly once a month by collecting targets in an easily accessible place to provide essential health services. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused cadres to be unable to carry out posyandu as in normal conditions, which can monitor the growth and development of toddlers, allowing for an increase in health status problems for toddlers stunting, malnutrition, Etc. This study aims to determine the role of cadres, the planning prepared by cadres, the efforts of cadres, and the implementation of posyandu before and during the pandemic, and the obstacles experienced by cadres in providing services at the toddler posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and observation. The primary informants of this study were four cadres registered at the Posyandu Bonganti and triangulation informants, namely one village midwife and four mothers of children under five who were selected by purposive sampling. The instruments used were interview guides and observation sheets. This research shows that cadres play an active role in the Posyandu activities for toddlers. It is supported by the various plans and efforts that cadres carry out. Cadres in implementing posyandu during the current pandemic are required to make modifications, which in practice, the cadres experience obstacles, one of which is related to preparing health protocols prior to posyandu implementation. Cadres play an active role in implementing the Posyandu for toddlers during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Bonganti Posyandu, Purbosari Village, Ngadirejo District, Temanggung Regency.

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the SARS CoV-2 outbreak or known as Corona Virus Disease-2019 (COVID-19), as a public health emergency at the global level (Ifroh, 2020). As the epidemic progresses that hit all countries globally, every country inevitably implements adaptations of

new habits in daily life. Likewise, in Indonesia, people must carry out daily activities by adapting to coexist with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), with new regulations, lifestyles, and habits. Daily activities cannot be carried out as in normal conditions and services to the community. Nevertheless, the provision of health services to the

Corresponding author:

Risma Aliviani Putri

putriendera@gmail.com

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community must still be carried out (Purwanto, 2021).

Health efforts at the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) in adopting new habits are still carried out as an effort to accelerate stunting prevention, improve maternal and child health, counseling, and disseminating health information, as well as community-based health surveillance for the prevention and control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Health efforts at the posyandu, as referred to in a pandemic, are carried out with the following conditions. Posyandu, located in the green zone area, can open Posyandu days based on the approval of the village/government. Meanwhile, Posyandu located in the yellow zone, orange zone, and red zone does not carry out Posyandu opening days, and activities are carried out through community mobilization for independent health activities or appointments with health workers and reporting them to Posyandu cadres, which can be implemented by utilizing information technology and communication (Purwanto, 2021).

The function of cadres for Posyandu is substantial, starting from the Posyandu pioneering stage, connecting with institutions that support the implementation of Posyandu, as implementing planners and as coaches and extension workers to motivate people who participate in Posyandu activities in their area. The role of cadres is crucial because cadres are responsible for implementing the Posyandu program. If the cadres are not active, the implementation of the Posyandu will also not run smoothly, which results in the nutritional status of infants or toddlers (under five years) not being detected early. This will directly affect the success rate of the Posyandu program, especially in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers (Afrida, 2019).

Activity restrictions for the community during the Covid-19 pandemic have

reduced the effectiveness of nutrition and child health services. In several areas in Indonesia with a high number of COVID-19 cases, the toddler posyandu have been stopped altogether. This causes the monitoring of children's growth to run optimally, so the growth and health conditions of children cannot be known with certainty, including the risk of stunting in toddlers. Stunting is a condition in which chronic malnutrition in the long term is indicated by height measurement for age less than 2 SD based on the growth curve of the World Health Organization (WHO). The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is included in the high category, namely 30.8% (Risksedas, 2019). Stunting in toddlerhood that is not treated will have a long-term impact, namely decreased learning achievement and endurance. At the same time, in the short term, it can cause disruption of brain development and physical growth in toddlerhood. The impact of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic that affects various social aspects of society is feared to have an impact on increasing the risk of stunting in Indonesia (Azizah, 2021).

Departing from the problems mentioned above, researchers are interested in researching with the title "The Role of Cadres in Toddler Posyandu Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Bonganti Posyandu, Purbosari Village, Ngadirejo District, Temanggung Regency in 2021".

Method

This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. This research was conducted on under-five Posyandu cadres at the Bonganti Posyandu, precisely in Purbosari Village, Ngadirejo District, Temanggung Regency, which was carried out from December 9 to December 21, 2021. Data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews and observation. In-depth interviews were conducted directly or face-to-face at each informant's house, while observations were made during the posyandu



implementation and the interview. Tools in data collection include mobile phones as recording devices, interview guides, observation sheets, and notebooks.

Informants in this study were taken by purposive sampling technique or with specific considerations, which obtained the primary informants in the form of four cadres who are active in implementing Posyandu activities for toddlers. At the same time, the triangulation informants (source informants) in this study were one village midwife as the coordination head of the posyandu and four posyandu participants, namely mothers of toddlers who attended posyandu from before the pandemic until the time of the pandemic.

The results obtained by the author through in-depth interviews with informants regarding "The Role of Cadres in Toddler Posyandu Services at Posyandu Bonganti, Purbosari Village, Ngadirejo District, Temanggung Regency in 2021" with the limitations discussed include the role of cadres in managing posyandu, planning carried out by cadres, the efforts of cadres, differences in the implementation of posyandu before and during the pandemic, as well as difficulties or obstacles experienced by cadres in the service of the toddler posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic at the Bonganti Posyandu, which was then screened by comparing it with previous research such as journals or articles to strengthen the discussion about research result.

Results and Discussion



The main informants in this study were cadres who were registered and active in implementing the Posyandu under five at

the Posyandu Bonganti. Following are the characteristics of each key informant:

Table 1. Main Informant Characteristics

No	Main Informant	Age	Education	Main Job
1.	IU 1	39	Scholar	Kindergarten teacher
2.	IU 2	40	Junior High School	Farmer
3.	IU 3	52	Elementary School	Trader
4.	IU 4	40	Junior High School	Farmer

The triangulation informants in this study were the midwife as the head of the posyandu coordinator and four posyandu participants, namely mothers with

toddlers. The following are the characteristics of each triangulation informant:

Table 2. Triangulation Informant Characteristics

No	Main Informant	Age	Education	Main Job
1.	BD	44	Diploma 3	Midwife Coordinator
2.	IB 1	27	Scholar	Participant/ Mother Toddler
3.	IB 2	29	Scholar	Participant/ Mother Toddler
4.	IB 3	28	Senior High School	Participant/ Mother Toddler
5.	IB 4	32	Elementary School	Participant/ Mother Toddler

The Role of Cadres in Managing the Implementation of the Toddler Posyandu during the Pandemic Modification of Posyandu Implementation

Informants were interviewed about the implementation of Posyandu during the pandemic and their role in managing the Posyandu for toddlers during the pandemic. Based on the information provided by the informant, the informant replied that Posyandu services in their work area had stopped when the lockdown policy began in March to July 2019. After the policy was over, the

Posyandu for toddlers resumed operations with modifications to the implementation of activities carried out by cadres. The modification in question is the application of Posyandu in rotation per RT, which is intended to maintain distance between posyandu participants and not to create too many. The following is a statement from the main informant:

“selama lockdown tidak ada kegiatan mbak, bulan maret sampai juli. Setelahnya pelaksanaan dilakukan secara bergantian per-RT”. (IU 2)
“selama pandemi lockdown nggih mbak,

Corresponding author:

Risma Aliviani Putri

putriendera@gmail.com

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mboten enten kegiatan posyandu, lockdown kan dilaksanakan bulan maret sampai juli. Lajeng, juli pun dimulai malih kegiatan posyandu niku dipun bergilir. Kersane mboten berkerumun setiap kegiatan digilir per-RT, jadi 3 jam sak lebare". (IU 3).

Informant's statement above is by the Guidelines for Toddler Health Services during the Covid-19 pandemic regarding health services outside the building, issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2020, which states that routine services for healthy toddlers follow government policies apply in the work area and consider the local transmission. Coronavirus, population mobility, and the ability of service providers. Routine health services for healthy toddlers outside the building are carried out by complying with the principles of infection prevention and control and physical distancing.

This is in line with the research results conducted by Najdah & Nurbaya (2021) with the title "Innovation of Posyandu Implementation During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Qualitative Studies in the Work Area of the Campalagian Health Center". Yang stated that one of the challenges in implementing the Posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic was maintaining physical distance and not congregating. Meanwhile, the condition of the Posyandu is always crowded with mothers and their toddlers. So to overcome these challenges, the cadres in the working area of the Campalagian Health Center took the initiative to arrange a visit schedule so that mothers of toddlers did not come together.

Carrying out Posyandu Activities

The main informant explained that the role that was carried out in addition to modifying activities was to continue implementing the posyandu following a 5-table system, of which table 1 (registration), 2 (weighing and measurement), 3 (filling in KMS) were carried out by cadres. While table 4

(health service counseling and referrals) and table 5 (health services) are carried out by health workers, namely midwives.

"saya tetap melaksanakan kegiatan (di posyandu) mbak, tugas saya di bagian pendaftaran. kalau diluar posyandu ada survey jentik. Di posyandu saya mencatat balita yang datang ke penimbangan". (IU 2)

"tetap melaksanakan kegiatan mbak, tapi tugas saya itu di penimbangan balita, saya bertugas mengukur tinggi badan". (IU 4)

The informant's statement is in line with research conducted by Yolanda, Hanum & Nopianti (2021) with the title "The Role of Health Cadres in Implementing the Toddler Posyandu Program During the Covid-19 Pandemic," which states that for the implementation of posyandu activities on open days during the pandemic, cadres help visitors and officers to carry out posyandu activities such as registering, weighing infants and toddlers, recording weighing results in the MCH book, listening to complaints from mothers of children under five related to health which will then be submitted to health workers.

This is by the theory by Almuhasari (2021), which states that the role of cadres in the implementation of posyandu includes carrying out activities on a 5-table system in the form of: table I (registration), table II (weighing and measurement), table III (filling in KMS), table IV (health service counseling and referrals), and table V (health services). However, in implementing the Posyandu under five at the Bonganti Posyandu, the cadres only carried out activities at tables I to III because village midwives carried out tables IV and V as health workers. This has become a division of activities by posyandu implementers.

Mobilizing Posyandu Participants & Facilitating Health Protocols

Regarding the answers obtained from several triangulation informants, the



cadres continued to carry out their roles well in implementing the Posyandu for toddlers even during the Covid-19 pandemic. The roles played by cadres according to triangulation informants include regulating the implementation of posyandu activities on an hourly basis, mobilizing the community to come to the Posyandu regularly, ensuring that the orderly implementation of the posyandu does not cause crowds, and preparing health protocol facilities and infrastructures such as handwashing stations, hand sanitizers and mask. The following is the statement of the triangulated informant:

“(selama pandemi) jamnya untuk pengaturannya dibagi per-jam. Misal RT 1 jam sekian sampai jam sekian, RT 2 jam sekian sampai jam sekian. Supaya tidak menimbulkan kerumunan terlalu banyak. (para kader) aktif, semua aktif. Selalu ikut menggerakkan masyarakat untuk datang ke posyandu. terus berperan dalam posyandunya juga, baik posyandu balita, lansia maupun yang lain, misalnya posbindu. Itu selalu aktif kadernya”. (IT)

The statement of the triangulation informant above is in line with the statement of Lestari & Ayubi (2021) in a study entitled "Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Posyandu Cadres in Weighing Toddlers During the Covid-19 Pandemic in East Jakarta", which stated that cadres have an essential role in implementing the posyandu implementation, where the cadres are tasked with facilitating, preparing and administering posyandu. The success of weighing children under five at the posyandu depends on the cadres' knowledge, behavior, and attitudes. The knowledge that is meant is not only about weighing toddlers but also behavior and attitudes in weighing toddlers during the pandemic.

The results of Najdah & Nurbaya's (2021) research with the title "Innovation of Posyandu Implementation During the

Covid-19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Study in the Work Area of the Campalagian Health Center", also stated that based on the explanation from informants that Posyandu cadres had tried to implement standard health protocols to prevent Covid-19 19 in every Posyandu implementation. Health workers and Posyandu cadres try to independently implement health protocols by preparing hand washing facilities, hand soap, hand sanitizers, arranging visits to Posyandu, and adjusting the distance for waiting chairs for mothers of toddlers.

Planning by Cadres during a Pandemic

Create WhatsApp Groups

Informants were interviewed about what the cadres are planning to support the Posyandu services for toddlers during the Covid-19 pandemic. The three cadres stated that the intended plan was to use WhatsApp Groups for mothers of toddlers as a medium of information and communication between posyandu implementers and participants. The planning for the creation of the WhatsApp group was carried out to facilitate the delivery of information, especially regarding the posyandu schedule to the participants to minimize the absence of participants in posyandu activities, so that the growth and development of toddlers can be monitored regularly.

“ada (perencanaan). Membuat grup WhatsApp khususnya untuk ibu-ibu balita agar mengetahui jadwal penimbangan, (hal ini) sangat (berpengaruh). Ibu balita jadi tetap mengetahui pertumbuhan anaknya”. (IU 2)

WhatsApp planning by Posyandu Bonganti cadres is by the theory presented by Almuhasari (2021), which states that one of the roles of cadres after posyandu is to plan in any form for posyandu activities in the following month.



The main informant's statement regarding the use of WhatsApp groups as a communication medium is in line with the research results conducted by Imanah & Sukmawati (2021) with the title "Cadre Participation in Toddler Posyandu Activities with Number of Toddlers Visits in the New Normal Era." Which states that village cadres and midwives always announce information on Posyandu activities to the community through online and offline media to participate in posyandu activities.

Toddler Family Development

One of the cadres said that the plans made were BKB (Bina Keluarga Balita) or Family Development for Toddlers. The implementation of the BKB was carried out before the posyandu implementation took place, intending to increase the activity of mothers under five in posyandu activities.

"iya ada (perencanaan). Perencanaan kami mengadakan kegiatan BKB (Bina Keluarga Balita) terlebih dahulu sebelum penimbangan anak dilaksanakan. Iya (BKB) sangat berpengaruh. Karena bisa menambah keaktifan ibu yang mempunyai balita dalam menimbang anaknya". (IU 1)

The importance of BKB planning compiled by Posyandu Bonganti cadres is by the results of research conducted by Ariani, Asrinawaty & Kasman (2020) with the title "The Effect of the Toddler Family Development Program (BKB) on Toddler Development in Tambak Danau Village, Astambul District in 2020" which states that the community in Tambak Danau Village, Astambul District, knows the importance of the growth and development of toddlers by participating in the Toddler Family Development (BKB) program through activities at the posyandu. The implementation of activities providing additional food to toddlers and families is given socialization to increase knowledge and skills in nurturing and fostering child growth and development.

This shows that planning to implement the BKB program needs to be carried out to support the growth and development of children to be more optimal.

Cadre Efforts in Implementing Toddler Posyandu during the Pandemic

Doing Activity Report

Informants were interviewed about what efforts were being made to improve the quality of the Posyandu services for toddlers. The answers obtained from the four main informants were that their efforts were to realize the plans made. Namely, they tried to use WhatsApp groups to support the implementation of the posyandu. The implementation of the toddler posyandu during the pandemic period remained active and could run smoothly. The WhatsApp group is used as a communication medium for posyandu implementers in conveying the posyandu schedule to posyandu participants. This is so that posyandu participants can know the posyandu schedule to follow the posyandu regularly. Cadres can also regularly report posyandu activities to the village midwife, the posyandu coordinator.

"upaya yang dilakukan saya dengan memberitahukan jadwal posyandu melalui grup balita, WhatsApp. Jadi Sebelum dilakukan posyandu kami melakukan pengumuman terlebih dahulu lewat WhatsApp supaya (ibu balita) mengetahui dulu. (hasilnya) menjadikan ibu-ibu lebih cepat mengetahui informasi". (IU 1)

"(upayanya) dengan melakukan perencanaan tersebut kegiatan tetap berjalan lancar. Membuat grup WhatsApp untuk ibu-ibu balita supaya tetap bisa datang ke tempat penimbangan. (hasilnya) kita dapat melakukan aktivitas tersebut dan dapat melaporkan ke bidan desa". (IU 2)

The reports made by Bonganti Posyandu cadres to village midwives are by the Posyandu Cadre Training Module and Curriculum published by the Indonesian



Ministry of Health in 2012, which explains the role of cadres in Posyandu implementation includes recording and reporting. Record keeping is essential for posyandu cadres. Because based on these records, posyandu activities can be identified. The records made and reported by Posyandu cadres refer to the existing Posyandu recording and reporting system.

This is also by the research results conducted by Afriyani, Khayati & Veftisia (2019), which is listed in a journal entitled "IbM Candirejo Village in Arrangement of Posyandu Recording and Reporting". The study results stated that the recording and reporting carried out by cadres in Candirejo Village was following the Posyandu recording guidelines. In this case, because the cadres already have the knowledge and skills in recording and reporting, posyandu data can be reported appropriately.

Home Visit

In addition, the answer obtained from the posyandu coordinator as a triangulation informant stated that the cadres strive to reach 100% posyandu visits for toddlers by using social media, namely WhatsApp as a medium to convey the schedule for the posyandu implementation, as well as conducting home visits for toddlers who are unable to attend the posyandu. Cadres also routinely report on posyandu activities to the posyandu coordinator every month. This is certainly very useful for the participants where mothers of toddlers can still know the growth and development of their toddlers on a regular basis.

“upayanya ya itu, kalau masyarakat sini mudah diajak. Misal ada woro-woro di grup tetap mau datang, untuk yang tidak datang dikunjungi. Hasilnya ada.. misalnya pas bulan februari dan agustus itu kan ada (pemberian) Vitamin A nggih, terus penimbangan harus 100%, nah itu (balita yang belum 100%) dikunjungi kader supaya mencapai 100%”. (IT)

Home visits by Posyandu Bonganti cadres for toddlers who are absent for posyandu activities are following Khafid's statement (2020) contained in the Tulakan Village Information System website, which contains various kinds of information on Tulakan village including the implementation of posyandu, it is said that the duties of village posyandu cadres after a day open (outside opening days), is to make home visits to toddlers who are not present on the opening day of the Posyandu, to children who are malnourished, or to children who are malnourished outpatient, and so on.

This is also in line with the research results conducted by Imanah & Sukmawati (2021) with the title "Cadre Participation in Toddler Posyandu Activities with Number of Toddlers Visits in the New Normal Era", which stated that after the opening day of the posyandu, the cadres in Panisihan village had duties including making home visits to toddlers who were not present on the day of opening the posyandu.

Posyandu Services Before the Pandemic and During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Activities with Turns

Informants were interviewed about the differences that occurred in the implementation of the Posyandu for toddlers at the Bonganti Posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic. The answers obtained from the four main informants were that there were differences in the implementation of posyandu before the pandemic and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The difference lies in using health protocols such as washing hands, wearing masks, keeping a distance, and avoiding crowds. The implementation of the posyandu during the pandemic at the Bonganti Posyandu used the trick of implementing it in rotation or stages. The implementation alternates into three stages; the first stage is the implementation of the posyandu for RT 1, the second stage is the implementation



of the posyandu for RT 2, and the last stage is the implementation of the posyandu for RT 3. This is, of course, very effectively used to avoid creating too many crowds.

“ada (perbedaan). Sebelum pandemi niku dilakukan seperti biasa. saat pandemi harus mematuhi protokol kesehatan dan bergilir per-RT. Dijadwal mbak”. (IU 2)

“enten (perbedaan). Sebelum pandemi niku nek datang dong bareng-bareng. Setelah pandemi kan njur di jadwal. Dari RT 1 dulu, RT 2, baru RT 3. Kalih ngangge protokol kesehatan nggih, cuci tangan kalih pakai masker”. (IU 3)

In theory, the implementation of Posyandu for toddlers at Posyandu Bonganti is appropriate. I was referring to the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs, which states that the implementation of Posyandu during the pandemic is one of them by setting the target entry schedule to the service area.

The informant's statement was in line with the research entitled "Implementation of Posyandu "Healthy Toddlers" During the Covid-19 Pandemic" conducted by Nurjanah & Damayanti (2021). The results of this study are in line with the implementation of the toddler posyandu at the Bonganti Posyandu during the Covid pandemic, namely the schedule for the healthy toddler posyandu service at RW II Dadapan Sendangmulyo during the pandemic is to divide the toddler targets and service hours, and ensure the community accepts the schedule before the service day. With an example schedule: a target for toddlers RT A at 09.00 – 10.00, RT B at 10.00 – 11.00, Etc.

Elimination of Health Counseling

The answer obtained from the posyandu coordinator as a triangulation informant stated that the difference between posyandu before the pandemic and during the pandemic also lies in the

implementation of counseling. Before the pandemic, routine counseling was carried out in Posyandu activities for toddlers at the Bonganti Posyandu, but the counseling could not be carried out during the pandemic. The following is the statement of the triangulated informant:

“sebelum pandemi biasanya dengan penyuluhan. Selama pandemi belum pernah ada penyuluhan. Jamnya untuk pengaturannya dibagi per-jam. Misal RT 1 jam sekian sampai jam sekian, RT 2 jam sekian sampai jam sekian. Supaya tidak menimbulkan kerumunan terlalu banyak”. (IT)

The statement of the coordinating midwife as a triangulation informant above is following the results of research conducted by Imanah & Sukmawati in 2021, with the title "Cadre Participation in Toddler Posyandu Activities with Number of Toddlers Visits in the New Normal Era", the main informant of this study said that after weighing there was no there is counseling at the posyandu in this new normal era in order to reduce the crowd.

However, the omission of health education at the Bonganti Posyandu contradicts the research conducted by Yolanda, Hanum & Nopianti (2021) with the title "The Role of Health Cadres in Implementing the Toddler Posyandu Program During the Covid-19 Pandemic". Which stated that after the Covid-19 pandemic, health education carried out by health cadres at the Garuda Posyandu was carried out individually by one of the cadres who had received counseling from the Puskesmas or Health Office previously, which would then be socialized when posyandu activities took place at the recording desk.

Regarding the realization of counseling during the pandemic, the Bonganti Posyandu minimizes activities that cause crowds. Therefore, there is no brief counseling there. However, Posyandu in



other areas sometimes continues to provide counseling by following the policies established in their area. So, it is relative regarding the implementation of counseling during this pandemic.

Difficulties or Obstacles experienced by Cadres

The time required is relatively longer
Informants were interviewed about what difficulties or obstacles they experienced when carrying out posyandu activities during the Covid-19 pandemic and how they reacted to them. The answers obtained from the four main informants were that it was confirmed that they had some difficulties in carrying out the activities of the Posyandu for toddlers during the Covid-19 pandemic. Three cadres stated that the difficulty they experienced was the timing of the posyandu implementation because the posyandu was implemented in stages, causing posyandu activities to last much longer than usual. So that the cadres must spend more time focusing on implementing the Posyandu for toddlers and put aside other activities outside of their role as cadres.

“ya (mengalami kesulitan). Menyita waktu mbak, karena bergantian. meluangkan waktu benar-benar fokus pada kegiatan tersebut”. (IU 2)

“enten (kesulitan). Banyak menyita waktu mbak karena bergantian. Nggih (sikap saya) menunggu kedatangan balita dengan sabar”. (IU 4)

The statement above is following Hafidz's statement (2020) contained in the official website of the Rembang Regency Government, which contains information about the role of cadres during the Covid-19 pandemic; hafidz (2020) stated that the implementation of Posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic was much longer than when normal conditions. The implementation of the Posyandu, which usually takes approximately 2 hours, when the pandemic becomes 5 hours due to adjusting to health protocols.

Prepare the need for health protocols and discipline the community in the use of health protocols

Another difficulty is preparing health protocol facilities and infrastructure, namely handwashing facilities. In this case, cadres overcome them by replacing water with hand sanitizers. That is, one cadre stated that the difficulty experienced was in terms of preparing a place for washing hands. Meanwhile, several mothers of toddlers stated that cadres had difficulties implementing the Posyandu for toddlers during the Covid-19 pandemic. Difficulties experienced include being overwhelmed if there are toddlers who are fussy due to queuing and difficulties in disciplining participants to use masks and keep their distance. However, according to the three triangulation informants, the cadres overcame these difficulties.

“iya mengalami (kesulitan). Kesulitannya adalah harus menyiapkan tempat untuk cuci tangan terlebih dahulu”. (IU 1)

“menurut saya nggih sepertinya enten sedikit kesulitan. Kan selama pandemi tetap menerapkan protokol kesehatan ya mbak, terutama kaya balita dan ibu-ibu kan di desa kadang untuk menerapkan masker masih sulit. Dan kadang kalau ibu-ibu sering berkerumun, nah itu untuk kadernya kesulitan. (kader) Bisa (mengatasi) mbak. Peserta patuh dengan kader”. (IT)

The above is in line with the research by Reskiaddin et al. in 2020, which stated that the obstacles that facilitators or health workers often face are the lack of awareness, knowledge, and experience and the community's self-concept in carrying out activities related to community empowerment. In the case of this study, the lack of public awareness in implementing the use of health protocols.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the cadres play an active role in the



activities of the Posyandu for toddlers. This is supported by the various plans and efforts that cadres carry out. Cadres in implementing posyandu during the current pandemic are required to make modifications. In practice, the cadres experience obstacles, one of which is related to preparing health protocol requirements before implementing posyandu.

Suggestions for health services, especially midwives and cadres as posyandu implementers, are to be able to provide services during the pandemic by paying attention to the use of health protocols, both in carrying out their roles as implementers, in planning and making efforts, they must also pay attention to health protocols to protect themselves from contracting the virus Covid-19.

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