

The Role Of Posyandu Volunteers In Preventing Stunting In Kaliburu Village, Sindue Tombusabora Subdistrict Donggala Regency

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Abstract: the role of Posyandu volunteers in stunting prevention efforts and the community's perceptions of that role. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Informants in this study included Posyandu cadres, village midwives, village officials, and mothers of toddlers. The results showed that Posyandu cadres play a crucial role in preventing stunting by weighing and monitoring toddlers' growth, providing nutrition education, and encouraging the community to actively visit the Posyandu. The cadres also serve as liaisons between the community and health workers. The community's views toward Posyandu cadres were generally positive. The community views the volunteers as caring, friendly, and helpful in maintaining children's health. Although some mothers still do not visit the Posyandu regularly, overall, the presence of the volunteers has been very helpful in stunting prevention efforts in Kaliburu Village.

Keywords: Posyandu volunteers, prevention

1. Introduction

Stunting is a serious chronic nutritional problem in Indonesia, characterized by a child's height being below -2 standard deviations on the WHO growth curve due to long-term malnutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life (HPK), from the fetal stage through age two. During this critical period, nutritional deficiencies have a significant impact on physical growth and brain development that is difficult to reverse later in life. Stunting is generally caused by inadequate food intake and recurrent chronic illnesses during the HPK (Faizah et al., 2023; Ministry of Home Affairs Stunting Distribution, n.d.). The WHO defines stunting as a public health problem when its prevalence exceeds 20% (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2024). According to the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey, Indonesia remains among the countries with a high prevalence of stunting, although the trend has been declining over the past decade thanks to improvements in nutrition, sanitation, and access to health services (Syahroni et al., 2024).

According to the 2022 Indonesia Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the national prevalence of stunting remains at 21.6%, above the 14% target for 2024. Central Sulawesi recorded a rate of 28.2% (the 7th highest nationally), with Donggala Regency at 20.9% (Central Sulawesi Health Office, 2022). Dalaka Village, Sindue Subdistrict, has been designated as a priority location for stunting intervention in 2024, with a prevalence of 34.91% (81 stunted children; 180 at-risk families) (Donggala Regent's Decree No. 188.45/0507/BAPPEDA/2023).

Reducing stunting requires consistent interventions during the first 1,000 days of life (HPK): ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, high-quality complementary feeding after 6 months, routine growth and development monitoring, and improvements in environmental sanitation (Anggraeni et al., 2024). These efforts require collaboration between the central and local governments, health workers, community health volunteers, and the public.

According to the Directorate of Nutrition Development, posyandu volunteers play a role in registering toddlers, recording weight on the “Kartu Menuju Sehat” (Health Progress Card), providing supplementary food and vitamins, conducting nutrition outreach, making home visits, and measuring height to detect stunting (Indriati, 2023). The role of community health workers is crucial because monthly monitoring through weighing enables the early detection of growth disorders, making them the vanguard of improving toddler nutrition.

The effectiveness of community health workers in reducing stunting depends on their knowledge and skills in service delivery, weighing, and health education; high-quality and engaging services can increase community awareness and participation (& Al Faiqoh, 2022). Nugraheni & Malik (2023) identified four main roles for community health workers: health care providers, health educators, community mobilizers/empowerers, and health monitors. To optimize these roles, community health workers need to be equipped with knowledge on stunting prevention; health education using leaflets, flip charts, and posters has been shown to significantly improve their knowledge (Wandini & Marina, 2022).

Integrated Health Service Posts (Posyandu) for toddlers are government services located throughout rural areas to monitor the growth and development of toddlers through routine weigh-ins, as well as to provide health services, immunizations, supplementary feeding, and health education. Their primary goal is to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) through community empowerment.

The 2021 Central Sulawesi Statistical Data show that Donggala Regency ranks 9th out of 13 regencies with a toddler development achievement rate of 75.5%, indicating delayed development among toddlers compared to other regencies. In this context, community health workers—as community volunteers—play a crucial role in disseminating health information to the public.

Posyandu cadres are volunteer community members who play a key role in supporting basic health services, particularly promotive and preventive activities related to stunting. The cadres’ duties include collecting data on toddlers, weighing them and recording the results in the Health Progress Card (KMS), providing supplementary food and vitamin A, conducting nutrition education, and making home visits to breastfeeding mothers and mothers of toddlers. However, because their work is voluntary, there is no guarantee that these volunteers will carry out their roles effectively and consistently.

Although routine weight measurements are conducted to detect acute malnutrition, height measurements—which are crucial for detecting stunting (chronic malnutrition)—have not yet become standard practice at Posyandu; health workers are generally only

instructed to refer families to the Puskesmas if a toddler's weight does not increase or decreases for two consecutive months (Damayanti, 2022).

In Indonesia, the national target for reducing stunting is to bring the rate below 14% by 2024, but a number of regions, such as Donggala Regency in Central Sulawesi, still face significant challenges. The village of Kaliburu, in Sindue Tombusabora Subdistrict, has a relatively high prevalence of stunting: out of 130 recorded toddlers, approximately 16 children showed signs of stunting based on height-for-age indicators.

In this context, posyandu volunteers play a strategic role as a link between health facilities and the community through education on balanced nutrition, immunization, and clean and healthy living practices, as well as routine monitoring of toddlers' growth and early referral when growth and development disorders are detected. The success of stunting prevention in areas with limited access to services depends heavily on the active and sustained role of these volunteers. This study was designed to describe the role of posyandu volunteers in stunting prevention in Kaliburu Village, with the hope that the results can serve as a basis for strengthening volunteer capacity and implementing more effective interventions at the village level.

2. Method

Research Design

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to explore in depth the role of Posyandu volunteers in preventing stunting in Kaliburu Village. This approach was chosen because the social phenomenon under study cannot be measured statistically but requires a holistic understanding of the subjects' actions, perspectives, and experiences within a specific social context (Ghony & Almansyur, 2012; Bungin, 2011).

Research Location

The study was conducted in Kaliburu Village, Sindue Tombusabora Subdistrict, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi, which was selected through purposive sampling because it still faces stunting issues among toddlers and is an area actively supported by Posyandu cadres. Posyandu activities in this village are conducted regularly with high volunteer involvement in nutrition education, parenting practices, and maternal and child health, thereby enabling direct observation of the dynamics of the volunteers' roles as well as the socioeconomic and cultural factors influencing community participation.

Unit of Analysis and Informants

The unit of analysis is the role of Posyandu cadres in stunting prevention, which includes nutrition counseling, growth and development monitoring, the provision of supplementary food (PMT), and education for mothers of toddlers. A total of six informants were selected through purposive sampling: (1) the village midwife, (2) the Posyandu volunteer coordinator, (3) a Posyandu volunteer, (4) the village head, (5) a village official (Head of Social Welfare/PKK), and (6) a mother with a toddler.

Data Sources and Types

Primary data were obtained directly from informants through in-depth interviews and field observations, while secondary data were derived from literature, village documents, health program reports, and relevant regulations. These two types of data complement each other to provide context and strengthen field findings (Given, 2008).

Data Collection Methods

Three main methods were used: (1) Observation to directly observe Posyandu activities, interactions between health volunteers and mothers of toddlers, service workflows, and community participation; (2) In-depth interviews with six informants to explore their experiences, perceptions, and interpretations of stunting prevention efforts; (3) Documentation in the form of Posyandu reports, stunting data, manuals, journals, and government regulations for triangulation and validation of findings.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis followed three stages (Saleh, 2017): (1) Data reduction, filtering and organizing data based on relevance to the research focus; (2) Data presentation, organizing data into descriptive narratives, tables, or matrices to identify patterns; (3) Drawing conclusions and verification, formulating preliminary conclusions based on

emerging themes, which are then verified through triangulation and validation with informants to ensure the validity of the findings.

3. The Role of Posyandu Volunteers in Preventing Stunting

Posyandu volunteers are a key element in public health programs at the village level, particularly as the primary drivers of basic health services for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers. In the prevention of stunting, they are on the front lines of providing services and education to the community.

As community members who work on a volunteer basis, Posyandu cadres serve as a bridge between residents and health workers at community health centers (Puskesmas). Their social and emotional closeness to the community makes health messages easier for families to accept and put into practice. Through a communicative and participatory approach, these cadres help the community understand the importance of maintaining maternal and child health as the primary means of preventing stunting.

The role of Posyandu cadres in preventing stunting goes beyond weighing toddlers; they also provide nutrition education, monitor growth and development, distribute vitamins, and counsel parents on child-rearing practices. According to Talcott Parsons' Theory of Roles (1951), a role is a set of social norms and expectations regarding an individual in a specific position within a social system. In this context, Posyandu volunteers are expected to serve as implementers, facilitators, and supervisors of public health activities, with functions that are not only technical but also educational and social.

Based on an interview with Ms. Wira, a Posyandu volunteer, she explained:

"We have many duties. The main ones are weighing toddlers every month, recording the weight measurements in the KMS, and then providing brief health education to parents. If a toddler's weight does not increase for two consecutive visits, we immediately report it to the village midwife so that appropriate follow-up can be provided." (Interview, August 15, 2025)

The interview results show that their main duties include weighing toddlers every month, recording the results in the KMS, providing brief health education, and reporting toddlers whose weight has not increased for two consecutive months to the village midwife for follow-up. These findings confirm that volunteers have a responsibility in the early detection of growth disorders as a crucial step in preventing stunting. Conceptually, the role of community health workers can be summarized in three dimensions: first, as Educators: providing health education on child nutrition and health; second, as Facilitators: assisting in the implementation of Posyandu activities such as weighing and measuring height; and third, as Motivators: encouraging the community to actively attend Posyandu and monitor their children's growth regularly.

Community health workers also play a crucial role in reporting data on toddlers' growth and development to health workers. This data serves as the basis for midwives or health workers to analyze and take preventive or intervention measures for toddlers at risk of stunting. Effective collaboration between community health workers and health workers is essential to ensure the sustainability of stunting prevention programs at the village level.

Overall, the role of Posyandu volunteers reflects a harmonious social system according to Parsons' theory: volunteers serve as field implementers who ensure that growth and development monitoring runs smoothly, while health workers conduct verification and provide medical follow-up. Thus, volunteers not only carry out technical health service tasks but also function as agents of social change who raise community awareness about the importance of monitoring children's growth and preventing stunting from an early age.

3.1. Providing Health Information

Providing health information is one of the key roles of Posyandu volunteers in preventing stunting. Volunteers provide education on toddler nutrition, dietary habits, immunizations, environmental hygiene, and child health monitoring through Posyandu activities, home visits, and group counseling sessions. This education helps parents understand efforts to prevent stunting from an early age.

Based on an interview with Mrs. Elma, the Chair of the Posyandu Volunteers, she explained:

"Before Posyandu day, we usually notify residents through a WhatsApp group and also inform them directly when we meet mothers in the neighborhood. Sometimes we also go door-to-door to ensure that all parents with toddlers know there is a Posyandu activity on the 15th." (interview, August 15, 2025).

Based on the interview with Mrs. Elma, the Chair of the Posyandu Volunteers, it was found that the volunteers share information about the Posyandu schedule through a WhatsApp group, direct communication with residents, and home visits. These steps are taken to ensure that all parents with toddlers are aware of the Posyandu session held on the 15th of every month. Thus, the information dissemination carried out by the volunteers plays a role in increasing community attendance and supporting the optimization of Posyandu activities.

3.2. Drivers of Participation in Posyandu Activities

Posyandu volunteers play a role in encouraging community participation by inviting residents, sharing the schedule, and explaining the importance of regular attendance by mothers of toddlers. The volunteers' close relationship with residents helps increase awareness and engagement in Posyandu activities.

In an interview, one of the volunteers, Mrs. Elma, explained that the volunteers' activities go beyond simply inviting the community; they also ensure that parents see the tangible benefits of Posyandu. She stated:

“Yes, that’s right. The supplementary feeding program (PMT) is now held regularly every month. We usually prepare mung bean porridge and hard-boiled eggs. The children are very happy. Parents also feel supported because they can see examples of simple, healthy meals.” (Interview with Mrs. Elma, 2025)

The interview revealed that the regular provision of PMT, such as mung bean porridge and hard-boiled eggs, serves as one strategy to attract community interest. PMT not only helps meet children’s nutritional needs but also provides examples of simple, healthy meals. These benefits encourage parents to be more motivated to attend the Posyandu every month.

3.3. Family Nutrition Education

Family nutrition education is a promotive and preventive effort by Posyandu cadres to prevent stunting. This education covers exclusive breastfeeding, nutritionally balanced complementary foods, the use of local food ingredients, parenting practices, and limiting processed snacks. Activities are carried out through Posyandu, home visits, and outreach sessions involving village midwives.

Based on the interview results, family nutrition education has had a positive impact on the community, particularly mothers of toddlers. Elma explained:

“The impact has been very positive. First, the children receive direct nutritional benefits. Second, parents have become more aware that nutritious food doesn’t have to be expensive—what’s important is that it’s balanced. Third, attendance at Posyandu has increased because the mothers are happy to receive the PMT. So, indirectly, the PMT helps us monitor toddlers’ growth more effectively.” (Interview, August 15, 2025)

Furthermore, an interview with Mrs. Wira, one of the Posyandu volunteers in Kaliburu Village, revealed that education on breastfeeding and family nutrition is always part of Posyandu activities. She explained:

“Yes, we always emphasize the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, local complementary foods, and a balanced diet. Sometimes we also teach mothers how to prepare healthy meals using simple ingredients like sweet potatoes, corn, and spinach.” (Interview, August 15, 2025)

In addition, an interview with Ms. Ani, the midwife in Kaliburu Village, also underscored the important role of community health workers in providing nutrition and breastfeeding education to the community. During the interview, Ms. Ani stated:

“They are also active in educating parents—for example, about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, providing nutritionally balanced complementary foods, and

utilizing local food ingredients. This is very helpful because mothers find it easier to accept information from community health workers who interact with them every day.” (Interview, August 15, 2025)

The interview findings show that community health workers not only convey information but also demonstrate how to prepare healthy meals using simple ingredients such as sweet potatoes, corn, spinach, and moringa leaves. This approach helps improve mothers’ knowledge and skills in meeting their children’s nutritional needs, although challenges remain, such as low awareness among some parents.

Thus, community health workers serve as a bridge between health professionals and the community. Education delivered in a communicative and sustained manner encourages families to adopt healthy eating habits and utilize local foods as a preventive measure against stunting.

3.4. Mechanisms for Preventing Stunting

Stunting prevention mechanisms consist of a series of systematic steps carried out by Posyandu cadres to identify, follow up on, and address risks to children’s growth and development as early as possible. These efforts include monitoring the growth of toddlers, early detection of stunting, referrals to medical professionals, and initial treatment of malnutrition, in line with the Posyandu’s function as a community-based health service that emphasizes prevention.

According to Talcott Parsons (1951), Posyandu volunteers fulfill a social role that meets the expectations of the community and the health system—namely, as mediators between the community and professional health workers (midwives, community health centers) with a moral responsibility to maintain the balance of the village health system. In this role, volunteers are not merely health volunteers but also agents of social change who promote nutritional awareness among families.

Soerjono Soekanto (2002) defines a role as a dynamic aspect of status—that is, the way a person fulfills obligations and exercises rights in accordance with their social position, including behaviors expected by the community. Volunteers dynamically fulfill this role through a clear division of tasks—weighing, recording, preparing supplementary food (PMT), and providing education—so that team cohesion and cooperation reflect the fulfillment of their roles in line with their status as Posyandu volunteers.

An interview with Mrs. Wira (a Posyandu volunteer in Kaliburu Village, August 15, 2025) revealed that volunteers not only provide health education but also teach how to prepare healthy meals using local ingredients: “We emphasize the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, local complementary foods, and a balanced diet. Sometimes we invite mothers to learn how to make healthy meals using sweet potatoes, corn, and spinach.”

This educational-participatory approach positions the volunteer as a facilitator and family mentor, while also helping mothers develop nutritious cooking skills so they do not rely on processed foods.

These activities are often linked to the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) for underweight children, which provides green bean porridge, hard-boiled eggs, moringa, or high-nutrient dishes made from sweet potatoes and corn. This program improves children's nutritional intake and promotes family food self-sufficiency at the village level.

An interview with Ms. Elma (August 20, 2025) confirmed that the success of stunting prevention mechanisms is heavily influenced by strong cooperation among community health workers: "The community health workers here are united. Some take notes, weigh children, prepare supplementary food, and provide education. Everyone supports one another, so activities run smoothly." A clear division of labor keeps activities organized, demonstrating that solidarity and collaboration among community health workers are key factors in the effectiveness of village health programs. This internal support enhances the quality of nutrition interventions for toddlers and their families, making stunting prevention efforts more effective and sustainable.

4. Community Perceptions of the Role of Posyandu Volunteers in Preventing Stunting

Community perceptions of Posyandu volunteers are a key factor in the success of community-based health programs. Posyandu (Integrated Health Service Posts) serve to improve maternal and child health, with volunteers acting as the frontline bridge between the community and medical personnel. In addition to technical tasks (weighing, measuring), volunteers serve as agents of social change who educate the community about nutrition, child health, and stunting prevention.

The success of stunting prevention depends on the extent to which the community recognizes, evaluates, and supports the volunteers' performance. Positive perceptions increase participation; conversely, low trust or understanding hinders the program's effectiveness. According to Talcott Parsons (1951), every individual in a social system has a position and role expected by society. In Posyandu, the success of the volunteers' role is achieved when there is a balance between social expectations and actual responsibilities in the field.

An interview with Mr. Rafik (Kaliburu Village Official, 31 years old, July 22, 2025) revealed that the community's views are quite positive: "The community is quite familiar with and appreciates the role of Posyandu volunteers. They often help weigh toddlers and are

active in providing guidance on child nutrition and health.” Mrs. Mila (mother of a toddler, 31 years old, July 24, 2025) added: “The Posyandu volunteers here are kind and very helpful. They diligently remind us of the weighing schedule and provide nutritional guidance. The community has also grown quite close to them.”

These two statements indicate that the community views the volunteers as partners of the government in safeguarding children’s health, with the social closeness facilitating the acceptance of health messages. This positive view also serves as social recognition of the volunteers’ role as key figures in the community.

In general, community perceptions in Kaliburu Village are positive and supportive; however, there is still a need to strengthen understanding and active participation. Social support, structural factors, and community engagement strategies are key to the effectiveness and sustainability of stunting prevention programs. Social support refers to community involvement (participation, moral support, solidarity) that strengthens the reciprocal relationship between health cadres and residents. Berry (2009) defines a role as a set of expectations placed on an individual based on their position; social support is a form of fulfilling these expectations regarding the role of health cadres.

Mr. Rafik (July 22, 2025) noted that participation was quite high: “Most mothers come regularly every month, but there are still some who are sometimes reluctant to come—perhaps because they’re busy or don’t fully understand the importance of the Posyandu.” Mrs. Mila (July 25, 2025) added: “I always come. If my child is sick or I’m working in the garden, the health volunteers often come to our house, so we’re still monitored.”

These findings indicate social support not only from mothers of toddlers but also from other family members, reflecting a shared awareness and family responsibility to ensure children receive Posyandu services. The social support that has developed strengthens communication between health volunteers and the community, allowing health messages to be conveyed more effectively. From a role theory perspective, community participation represents a social expectation of the health workers; this balance creates a mutually reinforcing relationship within the village’s social system.

Overall, social support falls into the “fairly good” category: most families participate actively, though a small portion has not yet prioritized Posyandu. Therefore, ongoing education and outreach are needed to strengthen collective awareness regarding stunting prevention. Social expectations require volunteers to be active, responsive, and capable of providing appropriate services related to growth and development monitoring and stunting prevention; this influences how volunteers work to meet the needs and expectations of the community.

The community health workers' strategy involves a systematic effort to ensure that every toddler receives ongoing health care—not only during monthly Posyandu sessions but also through communication, support, and home visits. Regular monitoring is essential for detecting growth delays or early signs of stunting. In Kaliburu Village, the community health workers' strategy focuses on social engagement, family-based support, and direct communication with parents. Community health workers actively encourage, remind, and support families to regularly attend monitoring sessions.

Mila (July 22, 2025) explained: "If I can't make it to the session, the community health worker usually comes to my house to ask about my child's progress." This finding demonstrates that the community health workers' strategy extends into the home through home visits, which benefit families facing constraints related to time, work, or knowledge.

Through home visits, health workers can: (1) monitor the child's physical condition (weight, nutrition, behavior); (2) provide nutrition counseling tailored to the family's economic situation and dietary habits; (3) build an emotional connection so that parents feel cared for; and (4) prevent delayed detection of stunting because growth remains monitored even if the family does not attend the Posyandu.

Furthermore, supporting factors include facilities, infrastructure, policies, and cross-sectoral support that underpin Posyandu activities: support from the village government, health facilities, incentives for volunteers, and coordination between Posyandu, community health centers (puskesmas), and institutions.

Mr. Rafik (July 22, 2025) stated: "The village government always strives to provide support, whether in the form of facilities such as scales and measuring tools, or sometimes supplementary food assistance for toddlers." The Village Head of Kaliburu (July 25, 2025) added: "We fully support this. There is an allocation of village funds for Posyandu activities, including the provision of supplementary food. We also collaborate with the village midwife and the community health center."

This support reflects the village government's commitment to improving maternal and child health and reducing stunting rates through the provision of equipment, funding, and coordination with professional health workers. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2021), support from local governments and across sectors is a vital component in reducing the prevalence of stunting; strong supporting factors facilitate monitoring, accelerate early detection, and streamline referrals.

In Kaliburu Village, these supportive factors have been effectively implemented through the synergy among community health workers, the village government, and the community; however, the continuity of this support must be maintained to ensure the sustainability of Posyandu activities. In addition to support, there are also barriers that hinder the success of Posyandu in reducing stunting, stemming from the community, the social environment, and family behaviors related to children's health and nutrition.

The main obstacle is low public awareness of the importance of nutrition and growth monitoring. Some parents view Posyandu as merely a formality and therefore do not attend regularly, which risks children not being monitored on a regular basis.

Another obstacle is unhealthy family eating habits. In lower-middle-income families, it is still common to feed children instant foods or snacks because they are convenient and popular with children, even though this risks causing deficiencies in essential nutrients. Mr. Rafik (July 22, 2025) stated: "The challenge remains the same—some parents are not concerned enough about their children's nutrition. They prefer to give instant snacks rather than home-cooked meals."

Another obstacle is the lack of time and attention from parents, particularly in families where both parents work, resulting in many mothers being unable to take their children to the Posyandu. This absence has the potential to hinder the early detection of stunting signs and slow down intervention.

Based on interviews and observations, no significant limitations were found regarding the resources of health volunteers or Posyandu facilities in Kaliburu Village; the village government has provided health equipment and supplementary food aid, as well as active and competent health volunteers. Thus, the main barriers lie not in infrastructure but in behavioral aspects, awareness, and community participation.

5. Conclusion

5.1. The Role of Posyandu Volunteers in Preventing Stunting

Posyandu volunteers play a crucial role in preventing stunting in Kaliburu Village. They actively carry out routine Posyandu activities, such as weighing toddlers, measuring their height, recording their developmental progress, and providing supplementary food (PMT). The volunteers also provide health education to pregnant women and mothers of toddlers on balanced nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, and clean and healthy lifestyles.

As the frontline of health services at the village level, the volunteers serve as a bridge between the community and health workers. Through their active role, cases of stunting

can be detected early and promptly addressed through coordination with village midwives and community health centers. Support from the village government and cross-sectoral collaboration further strengthen the effectiveness of the health cadres' role in reducing stunting rates.

The role of the health cadres is not limited to health services but also encompasses educational, promotional, and social aspects that significantly contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of child nutrition.

5.2 Community Perceptions of the Role of Posyandu Volunteers in Preventing Stunting

Community perceptions of Posyandu volunteers in Kaliburu Village are generally very positive. The community views the volunteers as friendly, caring, and always ready to help residents, especially mothers with toddlers. The volunteers are regarded as a reliable source of information and trusted advisors on child health and family nutrition.

The community has experienced tangible benefits from the volunteers' presence, such as easier access to information on child growth and development, nutritional monitoring, and education on stunting prevention. The volunteers' presence also encourages active community participation in attending Posyandu sessions regularly each month.

Although there is still a small portion of the community that does not regularly participate in Posyandu activities due to busy schedules and a lack of awareness regarding the importance of monitoring children's growth, in general, the community highly values and supports the role of health cadres in improving children's health and reducing stunting rates in Kaliburu Village.

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