

Re-brand Posyandu Through Thematic Public Display to Accelerate Stunting Prevention at Posyandu Teratai 1

Sri Wahyuni*, Endang Sri Redjeki, Decky Avrilianda, Kukuh Miroso Raharjo

Faculty of Education

Universitas Negeri Malang

sri.wahyuni.fip@um.ac.id*

Info Artikel

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima (Juli) (2024)

Di revisi (Agustus) (2024)

Di setujui (Januari) (2025)

Keywords:

Re-brand; Posyandu;
Thematic Public; Stunting
Prevention.

Abstract

Re-branding has been carried out at Posyandu Teratai 1, Segenggeng Hamlet, Wonokerso Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, this is due to low educational public exposure which causes mothers to lack information about child growth and development and how to stimulate it. The solution is through thematic public exposure development activities at the Posyandu. Public exposure is seen as a very effective medium because it can teach to adults without patronizing. This public expose is also a re-brand of posyandu so that it is more attractive to the public. Activities are carried out in 3 stages, namely, planning, implementation, and follow-up. The implementation of activities includes examination of toddlers and the elderly, fostering families of toddlers, providing assistance for health infrastructure facilities such as folding beds and cupboards, procuring educational posters about maternal and child health as a public exposure, and also providing assistance for operational costs for posyandu toddlers and the elderly.

Abstrak

Re-branding telah dilakukan di Posyandu Teratai 1, Dusun Segenggeng, Desa Wonokerso, Kecamatan Pakisaji, Kabupaten Malang, hal ini dikarenakan rendahnya edukasi public exposure yang menyebabkan para ibu kurang mendapatkan informasi mengenai tumbuh kembang anak dan cara menstimulasinya. Solusinya adalah melalui kegiatan pengembangan public expose tematik di Posyandu. Public expose dipandang sebagai media yang sangat efektif karena dapat mengajarkan kepada orang dewasa tanpa menggurui. Public expose ini juga merupakan re-branding posyandu agar lebih menarik bagi masyarakat. Kegiatan dilakukan dalam 3 tahap yaitu, perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan tindak lanjut. Pelaksanaan kegiatan meliputi pemeriksaan balita dan lansia, pembinaan keluarga balita, pemberian bantuan sarana prasarana kesehatan seperti tempat tidur lipat dan lemari, pengadaan poster edukasi tentang kesehatan ibu dan anak sebagai bahan ekspose, dan juga pemberian bantuan biaya operasional posyandu balita dan lansia.

Introduction

Integrated Service Post or better known as Posyandu according to Law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, is one of the Village Community Institutions formed by the community and organized by the community to serve the basic health needs of the community. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has defined Posyandu as a place for health maintenance carried out from, by, and for the community guided by related officers. Basic forms of health services that can be served at Posyandu include Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Family Planning (KB), immunization, nutrition, and healthy lifestyle education (Saepudin et al., 2017). Posyandu can also develop additional activities in accordance with community needs and agreements (Novianti et al., n.d.) and stunting prevention and control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Ministry of Health, 2021). Posyandu activities as integration is an effort to synergize various services needed by the community including health and nutrition improvement, education and child development, family economic improvement, family food security and social welfare (Maulizar & Macella, 2022). The form of health care has developed as shown in figure 1.1 below.

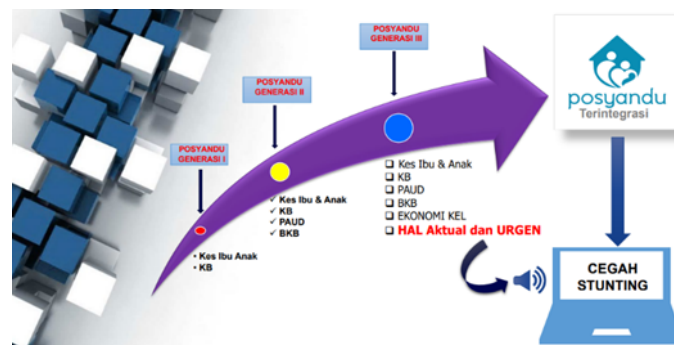


Figure 1. Diversification of Posyandu activities

The objectives of organizing posyandu are: (1) reducing infant mortality (AKB), maternal mortality, childbirth, and postpartum; (2) cultivating NKBS; (3) increase community participation to develop health and family planning activities and other activities that support the achievement of a healthy and prosperous community; (4) as a vehicle for the Prosperous Family Reproduction Movement, Family Resilience Movement, and Family Economic Movement. The posyandu service procedure consists of 5 tables, namely registration, weighing, filling KMS, individual counseling, health services (immunization, vitamin A administration, light treatment, family planning

consultation). Tables 1-4 are carried out by PKK cadres while table 5 is carried out by medical personnel (Ministry of Health, 2021). However, facts on the ground show that not all stages of service at Posyandu can be carried out optimally. Activities at Posyandu are still dominant in baby weighing activities and immunisation services, as shown in figure 1.2 below.



Figure 2. Activities at Posyandu

Educational efforts for mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women are often forgotten. Specifically, the problems often experienced by Posyandu are as follows: 1) mothers' knowledge about the benefits of posyandu is still low, 2) mothers' knowledge about the importance of children's growth and development is still low, 3) mothers' motivation to bring their children to posyandu is still low, 4) support and participation from the community and community leaders has not been maximized, 5) limited facilities and infrastructure at posyandu, especially educational media, 6) the competence of cadres in conducting limited educational services, 7) the lack of variation in the implementation of Posyandu activities. The Posyandu service building also looks less attractive and there is no educational content, as shown in figure 1.3 below.



Picture 3. Posyandu Building

Based on the picture, there is no effort from the Posyandu manager to brand the Posyandu building, so that it is more attractive and can be used as a means of education. This problem resulted in a decrease in the participation rate of mothers in Posyandu

activities. There are still many mothers who have toddlers who are not present to participate in Posyandu activities. In fact, community participation to come to Posyandu will support prevention and detection efforts as early as possible of disturbances and obstacles to toddler growth and development. Therefore, it is necessary to make strategic and innovative efforts to overcome these problems, so that Posyandu remains a basic health reference for mothers and pregnant women in an effort to create a healthy, smart, and cheerful generation.

The solution that has been given is: Posyandu cadres are key people in Posyandu who have tasks in tables 1-4, namely carrying out registration, weighing, filling KMS, individual counseling. Tables 1-3 are technical and table 4 is educational. It is at table 4 that a posyandu cadre has the opportunity to convey educational information or advice to mothers related to child growth and development. A Posyandu cadre can convey a lot of information to mothers, usually oriented to child growth and development problems that have been detected in KMS books. So that even in table 4, mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women have the opportunity to get health information and knowledge, especially related to child growth and development. So it can be concluded that the task of Posyandu cadres at table 4 is as health extension workers.

The task of Posyandu cadres as health extension workers is a strategic task that requires special competencies and skills. Therefore, the limited competence of cadres in conducting counseling is an urgent problem that must be found innovative and creative solutions. Some alternative solutions that can be offered to overcome this problem are: 1) building the perception of cadres about the importance of educational activities at table 4 for mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women, 2) increasing the knowledge of cadres about child growth and development and its problems, 3) improving the skills of cadres in conveying information to mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women, so that the information provided can be well understood by mothers of posyandu users, 4) foster a positive attitude to cadres to increase the commitment of cadres in carrying out Posyandu activities, 5) facilitate cadres to obtain information about child growth and development

Several solutions can be done through one participatory training activity, namely training aimed at posyandu cadres. Participatory training activities as conveyed by

(Rasyad, 2018) are strategic activities to improve one's competence and expertise in certain fields. Training of posyandu cadres is considered to be able to provide great benefits for improving the skills of posyandu cadres in carrying out educational roles for mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women. The types of outcomes obtained through posyandu cadre training activities are as follows: 1) the same perception of cadres that educational activities at table 4 are needed by mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women, increasing knowledge of posyandu cadres about child growth and development, 3) increasing the skills of posyandu cadres in conducting health counseling to mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women, 3) the formation of a positive attitude in posyandu cadres to love their work more because they already have adequate skills to carry out their duties as extension workers in particular and posyandu cadres in general, 4) the availability of a cadre guidebook containing important information and messages about problems and early detection of child growth and development, which is used as training material and can subsequently be used for work guidance for cadres.

Based on this explanation, it is considered necessary to conduct training activities for cadres to overcome the problem of limited competence of posyandu cadres for educational functions. The increasing competence and skills of the cadres are expected to maximize their role at table 4, namely the counseling table. Cadres who master counseling skills well, then every mother who comes to the Posyandu will get enough information / knowledge about child growth and development. Skilled and friendly Posyandu cadres will also have a positive impact on mothers' motivation in participating in Posyandu activities.

Facilities and infrastructure are the main components in a learning, as well as the presence of a media. Learning media needs to be adjusted to the learning objectives, the material to be delivered, and the characteristics of its users. Posyandu is a forum for learning and health literacy for mothers who are individuals with adult characteristics. Therefore, a learning medium that is no longer patronizing is needed. When coming to Posyandu, mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women can directly obtain initial information that suits their learning needs. The learning needs of mothers who have toddlers and pregnant women are the need for information about problems and early detection of child growth and development. The availability of media and learning materials is very necessary to meet their learning needs. It takes effort so that when

mothers come to Posyandu they can get a lot of information, without lecturing them. Independently, Posyandu visitors can get important information and messages about children's growth and development.

Some alternative solutions carried out to overcome the problem of limited educational media are as follows: 1) providing information packages and moral messages on how to care and early detection of child growth and development, 2) actualizing important messages about parenting and early detection of child growth and development through attractive visualizations, 3) presenting visualizations of these messages in places that are easily visible to Posyandu visitors, for example on the walls of the room, on the tables of the cadres, 4) make variations of message visualizations to be attractive to posyandu visitors, for example some are in the form of pictures, posters, or flyers, 5) make visualizations of the messages made, as well as a means to brand the Posyandu Building, so that the Posyandu building becomes more attractive and motivates visitors to come regularly every month and cause pride for the community.

The alternative solutions offered can be packaged into a solutive activity, namely the development of thematic public exposure that provides education to posyandu users without patronizing. That is by providing information exposure to certain places, so as to educate posyandu visitors. This thematic public expose was carried out by (1) painting the walls of the Posyandu building with educational messages; (2) provide educational posters posted on the walls of the room; (3) provide flyers at each service desk; and (4) provide Educational Game Tools. All such exposures can be accessed while waiting for your turn to get services. Examples of moral messages and information that can be published are as shown in figure 1.4 below.



Picture 4. Examples of Messages to Be Displayed to Posyandu Visitors

The front wall of the Posyandu building can also be decorated with educational and persuasive posters, as Posyandu branding, for example, can be painted with visualizations of similar images in figure 1.5 below.



Figure 5. Example of Persuasive Visualization of the Front Wall of the Posyandu Building

The types of outcomes obtained through this public exposure development activity are: 1) the availability of information packages and moral messages on how to care for and early detection of child growth and development, 2) the availability of interesting visualizations containing important messages about parenting and early detection of child growth and development, 3) the availability of information exposure in places that are easily visible to Posyandu visitors, for example on the walls of the room, At the cadres' tables, 4) There are variations of message visualizations to be attractive to posyandu visitors, for example in the form of pictures, posters, or flyers.

Method

Service activities to overcome partner problems need to be carried out with a strategy that is in accordance with the characteristics of the target group. Then the strategy that is considered appropriate is through training activities. The training that will be carried out for cadres is designed in a participatory manner that involves cadres actively to carry out simulations of extension activities. Aspects that need to be prepared to carry out this training activity include: 1) there are trainers, namely people who have competence in providing the expected knowledge and skills, 2) there are training participants, namely posyandu cadres who need to increase knowledge about child growth and development, 3) there is a training process, namely the transfer of knowledge and transfer of skills, 4) there are training materials, That is the knowledge package conveyed by the trainer to the participants

The training implementation process will be carried out with a participatory strategy, namely active training, inviting participants to be fully involved in the training implementation process. The implementation of training activities will be guided by a trainer/facilitator who is competent in the field of community empowerment. The techniques used in training are more directed at direct practice or simulation. The cadres were trained to simulate the practice of counseling posyandu users. The training was conducted at the Teratai 1 posyandu building in Segenggeng Hamlet.

The process of developing thematic public exposure is also carried out in a participatory manner, involving many parties from local hamlets. The preparation of activities was carried out jointly between cadres, management, and service teams and involved local community members. In summary, the method of implementing service activities is carried out through the following 3 stages.

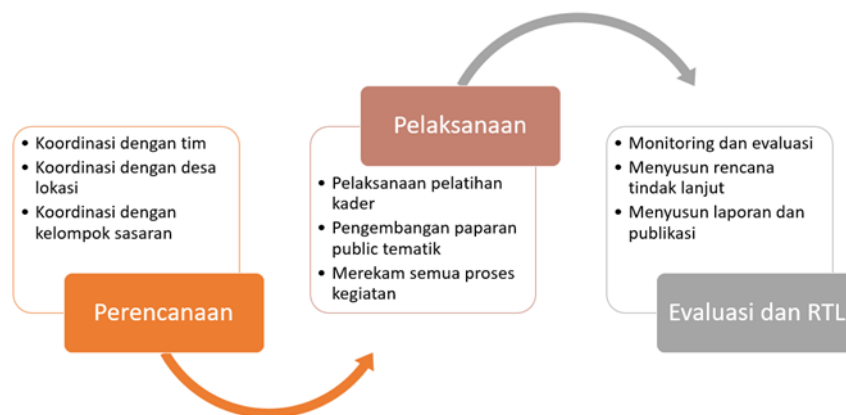


Figure 6. Method of Implementation of Community Service Activities

This community service activity is carried out in a participatory manner by involving all elements of activities including partner institutions. In this case, the partner institutions of this activity are Segenggeng Hamlet, Wonokerso Village and the Posyandu Teratai 1 institution in the hamlet. The participatory roles carried out by partner institutions are as follows: 1) prepare places and infrastructure for the implementation of activities, 2) receive and socialize activity ideas from the team to key people in partner villages, 3) provide support in the process of preparing correspondence, 4) support the implementation of follow-up activities.

Results And Discussion

Results

The implementation of *posyandu re-brand community service activities* through thematic public exposure to accelerate stunting prevention at Posyandu Teratai 1 Segenggeng Pakisaji Hamlet, Malang Regency which was obtained included several things. At the planning stage, there are several activities as follows: 1) coordinating with the team to plan the tasks of each team member, carried out in the 2nd week of July 2023, 1) preparing a service permit letter addressed to the Head of Wonokerso Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, 2) delivering a letter to the Wonokerso Village Office on the 3rd Sunday of July 2023. The letter was received directly by the Village Head, Mr. Nariyadi, S.Sos at the Wonokerso Village Office. Permission letter attached. The head of Wonokerso Village expressed no objection and invited the team to carry out service in Wonokerso Village, especially Dsn.Segenggeng, with a message that service activities can have a good and constructive impact, 3) coordinate with the Head of the Posyandu cadre, namely Mrs. Untung, on July 23, 2023 to obtain information about the activities of Posyandu Teratai 1. From the meeting with the head of the cadre, information was obtained about: a) the schedule of regular meetings for Posyandu Teratai 1 activities, b) the number of administrators and cadre members of Posyandu Teratai 1, c) the target number of Posyandu Teratai 1 around 120 pregnant women and children under five. Active members come to the Posyandu regularly every month, an average of around 70 people, d) also conveyed by the head of the cadre, that the implementation of examination services at Posyandu Teratai 1 is carried out on every Wednesday of the 1st week of each month, e) an overview of the activities carried out at Posyandu Teratai 1, namely toddler weighing activities, examination of pregnant women, and elderly examination services, f) after obtaining approval from the Village Head and obtaining a lot of information related to the Lotus Posyandu, we design an agenda for meetings with cadres and meetings for program implementation. The Community Service Team is welcome by the head of the cadre to follow and see the Posyandu examination activities which will be held on August 2, 2023.

The implementation of service activities will be carried out in a participatory manner by involving all potentials in Dsn. Segenggeng and all members of Posyandu Teratai 1. The team will always involve Posyandu cadres in planning and implementing

activities. Broadly speaking, the implementation of activities includes 3 agendas, namely, cadre refresher activities, procurement of public exposure with the theme of stunting prevention, and activity process recording activities followed by publications through social media and online news media. Details of the achievements of each activity can be explained as follows.

Cadre refresher activities, which are intended to refresh the knowledge and competence of cadres in understanding maternal and child health. The refresher activity will be held on September 9, 2023, which will be attended by cadres of Posyandu Teratai 1 and mothers of toddler owners. The theme of the activity was "The Dangers of Stunting in Toddlers and the Importance of Early Detection". The resource person will be Ibu Intan as the Midwife of Wonokerso Village. This refresher activity plan was carried out based on the results of the team's search during the inspection activities at the Posyandu, on August 2, 2023. At that time it was seen that the activities carried out were around data collection, weight weighing, height measurement, blood pressure measurement, and immunization. The following is some documentation of observations on the activities of Posyandu Teratai 1 Dsn. Segenggeng Ds. Wonokerso, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency, which shows the service activities carried out at the Posyandu.



Picture 7. Service Activities of Posyandu Teratai 1 Segenggeng Hamlet

To complement the competence of cadres and mothers in stunting prevention efforts, the team also compiled a pocket book on stunting, which can be read by cadres and pregnant women and mothers with toddlers. A draft pocket book is attached. The team also briefed the cadres on October 4, 2023 as shown in the following picture.



Figure 8. Cadre Supply

Development of thematic public exposure, namely the procurement of thematic materials related to stunting programs. Thematic public exposure development activities are based on the condition of Posyandu which has not had much educational exposure. The Posyandu building also looks ordinary, even feels very hot when it is in front, because there is no terrace in front of the building. The Posyandu building stands on the river, so that around the Posyandu building you can see the flow of the river. Inside the building there is also no complete equipment to perform services, such as no cupboard to store posyandu's belongings, no bed that can be used to conduct examinations for pregnant women. The following documentation describes the condition of the Posyandu Teratai 1 building.



Figure 9. Condition of Posyandu Teratai 1 Building Segenggeng Hamlet

Based on the condition of the Posyandu building, and based on an agreement with the cadres, the team will carry out several activities, namely: 1) procurement of several posters themed on maternal child health and stunting prevention. The team has identified about 20 relevant posters, as shown below:



Figure 10. Thematic Poster on Stunting

This poster will later be installed on the wall / on the board, as part of a public expose to be read by parents who come to bring their children at the Posyandu. So that indirectly they will learn, without having to be patronized / lectured. 2) Procurement of cupboards and folding beds to complete the infrastructure needed for service, as shown below.

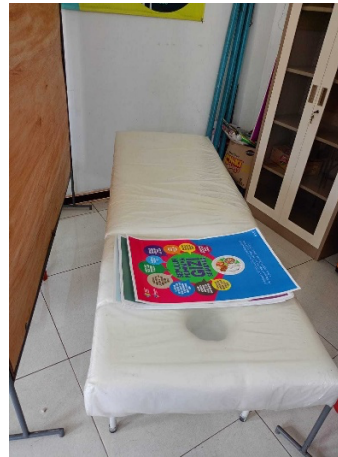


Figure 11. Folding Bed and Cupboard Help

The assistance of folding beds, cupboards and poster boards was received directly by the Head of Wonokerso Village, Mr. Nariyadi, S.Sos, as shown below.



Figure 12. Handover of folding beds, cupboards and posters

Procurement of a living fence with flower pots, in front and next to the building, so that the building seems shady and at the same time to protect children from the flow of the river. The recording of the process of implementing activities has been published through online mass media, namely through tugumalang.id. The publication trail can be traced through the following link <https://tugumalang.id/jurusan-pls-um-gagas-re-brand-posyandu-untuk-akselerasi-pencegahan-stunting-desa-wonokerso/>.

Through this rebrand activity, posyandu activities are increasingly lively and varied. In addition to toddler services, Posyandu Teratai 1 also serves elderly posyandu, Bina Keluarga Balita, and examination of pregnant women, as shown in the following picture.



Figure 13. Toddler Family Development Activities



Figure 14. Toddler Screening Activities



Figure 15. Elderly Examination

As an additional output of this activity, the service executive also developed a stunting-themed pocketbook as covered below:



Figure 16. Stunting Pocketbook

Discussion

Based on the results of the service that in the early stages it was carried out in a participatory manner by involving all potentials in Dsn. Segenggeng and all members of Posyandu Teratai 1. The team will always involve Posyandu cadres in planning and implementing activities. Broadly speaking, the implementation of activities includes 3 agendas, namely, cadre refresher activities, procurement of public exposure with the theme of stunting prevention, and activity process recording activities followed by publications through social media and online news media. Implementation carried out in a participatory way can encourage the participation of all parties who are able to activate the role of each member. This is in accordance with the opinion (Laverack, 2001) there are factors in community empowerment, namely participation, leadership, organizational structure, sources of mobilization, identification, having links with others. This is also in line with the findings of research conducted by (Tjiptaningsih, 2018) that the efforts of the Family Empowerment and Welfare Driving Team (PKK) in empowering women have been good using the analysis of 5P empowerment theory, namely: possibility, strengthening, protection, support and maintenance. Women's empowerment is aimed at increasing the role of women in community development programs, as well as improving women's abilities, especially in the economic sector. Women's participation activities, not only as an extension of their work in reproductive work, but also as an effort so that women are able to have a productive role. Women can contribute to the family economy by providing active participation in programs aimed at improving family welfare.

Another result related to cadre refreshment activities, which is intended to refresh the knowledge and competence of cadres in understanding maternal and child health is more on creativity in a mother in health awareness, especially in stunting prevention. This is in accordance with the opinion (Juniartati, 2022) One strategy to overcome stunting and must be implemented is nutritional intervention for pregnant women to increase maternal knowledge in the First 1000 Days of Life (1000 HPK) by providing education in the form of counseling to pregnant women. In addition, according to (Rimawati, 2018) pregnant women who have poor knowledge are at risk of iron deficiency so that a lack of knowledge about iron deficiency will affect pregnant women in health behavior and result in lack of consumption of foods containing iron due to ignorance and can result in anemia.

Based on other results, namely refreshing the building, the existing facilities at the posyandu are also the main focus in carrying out community service. The posyandu building now has various facilities for stunting prevention, such as posters, then the procurement of cupboards and folding beds to complete the infrastructure needed for services. This shows that the seriousness in carrying out service is not only from human resources, but also from existing facilities. Facilities are so important for an institution to support its activities, this is in accordance with Yazid's opinion in (Toriq, 2014) "facilities are part of physical evidence of services, that physical evidence of services includes all aspects of the organization's physical facilities or the servicescape (including: created environment, man-made, physical environment of services)". And also in accordance with the opinion (Hamalik, 2003), related to learning facilities as an element of learning support, that: There are three things that need our attention, namely media or learning aids, learning equipment, and study rooms. These three components intertwine and influence each other. Overall, these three components contribute, both individually and together, to learning activities and success.

Conclusion

Posyandu or Integrated Service Post is a forum for the community to get maternal and child health services and education. However, the facts show that the educational function of posyandu has not been implemented optimally. The contributing factors are the limited competence of cadres in conducting counseling and the limited media of

counseling at Posyandu. This condition is also found in Posyandu Teratai 1, Segenggeng Hamlet, Wonokerso Village, Pakisaji District, Malang Regency. Routine activities at this Posyandu are only focused on baby weighing and immunization services. The Posyandu building has also not been used as an educational medium for posyandu users, so mothers who come to the Posyandu only to weigh babies. If this is left unchecked, it will trigger negative perceptions from the community, who view that coming to Posyandu is not important anymore. As a result, the participation of mothers to Posyandu is low. The low presence of mothers to Posyandu will result in children's growth and development becoming undetectable early. Of course, this can be a trigger factor for the increase in stunting rates in the community. Low exposure to educative public causes mothers to lack information about children's growth and development and how to stimulate it. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out thematic public exposure development activities at the Posyandu. Public exposure is also seen as a very effective medium because it can teach to adults without patronizing.

Service activities have resulted in the availability of educational media developed in the form of public exposure containing important themes and messages about health, which are posted on the walls of the posyandu building. This public expose is also a re-brand of posyandu so that it is more attractive to the public. Activities are carried out in 3 stages, namely, planning, implementation, and follow-up. The implementation of activities includes examination of toddlers and the elderly, fostering families of toddlers, providing assistance for health infrastructure facilities such as folding beds and cupboards, procuring educational posters about maternal and child health as a public exposure, and also providing assistance for operational costs for posyandu toddlers and the elderly.

References

- Bambang Purwanto, SKM, MKM (Nutritionist and Associate Expert Public Health Counsellor, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia). Posyandu activities during the pandemic, June 23, 2021. <https://ayosehat.kemkes.go.id/sosialisasi-permenpan-nomor-70-tahun-2021-regional-2>
- Dewantoro, Ki Hadjar, 1933. Adab Education (in Book I: Education). Yogyakarta: Taman Siswa.
- Hamalik, Oemar. 2003. Teaching and Learning. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=hKtJAQAACAAJ>

- Juniartati, E., & Sulistyawati, D. (2022). The Effectiveness of the Standby Husband Education Module (ESS) on Stunting Prevention. *Window of Health: Journal of Health*, 760-771. <https://doi.org/10.33096/woh.v5i04>
- Ministry of Education and Culture. 2017. Concepts and Guidelines for Strengthening Character Education. Jakarta: Center for Policy Analysis and Synchronization of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Education and Culture. https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/10075/1/Konsep_dan_Pedoman_PPK.pdf
- Laverack, G., & Wallerstein, N. (2001). Measuring community empowerment: a fresh look at organizational domains. *Health Promotion International*, 16(2), 179–185. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/16.2.179>
- Lickona, Thomas, 1992. *Educating for Character*, New York: Bantam Books. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Cx0nJf7KZAcC>
- Martisiswati, E, Yoyon S. The Role of Parents and Educators in Implementing Early Childhood Discipline Behavior. *Journal of Education and Community Empowerment*. 2014. Vol 1 Number 2. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jppm.v1i2.2688>
- Maulizar, A., & Macella, A. D. R. (2022). The Role of Posyandu as a Maternal and Child Health Information Center in Suak Puntong Village Kuala Pesisir Sub-district, Nagan Raya Regency. *Journal of Social and Policy Issues*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v2i2.40>
- Novianti, R., Purnaweni, H., & Subowo, A. (n.d.). The Role of Posyandu to Address Stunting in Medini Village. *Journal Of Public Policy And Management Review*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.14710/jppmr.v10i3.31425>
- Posyandu Modernization to Increase Posyandu Program Achievement <https://stunting.go.id/modernisasi-posyandu-untuk-peningkatan-capaian-program-priority/>
- Rashad, Ach. 2018. *Managing effective Training*. State University of Malang
- Rimawati, E., Kusumawati, E., Gamelia, E., & Nugraheni, S. A. (2018). Dietary supplement interventions to increase hemoglobin levels in pregnant women. *Journal of Public Health Sciences*, 9(3), 161-170. <https://doi.org/10.26553/jikm.2018.9.3.161-170>
- Saepudin, E., Rizal, E., & Rusman, A. (2017). Posyandu Roles as Mothers and Children Health Information Center. In *Record And Library Journal* (Vol. 3, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.20473/rlj.V3-I2.2017.201-208>
- Tjiptaningsih, W. (2018). Empowering Women in an Effort to Improve Family Economy (Case Study on Women's Business Group in Sindangkempeng Village, Greged District, Cirebon Regency). *REFORM: Journal of Administrative Science*, 2(1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/reformasi.v2i1>
- Toriq, M., & Martoatmodjo, S. (2014). The Effect of Facilities and Service Quality on Customer Satisfaction at Pertamina Gas Stations 54,612. 64 in Sidoarjo. *Journal of Management Science & Research*, 3(8). <https://doi.org/10.55047/marginal.v1i2.130>
- Wahyuni, S., Desyanty, E. S., & Redjeki, E. S. (2018). Improving Caregiver Competence through Child Friendly Parenting Training at Child Care Parks. *Abdimas Pedagogy: Scientific Journal of Community Service*, 1(2), 193–204. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17977/um050v1i2p193-204>