

Effectiveness of Desa Siaga-Alert Village Programs for Empowerment of Self-Independent Communities Case Study: Desa Siaga Rabies-Rabies Alert Villag of Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu District

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Abstract

The concept of Desa Siaga is to build one system in a village that is responsible for the health of the community itself. Desa Siaga encourages people to have the ability and initiative to respond immediately. The aim of the study will review the problem of how effective the Desa Siaga Rabies program is for independent healthy community empowerment in Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu District. The results of the study show that the implementation of the Desa Siaga Rabies program has run quite well, but it cannot be said to be effective for the empowerment of independent healthy communities..

Keywords: Effectivity, Desa Siaga, Rabies, empowerment of independent healthy communities.

1. Introduction

The "Desa Siaga" or Alert Village program was launched in 2006[1], so that it is now a revival of the triumph of the Village Community Health Development (PKMD), through the decision of the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Number 564 / Menkes / SK / VIII / 2006 concerning Guidelines for Implementation of Alert Village Development[2].

Government steps to strengthen the acceleration of Active Alert Villages and Villages throughout Indonesia, through the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Issue a Policy in the form of Minister's Decision with Number 1529 / Menkes / SK / X / 2010 concerning General Guidelines for Active Village and Village Development(Indonesia, 2010.). The essence of the declaration of the *Desa Siaga*-Alert Village program is the village whose population has the readiness of resources and the ability and willingness to prevent and overcome health problems, disasters and health emergencies independently in order to realize a healthy village.

The complexity of health problems in the regions, especially in the villages is very diverse. One of the health problems faced by rural communities in several regions in Indonesia is Rabies. This disease in addition to threatening livestock also threatens the community.

Based on the phenomena that occur, Pasangkayu Regency is one of the districts that is endemic to rabies, some areas often occur facts / cases about rabies, one of which is in Martajaya Village. . Responding to this problem, the local government launched the *Desa Siaga* Rabies Alert Village program. This program is a

program of community readiness to prevent and treat Rabies, both Pre and after rabies.

This study will review the problem of how effective the Rabies Alert program is for independent healthy community empowerment in Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu District. The general objective to be achieved is that the village community has the knowledge, willingness and ability to help themselves in the health sector and has the awareness and preparedness of the village community against the risks and dangers that can cause health problems.

2. Literature Review

Effectiveness theory according to Duncan cited Richard M. Steers (Richard, 1985.) in his book "Organizational Effectiveness" regarding the size of effectiveness, as follows:

- Achievement of Goals
Achievement is the overall effort to achieve goals must be seen as a process. Therefore, in order to achieve the ultimate goal is guaranteed, phasing is needed, both in the sense of phasing the achievement of its parts and phasing in the meaning of periodization. The achievement of goals consists of several factors, namely: Timelines and targets that are concrete targets.
- Integration
Integration is the measurement of the ability of an organization to conduct socialization, develop consensus and communication with various other organizations. Integration involves the process of socialization.

- **Adaptation**
Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adjust to its environment. For this reason, a benchmark for the procurement and filling of labor is used.

Using this theory is expected to measure the level of effectiveness. In this case the effectiveness of the Rabies Alert Village program in Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu District, Pasangkayu District.

Active Desa Siaga-Alert Village Program

The Village and the Active Desa- Alert Village Siaga are residents who can easily access basic health services every day through Poskesdes/ Pustu/ Puskesmas or other health facilities[5]. The goal of *Desa Siaga-Alert Village* is to improve:

- Knowledge, willingness and ability of rural communities to help themselves in the health sector
- Village community awareness and preparedness of risks and hazards that can cause health problems
- Families who are aware of nutrition and carry out Clean and Healthy Life Behaviors
- Environmental health in the village
- Independence of village communities in health financing
- Support and active role of stakeholders in realizing health villagers

Target of Desa Siaga Alert Village

- All individuals and families, who are expected to be able to live a healthy life, and care and be responsive to health problems in their village
- Parties that influence behavior changes of individuals and families such as community leaders, youth leaders, cadres, etc.
- Parties that are expected to be able to provide support for policies, funds, personnel, facilities and so forth such as the head of sub-district, village heads, relevant officials, the private sector, donors and other interested parties.

Rabies

Rabies is an acute infectious disease that can center the nerves of warm-blooded animals caused by viruses and can be transmitted to humans. Rabies is transmitted by the Lysavirus virus from the Rhabdoviridae family, with the bite of animal transmitting rabies (GHPR) through saliva such as dogs, monkeys, bats and cats. If this disease shows clinical symptoms in humans and animals it will always end with death, this causes anxiety for people who are bitten and cause anxiety in the community[6]. The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that rabies cases in 2009 and 2010 experienced a sharp increase compared to the previous year[7]. Rabies in Southeast Asia, which is caused by dog bites reaching 90%[8]–[10]. Until 2010, an estimated 55,000 people died in Asia and Africa due to this virus attack. Target of *Desa Siaga-Alert Village*:

- All individuals and families, who are expected to be able to live a healthy life, and care and be responsive to health problems in their village
- Parties that influence behavior changes of individuals and families such as community leaders, youth leaders, cadres, etc.
- Parties that are expected to be able to provide support for policies, funds, personnel, facilities and so forth such as the head of sub-district, village heads, relevant officials, the private sector, donors and other interested parties.

Conditions in Indonesia throughout 2010 also experienced an increase, namely 74,858 cases of GHPR, and 195 cases of death[11]. Until 2014, the regions declared infected with rabies were 24 provinces and 9 provinces were still declared rabies-free areas, namely: DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, West Papua and Papua[11]–[15].

Empowerment of Independent Healthy Communities

Community empowerment of health efforts to be healthy is in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Law, Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, that health development must be aimed at increasing the awareness, willingness and capacity of the community as high as possible, as an investment for the development of community resources[16]. Everybody is obliged to participate in realizing, maintaining and improving the community's health status as high as possible. The government is responsible for empowering and encouraging the active participation of the community in all forms of health efforts.

In order to achieve health independence, it is obligatory to empower rural communities as advanced, strong, independent and democratic self governing communities, empowering rural communities is an important element that cannot be ignored. Community empowerment in the health sector is the main target of health promotion. The community is one of the global strategies for empowering health promotion so that community empowerment is very important to be done so that the community as the primary target has the will and ability to maintain and improve health.

Community empowerment in the health sector is an effort or process to foster awareness of willingness and ability to maintain and improve health. Enabling society, "from, by, and for" the community itself.

3. Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods[17]. The focus of this research is on the Effectiveness of the Alert Village Program for Empowering Independent Healthy Communities, with a case study on the Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village of Rabies, Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu Subdistrict.

The location of this study is in Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu District, Pasangkayu District. Determination of Informants o adjusted to the capacity, quality of knowledge and participation as implementers in the Implementation of the Active *Desa Siaga-Alert Village* and Village Development Policy in Pasangkayu District, especially the *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies program.

The informants selected in this study were 6 (five) people consisting of: Manager / Field of Village Development Program and Active *Desa Siaga-Alert Village* in Pasangkayu District Health Office 1 person; Operational Working Group (Pokjnal) Village and *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies District Pasangkayu 2 persons; Village / Village Community Forums Rabies Alert 1 person; People who feel the benefits of the Village or Village of Rabies Alert 2 persons.

Data sources in this study are all interview results, observation of documents that are considered relevant and valid in accordance with the research problems to be studied.

Data analysis techniques that are widely used by researchers are interactive model of analysis with the following steps: Data reduction, data presentation, and stage of drawing conclusions and verification of data.

4. Result and Discussion

Rabies is still a major threat to livestock populations that are developed by livestock farmers in the region of West Sulawesi Province. Rabies, which is known to infect animals, often attacks livestock farmers in West Sulawesi Province, such as cattle, goats, horses and buffaloes. In North Mamuju District there were 18 cases following Mamuju Regency, around 13 cases and Mamasa District as many as five cases.

The rabies attack is still very difficult to control, the government only eradicates animals that make the transmission of rabies like Cats and Apes.

This year there have been 76 cases of rabies-causing animals found and healed through rabies vaccine and some have been destroyed. Rabies disease is quite worrying because it is more dangerous than other disease attacks on livestock farmers in this region. In addition to rabies there are also other animal diseases that are feared by livestock farmers in the West Sulawesi region, namely Newcastle Disease (ND) or tetelo disease or better known as the flu that attacks poultry. The disease that attacked the poultry attacked the cold areas like North Mamuju Regency which was found around 1109 birds that were attacked by the disease, then Mamuju 33 cases, Polman 27 cases and Mamuju 19 cases. The Regional Government of West Sulawesi Province, overcomes this livestock disease by disinfection vaccination in each regency in West Sulawesi.

Martajaya is an area that has the largest population of dog development, so that this region has the potential for dog bite cases, in Martajaya urban areas every year there are bite victims. Rabies positive dogs.

In this discussion will be analyzed about the effectiveness of Rabies Alert program in Martajaya Village, Pasangkayu Subdistrict, using a measure of 3 aspects of effectiveness in the program, namely the achievement of goals, integration, and adaptation.

- Achievement of Goals

Achieving goals is closely related to the process and stages in the implementation of the program. In connection with the implementation of the Rabies Alert program in Martajaya Village, the initial stages of implementing this program received many positive responses and support from the local village government. Based on the results of an interview with the Martajaya village head, stated that:

"We are very supportive of this Rabies Alert program, especially with the use of Martajaya as a Rabies Alert Village / Village, considering that this area is categorized as a village with a large number of Dog populations compared to other villages, we are ready to work on the success of this program".

- Integration

In principle, the Rabies Alert Village program has been socialized and integrated well with the local government and community members. However, there are still obstacles faced by the organizers of the Rabies Alert program in Pasangkayu District.

Based on interviews with the Head of the Animal Health Division of the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation and Forestry of Pasangkayu Regency, stated that rabies eradication activities such as vaccination, elimination, socialization were actively implemented, but there was still a lack of proactive community action to participate.

"Indeed, this program has been well integrated, we have conducted socialization with all village officials and community members, but there are many people who are directly to the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Plantation and Forestry, moreover there are dogs that are left free to roam in community settlements without being tied or caged, this causes low coverage of rabies transmitting animals "

- Adaptation

The aspect of adaptation in this regard is closely related to community participation. In this Rabies Alert Village program, based on monitoring and interview results with the program managers of *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies and community forums, in general they stated that the participation of the community in the success of this program was quite good.

Based on the results of interviews with the Village and *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies Operational Working Group (Pokjandal) in Pasangkayu District, it was said that:

"we feel happy because we can be involved in this Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village of Rabies program, we learn a lot from here, especially after attending the training, we try our best to be able to help friends in implementing and succeeding the Rabies alert village program in this Martajaya village"

Furthermore, the Manager of the *Desa Siaga-Alert Village* of Rabies and Village Development Program, in the interview, stated that:

"To support the success of this program, the most important thing is the participation of the community, because they better understand the problems in the field. We often discuss with residents who are members of the Desa Siaga community forum to find solutions to the problems being faced. For example, if there are people who cannot come to the post to vaccinate dogs, or other animals affected by the disease, then some residents take the initiative to go to the animal owners and invite them to come to the vaccination center. So, the role of the residents of Martajaya village is amazing to help us "

5. Conclusion

Basically, the *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies program in Martajaya Village is quite good. But it cannot be said to be effective for empowering independent healthy communities. This is because there are still some community members who have not been motivated to give vaccines to their animals. Nevertheless, this program has been able to provide understanding and awareness to the community to always have the awareness and preparedness of the risks and dangers of Rabies

The local government and the village program manager for the Rabies Alert must be consistent and sustainably implement the *Desa Siaga Rabies-Alert Village* of Rabies program in Pasangkayu District.

Evaluation and reflection on the implementation of this program must be carried out. In order to achieve the ideals of empowering independent healthy communities

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