

Qualitative Study: Family Planning Village Program Development to Increase Community Health Improvement in Banyuwangi Regency

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Abstract

Family Planning Village is one of the strategic innovations that has been implemented by the BKKBN since 2015. However, its implementation remains not optimal during the 4 years of the program. The purpose of this study was to analyze the FP Village program in improving the community health status in Banyuwangi Regency. This was a quasi-experimental study with a qualitative approach. The research was carried out in two villages that have a FP Village program in Banyuwangi Regency, consisting of FP Village representatives located in the urban areas and suburban areas of Banyuwangi, starting from July to November 2019. Data was collected using literature study, in-depth interview, and FGDs. Based on the result of the study, the implementation scope of the FP Village program in Wringinagung and Gambiran was in accordance with the 2015 FP Village program technical manual. The development of the FP Village program can be done by making edutourism and utilizing local potential in the program implementation.

Keywords

Qualitative; family planning village; development; program; empowerment



I. Introduction

Population is an essential asset of a country. Currently, the demographic problem has become a global problem. High population growth rate affects the development process. This is related to the fulfillment of needs that are increasing following the population growth (Rochaida, 2016). According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population and Family Development Article 1(2) which explains that population is related to the number, structure, growth, distribution, mobility, distribution, quality, and welfare conditions concerning political, economic, socio-cultural factors, religion, and the local environment. Furthermore, it is also stated that population and family development are planned efforts to achieve balanced population growth and population quality improvement in all dimensions of the population (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population and Family Development, 2009). Based on the records of the National Population and Family Planning Board (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional/BKKBN) in 2016, Indonesia's population growth rate reached 1.49% or as many as 4 million people, equivalent to the population of Singapore. In fact, the government targeted to bring the population growth down to 1.1% or ideally 2 million people.

Village community institutions are tasked with empowering village communities, participating in planning and implementing development, and improving village community

services. As a partner of the Village Government, the tasks of Community Institutions. (Angelina, N. et al. 2020)

In an effort to control population growth, the government developed a population-oriented development strategy, the Family Planning (FP) program. FP is an effort to increase awareness and community participation through marriage age maturity, birth control, fostering family resilience, and increasing family welfare to build small, happy, and prosperous families (Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1992 concerning Population and Prosperous Family Development, 1992). The strategy that has been implemented by the government is refined through the Family Planning Village (Kampung Keluarga Berencana) program. This program is based on the family planning participation rate in 2007, which was 57.4%, and only increased to 57.9% in 2012. The data proved that the previous family planning program has not given maximum results (Rakhmawati, Widodo, and Mujiyono, 2018). FP Village is an integrated concept of FP program with other development programs such as education, health, economy, and others (Mardiyono, 2017). FP Village is designed as an effort to empower the community towards the management of the FP program. The activities are managed based on the democracy principle, ruled by the community itself. The ultimate goal of the FP Village is for the community itself. East Java Province has formed 748 FP Village in 2007 spread over 38 regencies/cities. As of July 2018, 237 new FP Villages have been formed (National Population and Family Planning Board of East Java, 2019a). Based on the observation of the National Population and Family Planning Board of East Java, it is known that as of now the implementation of the FP Village program is still considered to be less than optimal and has not met the desired expectation. Despite the fact that the FP Village continues to emerge, it still does not describe the success in managing the program, especially related to cross-sectoral integration and the administrative problems that generally occur (National Population and Family Planning Board of East Java, 2019a).

Banyuwangi is one of the regencies in East Java that has implemented the FP Village program. Starting from 2016 until now, there are 35 sub-districts which are designated as FP Village in Banyuwangi. The problem in implementing the FP program in Banyuwangi Regency is not much distinct from the problem stated by the National Population and Family Planning Board of East Java. Additionally, it needs hard work and solid cross-sectoral collaboration in implementing this program.

II. Research Method

This was a quasi-experimental study with a qualitative approach. Experimental study was done to gather information or data regarding the consequences of a treatment. Data collection was conducted in two villages that have a FP Village program in Banyuwangi Regency, consisting of FP Village representatives located in the urban areas and suburban areas of Banyuwangi. Data was obtained using literature study, in-depth interview, and FGDs. This research was conducted from July to November 2019. The collected and transcribed interviews and FGDs are then being analyzed. Data analysis was carried out by thematic analysis, which was initiated by transcribing the interview results, checking data completeness, reviewing and initial analyzing substantively, methodologically, and analytically.

III. Results and Discussion

Based on the result of in-depth interviews, the informants explained the implementation of the FP Village program. The FP Village of Wringinagung and Gambiran had several

sections with their own plan. The activities implementation of each section was not only carried out by the section per se, all sections were all jointly conducted the activities. One of the activities that were actively carried out in providing counseling related to family development was family development training belonging to the counseling working group. The following is an explanation of informants regarding the implementation of family development activities.

“The activities of the FP program is, of course, fostering the toddler’s family, for before the forming we clearly do socialization about toddler problems, this is also stated in our planning, we do socialization. After socialization is formation, and then training. The training that we do includes training on managing the Taman Posyandu, because inside Taman Posyandu includes the Family Planning Extension Group (Penyuluh Keluarga Berencana), that is the management training. We also conduct coaching on how to be great parents, training about child growth and development. We have various sources, some of which is the Taman Posyandu assistant, then yesterday we had doctors from the Public Health Center who explained about the first 1000 days of life, and then the filling of the Children’s Card (Kartu Anak). We invite all the parties who are competent sources and are indeed experts in their fields. The coaching duties are on us, while regarding how to implement the program depends on the support of the local Family Empowerment and Welfare Organization (PKK), if we do not encourage the community, they will remain silent. We as leaders who move the community, it is funny, so we have done all the stages of the activity. That is true. The important thing is that we have done our role to coach, while about how the community accepts it differently, it is alright.” (Reproductive Health Working Group)

The argument above explains about family development training activities that started when the child was still a toddler with the parents as a target. Before the activities start, it is certain that there must be planning followed by socialization related to the family development plan and training. In the training activities, parents were given education regarding how to manage the Taman Posyandu and training for child development. This activity was certainly involved cross-sectoral parties, such as Public Health Center and doctors as resource persons. The FP Village management has provided facilities to carry out the activities, while about how to implement the activities is up to the community, especially the support from the PKK to jointly mobilize the community in this activity.

Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB) is an essential activity in the FP Village program. In the FP Village of Air Dingin, Bukit Raya District, Pekanbaru City, BKB activities were carried out simultaneously with Integrated Healthcare Center (Posyandu) and Weighing Post (Pos Timbang), sometimes there were also free family planning services, immunization, nutrition counseling, and also Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Education and Development (PAUD HI) which was a combination of BKB and Posyandu (Maulana, 2021). It is done to make it easier to gather people to participate in the activities. The BKB is expected to add parent and other family members’ knowledge and skill in fostering the toddler and preschoolers’ growth and development in accordance with their age and development stage, in terms of physical, emotional, and social intelligence. It is very necessary for parents or other family members to participate in BKB activities in order to carry out their roles as primary and first educators for their toddlers (Setianingrum, Desmaawati, and Yusuf, 2017).

“The target of BKB activities is mothers of childbearing age who have toddlers. For teenagers, the target is a mother who has teenagers, oh no, I mean a family that has teenagers. Not only mothers, but also other family members such as

grandmothers, because there are toddlers whose mother left them to become migrant workers. Yes, those are the targets, especially families with toddlers. For teenagers, the educational material is different, such as adolescent growth and development, effective communication between parents and teenagers, those are important. And then, more education about adolescent reproductive health issues such as HIV, STDs, and so on. The Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) targets are the youth, while the Youth Family Coaching (PKR) are their parents. So we handle both the family as well as the teenager. Adolescence is an extraordinary age, so we focus on both the parents and the teenager per se. Because it is true that teenage years are indeed extraordinary times, they need a lot of coaching too.” (Reproductive Health Working Group)

The targets of family development activities implementation are not only parents but also the teenagers. For example, the activities of the PIK-R working group embrace the youth with the purpose that they can become an individual with good growth and development quality. Furthermore, the parents and teenagers were given education related to HIV, STDs, and other reproductive health issues. Based on the result of the study, there were several interesting elements during this activity. The informant explained several activities that made the management staff become cohesive and collaborate. Other than that, there were also informants who considered obstacles as interesting stories for them. Because it was a valuable experience.

“What is the most interesting, hehe, the most interesting thing in FP Village is that one activity can be carried out by several working groups. For example, people who work in arts and culture, education, or health fields work together. They are involved in the FP Village activity. We walk together. That is interesting. Usually, we let teachers take roles in the education field. But here we work together. There is a connection between each field. So it is unique. Interesting. Another interesting thing for me is the new programs. Antenatal class is also new in my opinion. And there is FP safari, there was no such activity before. Also there is pap smear, IVA, that was interesting. The antenatal class is...uhm...” (Wringinagung Reproductive Health Working Group)

“The interesting thing for me is the challenge. It is difficult for me to deal with society, especially teenagers. How I want to understand their problems is a challenge for me. I am curious why it is so hard.” (PIK-R Working Group)

According to the 2015 FP Village program technical manual, there are stages of implementing FP Village activities. After all the planning stages are carried out, then the implementation stage is conducted, it begins with a preparation meeting with the involved stakeholders. At the implementation stage, there is cross-sectoral coordination and partnership. At the workshop stage, there is an education about the FP Village concept. Socialization of the FP Village program and activity plans. Afterwards, coordination at the sub-district level with mini-workshops was held by the sub-district level stakeholders to be followed up at the village level (National Population and Family Planning Board, 2015).

community quality of life, not only in the economic sector but also increase their knowledge and hygiene.

The routine activities of FP Village are carried out regularly by the management of FP Village Working Group, including by each section as well as the family towards the Population Family Planning and Development (KKBP) program and cross-sectoral stakeholders through the implementation of 8 family functions. The FP Village program is expected to improve family welfare and reduce the number of poor families in FP Village. The term poor is not only economically deprived but also protected from all forms of poverty, such as poor in wealth, poor in worship, social poverty, and protected from being left behind (National Population and Family Planning Board, 2016). According to the result of the FP Village program evaluation by the Indonesia's National Government Internal Auditor (BPKP), the FP Village is substantially considered very strategic in regional development which is identical to poverty alleviation which is quite successful with a score of 71.3 (National Population and Family Planning Board of East Java, 2019).

The FP Village program implementation in the 12th Community Unit Sidotopo Village, Semampir Sub-district, and Surabaya was made by maximizing the potential of the region and its culture, one of which was the community culture (Aji and Yudianto, 2020). The pilot FP Village in Surabaya is committed to acquiring community welfare through several aspects. These aspects include the existence of local arts culture, such as patrol music, remo dance, to a nature lovers group. FP Village of Wringinagung and Gambiran can also utilize their local potential in implementing the program to improve the community quality of life, not only in terms of health but also from the level of knowledge and economics. A research by Ferawati (2018) showed that there was an improvement in the community quality of life, especially for the community who were enthusiastic about FP Village activities (Ferawati, 2018). FP Village program is also considered as a program that gives positive influence on the local community, advancing community quality of life in various ways by improving and adding insight to the community regarding the current family welfare (Rosidah, 2018).

Banyuwangi is one of the regencies that rely on the tourism sector. Various types of tourism are offered by Banyuwangi, from the culture to its natural beauty. According to the data from the Department of Culture and Tourism of Banyuwangi Regency (2020), there is an increase in the number of tourists each year (Department of Culture and Tourism of Banyuwangi Regency, 2020). Even in 2019, the Government of Banyuwangi Regency won the East Java Tourism Award as a region with high commitment and concern in developing the tourism sector. Of course, this can make FP Village of Tegalsari and Gambiran have the potential to develop into FP Village education tourism. In the FP Village edutourism, visitors can learn while having a vacancy. With FP Village edutourism, it is hoped that it can boost the community's economy, aside that the community knowledge can also increase.

IV. Conclusion

The implementation scope of the FP Village program in Wringinagung and Gambiran was in accordance with the 2015 FP Village program technical manual. There were several obstacles in implementing the FP Village program in Tegalsari and Gambiran. It is still necessary to determine the duties and functions of each section in implementing the sub-district/village level workshops. Other than that, the PLKB also explained that in the self-supporting movement, Tegalsari and Gambiran Village remain reliant. The two villages still rely on the assistance of the PLKB. The Working Groups need to mobilize non-governmental groups to help other community groups. Hence, the community does not need to wait for

assistance from PLKB. The development of the FP Village program can be done by making edutourism and utilizing local potential in the program implementation.

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