

ABSTRACT

Mitigation of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) can be implemented through periodic larvae monitoring activities. Mitigation of DHF by periodic larvae monitoring is carried out as an effort to educate, detect early, and reduce larvae as risk factors for DHF. Evaluation when the program runs needs to be done to improve the program so that it becomes better so that program objectives can be achieved. This type of research is an evaluative study which aims to evaluate the implementation of periodic larvae monitoring at the Barengkrajan Public Health Center.

The evaluation model used in this study uses an evaluation model from the Center for the Study of Evaluation - University of California in Los Angeles (CSE-UCLA). The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative with primary and secondary data collection techniques. The instrument used was a questionnaire and a checklist sheet. Research respondents numbered 33 respondents consisting of 21 cadre of jumantik and 12 supervisors of jumantik or Primary Healthcare Center's staff at Primary Healthcare Center of Barengkrajan.

The results showed that the implementation of periodic larvae monitoring based on factors in CSE-UCLA consisting of system assessment, program planning, program implementation, program improvement, and program certification was still not optimal.

This research concludes that the implementation of periodic larvae monitoring at the Barengkrajan Public Health Center is still not by the standards, so it is necessary to improve several variables

This research concludes that the implementation of periodic larvae monitoring at the Barengkrajan Public Health Center is still not by the standards, so it is necessary to improve several variables based on factors in CSE-UCLA which consist of the assessment system, program planning, program implementation, program improvement, and program certifications.

Keywords: periodic larvae monitoring, evaluation, CSE-UCLA

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan mitigasi Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) dapat diimplementasikan melalui kegiatan pemantauan jentik berkala. Mitigasi DBD dengan pemantauan jentik berkala dilakukan sebagai upaya edukasi, deteksi dini, dan pengurangan jentik sebagai faktor risiko penyebab DBD. Evaluasi saat program berjalan perlu dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memperbaiki program agar menjadi lebih baik, sehingga tujuan program dapat tercapai. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian evaluatif yang bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pelaksanaan pemantauan jentik berkala di Puskesmas Barengkrajan.

Model evaluasi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini menggunakan model evaluasi yang berasal dari *Center for the Study of Evaluation University of California in Los Angeles* (CSE-UCLA). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data primer dan sekunder. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan lembar *checklist*. Responden penelitian berjumlah 33 responden yang terdiri dari 21 kader jumantik dan 12 supervisor jumantik di Puskesmas Barengkrajan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan pemantauan jentik berkala berdasarkan faktor pada CSE-UCLA yang terdiri dari *system assesment, program planning, program implementation, program improvement, dan program certification* masih belum optimal.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah pelaksanaan pemantauan jentik berkala di Puskesmas Barengkrajan masih belum sesuai standar, sehingga diperlukan perbaikan pada beberapa variabel berdasarkan faktor pada CSE-UCLA yang terdiri dari *system assesment, program planning, program implementation, program improvement, dan program certification*.

Kata Kunci : pemantauan jentik berkala, evaluasi, CSE-UCLA