



## Evaluation of The Implementation of The Healthy School Campaign Program

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### ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Education and Culture established the Healthy School Campaign to address nutrition and health issues in school children. SMPN 191 is the only junior high school in West Jakarta chosen to run the Healthy School Campaign Program because it uniquely provides educational services. This study aims to evaluate the Healthy School Campaign program at SMPN 191 West Jakarta. This research is descriptive qualitative research using the CIPP evaluation method. Informants were selected through purposive sampling. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results showed that in the context component, informants already knew the background, objectives, and benefits of implementing Healthy School Campaign Program and were familiar with the Healthy School Campaign Program 2023 guidelines. The input components that are not yet appropriate are funds and available infrastructure. The process component that is not yet appropriate is implementation, because some programs are not routinely implemented and lack supervision. The product component shows that the healthy nutrition program is well implemented, the physical health program is exceptionally well implemented, and healthy immunization is not. The researcher's suggestion for SMPN 191 Jakarta is to run the program regularly and increase program supervision.

**Keywords:** evaluation, program, Healthy School Campaign

### INTRODUCTION

Nutritional status is an indicator that plays a vital role in determining the quality of human life. Globally, it is known that 131 million children aged 5-9 years (20.6%) and 207 million adolescents aged 10-19 years (17.3%) are overweight, and 125 million children aged 5-19 years are obese. There are 75 million girls (8.4%) and 117 million boys (12.4%) aged 5-19 years of malnutrition, Abarca-Gómez et al., (2017) In Sharma et al., (2021).

By the results of Basic Health Research (2018a) It is known that 25.7% adolescents 13-15 years old and 26.9% of adolescents 16-18 years old have short and very short nutritional status, 8.7% of adolescents 13-15 years old and 8.1% of adolescents 16-18 years old have a thin and fragile condition, and 16% of adolescents 13-15 years old and 13.5% of adolescents 16-18 years old suffer from *overweight* and obesity. These results showed (2018b) The province with the lowest percentage of normal nutritional status in Indonesia, according to (BMI-for-Age) in adolescents aged 13-15 years, is DKI Jakarta Province, which is 66.8%. Nutritional problems in adolescents 13-15 years old

according to (BMI-for-Age) in DKI Jakarta are very thin (1.9%), thin (6.2%), obese (15.1%), and obese (10%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018a).

According to the results of Basic Health Research in DKI Jakarta Province (2018a) West Jakarta region has the highest percentage of nutritional status in the thin category based on (BMI-for-Age) in adolescents aged 13 - 15 years, which is 8.93%. The other dietary problems found in West Jakarta are thin (1.77%), obese (13.09%), and overweight (8.29%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018b)

School-age children are still in the growth and development stage, so they are at risk of developing nutritional problems. The long-term risk of children with dietary issues is having a low IQ (*Intelligence Quotient*), experiencing cognitive decline, attention deficits, sensory integration disorders, and a high level of self-esteem, which can cause decreased learning achievement (Saputri et al., 2021).

Nutritional and health problems in school children are still a significant concern. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology formed the Healthy School Campaign. The purpose of the formation of this program is so that the entire ecosystem of educational units can implement healthy schools with the primary focus, namely, healthy, nutritious, physically healthy, and immunization (Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, 2023). The implementation of the program has only been carried out in several schools in Indonesia. SMP Negeri 191 West Jakarta is the only school at the junior high level in West Jakarta City that was directly selected to run the program.

Based on the results of the preliminary study that has been carried out, it is known that apart from nutritional problems in students at school, SMP Negeri 191 West Jakarta can be selected to run the program because it has its uniqueness in providing educational services. SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta has several study groups that are not balanced with the number of classes, namely having 24 study groups and 12 classrooms, so the learning schedule is divided into two sessions, namely the morning session and the afternoon session. In addition, it is known that 65% of SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta students are students with a moderate economic level and below, so it is necessary to pay special attention so that their health and nutritional status can always be maintained.

The program implemented by SMP Negeri 191 West Jakarta is divided into three programs, the primary focus of which is healthy nutrition, physical health, and healthy immunization. In the focus on healthy and nutritious, the Intensive Water Student, Milk Drinking Movement, and the Appetite Appreciation Program with Healthy Food, Various Healthy Fruits and Vegetables were implemented. In the physical health program, the Joint Stretching Movement to Increase Active Concentration and Relaxation, Enthusiasm with Active Movement, Indonesian Student Fitness Test, Healthy and Active Walking Program, and Traditional Play and Sports Rides for All Children of the Archipelago are carried out. Then, the healthy immunization program was carried out by distributing Iron Supplement Tablets to adolescent girls.

Based on the results of the description above, the researcher is interested in researching to evaluate the implementation of the healthy school campaign program with a focus on healthy nutrition, physical health, and healthy immunization at SMP Negeri 191 West Jakarta, with all its uniqueness, to find out the achievements of the program implemented.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to provide an overview of the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign program at SMP Negeri 191 West Jakarta, which will then be evaluated to determine the achievements of the existing program. The evaluation method used is the CIPP method (*context, input, process, product*). The data used in this study is sourced from primary and secondary data. The primary data obtained was sourced from in-depth interviews with relevant informants and observations of the implementation of the program. The secondary data obtained included the profile of SMPN 191 West Jakarta, the guidelines for the Healthy School Campaign, national basic health research data in 2018, DKI Jakarta Province basic health research data in 2018, the implementation schedule for the program in 2023-2024 odd and even semesters at SMPN 191 Jakarta, and the decree on the appointment of Healthy School Campaign program ambassadors at SMPN 191 Jakarta.

The informants in this study were selected using purposive sampling. This sampling technique is carried out based on specific considerations made by the researcher based on the nature or characteristics of the population previously known (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The informant in this study was selected according to the researcher's needs, namely someone directly related to implementing the program. The informants in this study are divided into key informants, namely the Principal, the main informant, namely the Vice Principal, the Head of Healthy School Campaign program, the School Health Units Coach, the Homeroom Teacher, the Counseling Guidance Teacher, the Student Council Chair, and six student representatives of SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta, as well as supporting informants, namely canteen traders.

The research instrument or tool in qualitative research is the researcher. Therefore, the researcher used a tool, namely the consent sheet, informed consent, in-depth interview guidelines, forms, a *checklist* evaluation of the Healthy School Campaign program, *Mobile* and voice recorders, and stationery.

The data collection technique in this study is in-depth interviews (*In-depth Interview*), observation, and documentation. The validity of the data in qualitative research is carried out by a credibility test (*credibility*) through triangulation techniques, namely source triangulation and triangulation method. In qualitative research, the data analysis process is carried out after all data is successfully collected and is saturated. Data analysis techniques in qualitative research are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

State Junior High School 191 West Jakarta is a junior high school established in 1981 in DKI Jakarta Province. SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta has 855 students, including 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students, 56 teachers, and employees.

### **1. Context Evaluation**

In the context evaluation, all informants were known to know the background, objectives, and benefits of implementing Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta. According to an interview conducted with the key informant, namely the Principal of SMPN 191 Jakarta, it is known that SMPN 191 Jakarta can be selected as a target school that runs the Healthy School Campaign Program program because SMPN 191 Jakarta is considered to have its uniqueness, namely it is a school that carries out learning with two shifts, namely morning shift (06.30 – 12.00 WIB) and afternoon shift (12.15 – 17.30 WIB), and learning with 2 shift. This is done because SMPN 191 has limited classrooms and is not in harmony with the number of study groups. SMPN 191 has 12 classrooms and 24 study groups, so it will not be adequate if learning is carried out in 1 time like other schools. SMPN 191 Jakarta is a school with students from a middle to lower economic level because the number of students at SMPN 191 Jakarta who are recorded as receiving the Jakarta Smart Card is 65% of the total 855 students. To realize that students have a healthy and nutritious standard of living, they must receive special attention from related parties such as the teacher council, education staff, students, and students' parents. Therefore, SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta can be directly selected to run Healthy School Campaign Program as an improvement of healthy living at school.

Based on interviews conducted with the Principal, Vice Principal for student affairs, and the Head of Healthy School Campaign Program, it can be seen that during the implementation of this program, SMPN 191 Jakarta has targeted objectives, namely:

1. Building the self-awareness of each school resident to be even better. With the awareness that has grown through the implementation of Healthy School Campaign Program , the planned healthy lifestyle will be achieved
2. Realizing SMPN 191 Jakarta as a healthy school, be it physically healthy, psychologically healthy, nutritionally, and immunized
3. Creating students who can be more aware of what health means, can pay more attention to the food they consume, and can protect the environment by reducing plastic waste in schools
4. Creating a generation that is not only academically smart, but also physically healthy

The purpose of Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta is to follow the guidelines. According to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education, Healthy School Campaign Program aims to implement healthy schools in the entire ecosystem of educational units with the primary focus on healthy and nutritious, physically healthy, and immunization (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2023). Based on interviews conducted with the Principal, Vice Principal for

student affairs, and the Head of Healthy School Campaign Program, the benefits that will be obtained from this activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta are as follows:

1. There are habitual activities that are routinely carried out every week
2. Increase concern among others and strengthen closeness between students
3. Creating a cleaner and maintained school environment and minimizing the use of plastic
4. Realizing students who are nutritionally aware and implementing a healthy lifestyle
5. Making students actively move
6. Increasing the understanding of school residents related to clean and healthy living
7. Improving the health of students at school so that they can continue to be maintained

The Healthy School Campaign Program benefits expected by SMPN 191 Jakarta align with the program benefits contained in the guidelines. The benefits of these activities, according to the guidelines published by the Ministry of Education, are that they can improve the health status of students, educators, and education personnel through a healthy and nutritious, physically healthy, and immunization culture, so that all of them can carry out their duties well (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2023).

Thus, it can be known that the results of the context evaluation carried out in the Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta are appropriate and show promising results because the relevant informants can find out and mention the background, objectives, and benefits of the program at SMPN 191 Jakarta.

## **2. Evaluation of Inputs**

The evaluation of inputs (Input) has the benefit of identifying various things needed to implement the program's objectives (Suranto, 2019). Components that include input evaluation (*Input*) are a source of human day and funds, as well as facilities and infrastructure. Human Resources (HR) is an individual who works productively in moving a community or organization, be it an organization within an institution or a company. Human resources in an organization are an asset whose abilities must constantly be honed and expanded (Susan, 2019). In supporting the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta, the human resources involved are divided into two groups, namely human resources from within the school and human resources from outside the school.

Human Resources (HR) in schools that implement Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta are all residents of SMPN 191 Jakarta. The composition of human resources in the program includes school principals, vice principals, all teachers and educators, which includes the Chairman of the program who is a sports teacher, homeroom teacher, counseling guidance teacher, UKS coach, administrative staff, students of SMPN 191 Jakarta who are members of the Student Council, canteen traders, and also involves all students of SMPN 191 Jakarta and parents of students.

All human resources members have their functions and roles to encourage the implementation of the program at SMPN 191 Jakarta. Education personnel in this case must carry out all the duties and directions given to them to ensure that Healthy School Campaign Program activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta can run smoothly and optimally. As the highest leader, the principal has a role to ensure that all school residents can participate in moving together to carry out Healthy School Campaign Program activities. The vice principal for student affairs plays a role in supervising the implementation of the program, scheduling the programs, and taking care of matters related to partners. In addition, the chairman of Healthy School Campaign Program plays a role in ensuring and coordinating the program so that it can run according to plan, teachers and education staff play a role in supervising and reminding students regarding the implementation of program, students who are members of the Student Council play a role in helping teachers supervise the activities, canteen traders have a role in serving healthy canteen food and reducing plastic waste by not using plastic as food containers or drinks to encourage the implementation of the activities, SMPN 191 Jakarta students play a role in the success of Healthy School Campaign Program activities by always routinely participating in Healthy School Campaign Program activities carried out, and parents of students play a role in providing support to their children to be able to carry out activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta.

The success of the Healthy School Campaign Program can be supported through external parties who participate to support the success of the program at SMPN 191 Jakarta, namely the Jakarta Education Quality Assurance Center, the Ministry of Education, and supervisors from the West Jakarta Education Department, as the party who carries out the monitoring and evaluation process of the activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta. Then SMPN 191 Jakarta also collaborated with the Kebon Jeruk District Health Center regarding implementing the health screening of students and teachers and distributing blood supplement tablets for female students. SMPN 191 Jakarta also collaborates with partners, namely Rumah Sosial Kutub, related to the use of cooking oil. In this case, SMPN 191 Jakarta will urge students and teachers to collect used cooking oil, and then the used cooking oil collected will be distributed to the Kutub Social House to be used as biodiesel. Then the Kutub Social House will provide intensive funding to SMPN 191 Jakarta. The intensives provided will be used to help encourage the implementation of the program. SMPN 191 Jakarta also collaborates with nearby universities to provide nutrition education to students.

Thus, it can be known that SMPN 191 Jakarta already has adequate human resources to support the implementation of the activities. Human resources from within or outside the school play an important role in ensuring the success of this program. SMPN 191 Jakarta has no shortage of human resources in implementing Healthy School Campaign Program; everything has been structured and runs according to their respective duties.

Based on interviews conducted with the main informant and key informants regarding the source of the funds, it is known that no funds were allocated and explicitly given to SMPN 191 Jakarta to carry out these activities. In carrying out the programs, the school only utilizes the facilities and



infrastructure that are already available at the school. Although no special funding is given, the program at SMPN 191 Jakarta can still run because of the full support of the students' parents.

The implementation of Healthy School Campaign Program that require financial support such as having to bring packed-meal during the implementation of the breakfast program together, having to bring milk during the milk drinking movement, and having to bring a tumbler every day to school to support the Asir Putih Intensive Student program, the students use personal funds sourced from their respective families. The program that requires students' funds is only nutritious and healthy.

Based on the interviews conducted, it can be seen that the facilities and infrastructure at SMPN 191 Jakarta are not fully complete and adequate. This affects the implementation of Healthy School Campaign Program because in implementing health programs, the availability of facilities and infrastructure is essential for Achieving Program Goals. (Ulandari & Yudawati, 2019).

The incomplete and inadequate facilities and infrastructure at SMPN 191 Jakarta are the main obstacles to the Healthy School Campaign Program. This can happen because SMPN 191 Jakarta has many classrooms and study groups that are not aligned and inappropriate. SMPN 191 Jakarta has a total of 12 classrooms and has 24 study groups consisting of 7th, 8th, and 9th-grade students. Due to the discrepancy between the number of classes and students, the teaching and learning process at SMPN 191 Jakarta was carried out in 2 shifts: Shift morning and *Shift* noon. This causes a limited time for carrying out the learning process. The limited time makes the program planned by SMPN 191 Jakarta unable to be carried out evenly and consistently.

Based on the results of interviews related to facilities and infrastructure in carrying out the program, it was stated that SMPN 191 Jakarta already has adequate sports equipment, even though the number is still relatively small, so that when using it, students have to queue and take turns. The medical equipment at SMPN 191 Jakarta is also quite complete. School Health Units at SMPN 191 Jakarta has beds, measuring devices such as weight scales and height meters, medicines, and other supporting equipment. By utilizing all existing facilities and infrastructure, SMPN 191 Jakarta can carry out the planned the programs and try to maximize them even though the Government provides no special funding.

### **3. Process Evaluation**

The evaluation reviewed from the process aspect consists of planning, organizing, the implementation process, and monitoring stages. Before implementing the activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta, a mature and structured plan involving various related parties was made. This planning process is carried out to create programs that positively benefit students' health and behavior patterns, so that all programs can be carried out smoothly and adequately. Planning carried out before Healthy School Campaign Program activities includes conducting training and socialization related to the program, planning the program, and plotting the program implementation schedule.

Based on interviews conducted with the primary informants and also key informants, it is known that there is a training organized by the Ministry of Education and must be attended by the

Chairman of Healthy School Campaign Program to find out in detail what the program is and to prepare what things are done to support the implementation of the program. In addition to the chairman of Healthy School Campaign Program, training was also carried out for other sports teachers related to the technical implementation of the Indonesian Student Fitness Test for junior high-level students.

Teachers, staff, and other school residents were not given special training on implementing Healthy School Campaign Program. However, all school residents, including all students of SMPN 191 Jakarta, parents of students, and canteen traders, were given socialization. This socialization was carried out to introduce Healthy School Campaign Program activities to all school residents so that they fully understand what the program is, how the technical implementation of the program is, what things can and should not be done related to the implementation of the program, as well as know the support that can be provided to encourage the implementation of the program. In carrying out activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta, a structured and planned program plan was formed for which programs should be made and carried out as Healthy School Campaign Program. The process of forming this program, is carried out through discussion and deliberation by related parties, namely the principal, vice principal, head of Healthy School Campaign Program, and other teachers who are the ambassadors.

Healthy School Campaign Program will not be able to run smoothly and consistently if a program implementation schedule is not established. Therefore, the vice principal should set a schedule for implementing or planning the program for student affairs. The schedule for implementing the program is made directly by the vice principal for student affairs, per semester.

Organizing is a step taken in determining, organizing, and grouping various activities, determining the main tasks, and the authority and delegation of authority from the leadership to the staff under them to achieve the goals pre-specified jointly (Seniwati et al., 2022). Therefore, the implementation of the program at SMPN 191 Jakarta was carried out by an organization, namely the appointment of Healthy School Campaign Program ambassadors of SMPN 191 Jakarta. The implementing ambassador is determined through deliberation and discussion among several related parties. After the discussion and deliberation process, a Decree was issued by the Principal containing the appointment of 10 teachers of SMPN 191 Jakarta as Healthy School Campaign Program ambassadors.

In the implementation process, Healthy School Campaign Program activities are divided into three main focuses, namely healthy and nutritious programs, physical health, and healthy immunization. The nutritious healthy program consists of the Water Intensive Student Program, the Milk Drinking Movement, and the Appetite Appreciation Program with Healthy Food, Various Healthy Fruits and Vegetables, and nutrition education is also provided for students.

The technical implementation of PASAMAN as a routine habit at SMPN 191 Jakarta is that all students and teachers are initially directed to gather in the field on Friday morning. Nutritional education will be given to students at SMPN 191 Jakarta. After being given nutrition education, it



was continued by opening a question-and-answer session and carrying out breakfast in the field. This joint breakfast program is implemented for students with Shift study in the morning, for all grades 8E, 8F, 8G, and 8H. Students with Noon shift have never run a breakfast program together because the time is no longer conducive if the meal program is in the afternoon or evening.

The technical implementation of the Water Intensive Student Program is that every student of SMPN 191 Jakarta is required to bring a tumbler filled with drinking water every day to school and is required to drink at least two glasses a day, or around 400 ml, to improve the balance of body fluids. The technical implementation of the Milk Drinking Movement program as a routine habit at SMPN 191 Jakarta is the same as the implementation of gymnastics because, before carrying out the GERMIS program, joint gymnastics activities will be carried out first. The students and teachers will be directed to gather in the field and bring the milk that has been provided, then a joint gymnastics activity will begin, which will be attended by students and teachers. After finishing the joint gymnastics, the activity continued by drinking milk together in the field.

Nutrition education is part of the Healthy School Campaign and is closely related to implementing Healthy School Campaign Programs. In supporting the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign Programs, nutrition education must be integrated with the curriculum, nutrition education through extracurricular activities, and nutrition education by Counselling and Guidance Teachers/School Health Units Teachers/and Classroom Teachers. In this case, SMPN 191 Jakarta has provided nutrition education to students. By providing nutrition education to students, it is hoped that SMPN 191 Jakarta students will have good nutrition knowledge and can apply it daily.

The following program is physical health, namely the Joint Stretching Movement to Increase Active Concentration and Relaxation, Excited with Active Movements, Indonesian Student Fitness, Healthy and Active Walking Program, and Traditional Play and Sports Rides for All Children of the Archipelago. The Joint Stretching Movement to Increase Concentration and Active Relaxation is carried out at every change of class hours. In this case, the subject teacher will lead the stretch before starting the learning process. However, not all teachers have regularly implemented the GEMBIRA program. Implementing stretching activities in the classroom is only carried out routinely by a few teachers.

The Indonesian Student Fitness Test is a series of tests that Indonesian students must carry out according to their level, without adding or reducing existing test types (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2024). In implementing TKSI, SMPN 191 Jakarta uses phase D, a phase containing Student Fitness Test instruments for junior high school students. The implementation of Student Fitness Test is carried out per class. Initially, the students will measure their weight and height, after which they will take turns to take several tests included in phase D, namely *the hand and eye coordination test*, *sit-up test*, *standing broad jump test*, *t-test*, and *beep test*. After students complete the entire Student Fitness Test series, the sports teacher will record the results and input data related to student Student Fitness Test results on the Ministry of Education and Culture's Student Fitness Test website.

The implementation of the Healthy and Active Walking Program (PIJAK) at SMPN 191 Jakarta has not been held regularly. From the start of Healthy School Campaign Program activities, namely August 2023 to May 2024, the PIJAK program has only been carried out 1x, namely for students with *Shift* study in the morning. If implemented, this PIJAK program is carried out on Friday morning from 07.00 WIB to 07.30 WIB. The technical implementation of the PIJAK program is that all students and teachers will walk healthily together around the outside school area for 1 round.

The Traditional Play and Sports Rihana for All Children of the Archipelago (WARISAN) is held during sports lesson hours and when SMPN 191 Jakarta has special events, such as the *class meeting*. The technical implementation of the WARISAN program is that students are allowed to play traditional sports and folk games at the end of sports lesson hours. In supporting the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign Program as a physical health program, all students of SMPN 191 Jakarta must participate in at least one extracurricular activity in sports/martial arts/or arts.

The healthy immunization program run by SMPN 191 Jakarta is a program to distribute blood tablets for female students. In its implementation, blood tablet distribution has not occurred regularly and consistently. Based on the results of interviews conducted with the main informant, it can be seen that the schedule for the distribution of blood tablets is not evenly distributed. Grade 7 students said that the distribution of blood tablets is frequent and is carried out once a month. However, grade 8 and grade 9 students said that the distribution of blood tablets was not routine, and the administration was rare. Blood supplement tablets are usually given for 6 months, 1 time, or in other words, given 1 semester, 1 time. Students who receive blood tablets enter school on the day of the distribution of blood supplement tablets. If the student does not go to school, then the BK teacher or UKS coach will not give a follow-up blood supplement tablet the next day if it is not requested directly by the student.

In carrying out various Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta, a monitoring process is always carried out so that the program can run smoothly and to encourage the success of the program. The monitoring process to achieve this program's success is carried out internally by the school and externally by parties outside the school. The schools that play a role in the monitoring process are the principal, vice principal, teachers at SMPN 191 Jakarta, especially BK teachers, sports teachers, homeroom teachers, and students who are members of the Student Council. Although teachers and related parties have monitored and supervised, this monitoring and supervision have not been done optimally. This is marked by the fact that there are still students who have not been able to carry out the program correctly, such as students bringing provisions during breakfast activities together. However, the provisions are not in line with the recommendations of balanced nutrition. Then, students bring milk while drinking milk, but it is not by the recommended amount, and they ignore its nutritional content.

Various parties carry out the monitoring process of Healthy School Campaign Program activities internally and externally. The parties monitoring Healthy School Campaign Program activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta are the DKI Jakarta Education Quality Assurance Center team, the

Ministry of Education team, and supervisors from the West Jakarta Education Office. The monitoring process is carried out flexibly by external parties.

#### 4. Product Evaluation

**Table 1. Healthy School Campaign Program Implementation Check Form for August – February 2024**

No	Activity Name/Indicator	Month						Information
		Agu	Sep	Oct	Nov	Jan	Feb	
Nutrition Education								
1.	Implementation of breakfast together 1x/week	-	-	-	-	-	-	Implementation 1x/month
2.	Supervision of the student lunch menu, whether all classroom teachers nutritionally balance it	v	v	v	v	v	v	
3.	Nutrition education integrated with the curriculum	v	v	v	v	v	v	
4.	Nutrition education through extracurricular activities	v	v	v	v	v	v	
5.	Nutrition education by Teachers/School Health Units Teachers /and Classroom Teachers	v	v	v	v	v	v	
6.	Drinking water at school	v	v	v	v	v	v	
7.	Milk Drinking Movement	v	v	v	v	v	v	
Physical Activity								
1.	Stretching between study hours 1 time/day	v	v	v	v	v	v	Only done by a few teachers
2.	Joint gymnastics 1 time/week	-	-	-	-	-	-	Implementation 1x/month
3.	Optimization of sports (students are allowed to exercise during break hours)	v	v	v	v	v	v	

No	Activity Name/Indicator	Month						Information
		Agu	Sep	Oct	Nov	Jan	Feb	
4.	Compulsory extracurricular sports/martial arts/and arts	v	v	v	v	v	v	
5.	Indonesian Student Fitness Test	v	-	-	-	-	-	Held at the beginning and end of the semester
6.	Healthy and active walking program	v	-	-	-	-	-	The implementation is not routine.
7.	Traditional sports rides	v	v	v	v	v	v	Held at the end of the sports hours
<b>Application of Blood Supplement Tablet Distribution for Young Women</b>								
1.	Giving Iron supplementation tablets to young women after breakfast together 1 time/week	-	-	-	-	-	-	Execution per month
2.	Provision of Iron supplementation tablets for young women who do not attend school during the implementation of activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	It will be given if the student asks; if he does not, it will not.
3.	Recording and reporting by School Health Units teachers/School Health Cadres	v	v	v	v	v	v	There is a record of reports on the distribution of tablets plus blood made every month.

Based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted on the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign at SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta, it can be seen that the implementation of the Healthy School Campaign activities at SMP Negeri 191 Jakarta, especially activities that focus on healthy nutrition, physical health, and healthy immunization, namely nutrition education, physical activity, and the implementation of the distribution of tablets and blood for adolescent girls has been carried out. The grouping of percentage achievement is carried out according to the following calculations, namely:

$$\text{Targets Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Events Conducted}}{\text{Total Events}} \times 100\%$$

The percentage achievement for nutrition education, physical activity, and the implementation of the distribution of blood-boosting tablets for adolescent girls can be categorized as well carried out if they have a percentage of 76%-100%, categorized as quite well if they have a percentage of 56%-75%, categorized as poorly implemented if they have a percentage of 40%-55%, and categorized as poorly implemented if they have a percentage Reach less than 40% (Apriani & Gazali, 2018).

It can be seen that of the three activities or indicators implemented, one activity has been carried out well, one has been carried out quite well, and one has been carried out poorly. Nutrition education activities included in the nutritious health program have been carried out well because they have a percentage achievement of 86%. Physical activity activities included in the physical health program have been carried out quite well because they have a program achievement of 62%. Moreover, the distribution of blood tablets for young women was carried out poorly because it had a percentage of achievement of less than 40%, which was 33%.

## **CONCLUSION**

In the *Context*, the informants know the background, objectives, and benefits of Healthy School Campaign Program activities at SMPN 191 Jakarta. The goals and benefits of the program mentioned align with those contained in the 2023 Healthy School Campaign Program guidelines. On the *Input*, the human resources involved in carrying out activities at SMPN 191 West Jakarta are adequate, there are no special sources of funds to support the implementation of these activities, and the facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of Healthy School Campaign Program at SMPN 191 Jakarta are not fully adequate. The process includes planning and organizing related to the implementation of the program, which has been carried out well and is structured. As for implementing the program, there are still several programs whose implementation has not been routinely carried out and is not optimal. The internal monitoring process of the program has been running quite well, but the implementation of monitoring has not been optimal. External monitoring of the program by external parties is also running smoothly, but its implementation is still uncertain. On the *Product*, it is known that the program in the nutritious healthy category has been implemented well, the program in the physical health category has been implemented quite well, and the program in the healthy immunization category has been implemented poorly.

The advice given by the researcher for SMPN 191 Jakarta is that it is expected to be able to carry out all Healthy School Campaign Program on a scheduled and regular basis. Then it is also necessary to improve the implementation of monitoring or monitoring programs so that the program can run more orderly and smoothly.

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