**Universitas Diponegoro**

**Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Program Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Konsentrasi Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak**

**2014**

**ABSTRAK**

**Rusidah**

**Evaluasi Pelembagaan PWS-KIA oleh Bidan Koordinator Puskesmas di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Kota Sorong Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2014**

 **xv + 150 halaman + 5 tabel + 7 gambar + 10 lampiran**

Pelembagaan Pemantauan Wilayah Setempat Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (PWS-KIA), menentukan keberhasilan program Pelayanan KIA. Pelembagaan PWS-KIA belum dijadikan perilaku oleh bidan koordinator/bides di Kota Sorong. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi Pelembagaan PWS-KIA oleh bidan koordinator Puskesmas wilayah kerja Kota Sorong Provinsi Papua Barat.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara mendalam pada enam orang informan utama yang terdiri dari bidan koordinator Puskesmas wilayah tengah Kota, pinggiran Kota dan pesisir pantai/kepulauan. Informan triangulasi adalah enam orang Kepala Puskesmas dan tiga orang lurah dari wilayah yang sama serta satu orang Kabid Kesmas Kasie KIA-Gizi DKK Sorong. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode analisis isi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan aspek masukan: PWS-KIA di Puskesmas wilayah pinggiran Kota dan pesisir pantai/kepulauan belum dilakukan dengan baik, sedangkan Puskesmas Wilayah tengah Kota sudah dilaksanakan dengan baik. Hal ini berkaitan dengan aspek SDM yaitu keterbatasan pendidikan, pelatihan, pengetahuan serta kemampuan dalam mengoperasikan komputer. Aspek pendanaan inisiatif Kepala Puskesmas untuk menyatukan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA dengan kegiatan lain menentukan keberhasilan. Aspek sarana prasarana keterbatasan komputer dan buku pedoman PWS-KIA menyebabkan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA ini kurang baik. Proses pelaksanaan pertemuan lintas program dan lintas sektoral menentukan keberhasilan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA. Puskesmas wilayah pinggiran Kota dan pesisir pantai/kepulauan belum melakukan pertemuan lintas program secara rutin setiap bulan, pertemuan lintas sektor belum dilaksanakan. Pelaksanaan rencana operasional jangka pendek dan rencana motivasi penggerakan masyarakat menentukan keberhasilan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA.

Disimpulkan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA berkaitan dengan aspek masukan (SDM, dana, sarpras), Proses (perencanaan,pelaksanaan), keluaran (rencana operasional jangka pendek, dan rencana motivasi penggerakan masyarakat).

Direkomendasikan kepada DKK Sorong bersama Kepala Puskesmas agar mengalokasikan dana untuk pelatihan Pelembagaan PWS-KIA bagi bidan koordinator khususnya di PKM wilayah pinggiran Kota dan PKM pesisir pantai/kepulauan.

Kata Kunci : Pelembagaan PWS-KIA, aspek masukan, Proses, keluaran.

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**Diponegoro University**

**Faculty of Public Health**

**Master’s Program in Public Health**

**Majoring in Maternal and Child Health**

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**ABSTRACT**

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**Evaluation of PWS-KIA Institutionalization by Coordinator Midwife at Health Center at Work Area of Sorong City Health Office in Province of West Papua in 2014**

**xv + 150 pages + 5 tables + 7 figures + 10 enclosures**

Institutionalization of Local Area Monitoring for Maternal and Child Health (PWS-KIA) determines the success of a Maternal and Child Health service program. The institutionalization of PWS-KIA had not been implemented by coordinator midwives/village midwives in Sorong City. This study aimed to evaluate the institutionalization of PWS-KIA by coordinator midwives at work area of Sorong City in Province of West Papua.

This was qualitative research. Data were collected using observation and indepth interview toward six main informants consisted of coordinator midwives worked at health centers in town, remote, and coastal areas. Informant for triangulation purpose consisted of six heads of health centers, three heads of villages, and 1 head of Public Health Department of Maternal and Child Health – Nutrition Section Head at Sorong City Health Office (CHO).

The result of this research showed that regarding input aspects, PWS-KIA at health centers located in remote and coastal areas had not been well implemented. In contrast, health centers located in town had well implemented the PWS-KIA. This problem related to aspects of human resources, such as: limitations in education, training, knowledge, and skills to operate a computer. Regarding budget aspects, initiative of heads of health centers to combine between institutionalization of PWS-KIA and other programs determined the results. Regarding aspects of means, limitations in number of computers and guideline books of PWS-KIA caused the institutionalization of PWS-KIA was not good. Meeting with other programs and other sectors determined the success of the institutionalization. Health centers located in remote and coastal areas had not conducted monthly meeting with other programs regularly. The health centers also had not conducted meeting with other sectors yet. The implementation of a short-term operational plan and a plan of motivating and actuating community determined the success of the instituitionalization.

In conclusion, the institutionalization of PWS-KIA related to the aspects of input (human resources, budget, and means), process (planning and implementing), and output (short-term operational plan and a plan of motivating and actuating community).

As suggestions, Sorong CHO together with heads of health centers need to allocate budget to conduct training of the PWS-KIA institutionalization for coordinator midwives particularly at health centers located in remote and coastal areas.

Key Words : PWS-KIA Institutionalization, Aspects of Input, Process, Output

Bibliography : 38 (2000-2013)