

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Dengue merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat global, termasuk di Indonesia. Sejak 2016, Kota Yogyakarta telah menerapkan pengendalian vektor melalui teknologi nyamuk *Ae. aegypti* ber-Wolbachia, yang terbukti efektif menurunkan insidensi dengue, rawat inap dan frekuensi *fogging*. Studi monitoring jangka panjang paska pelepasan nyamuk masih dilakukan dengan dukungan pendanaan dari lembaga donor. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi penganggaran program penanggulangan dengue dan mengidentifikasi langkah keberlanjutan program paska implementasi Wolbachia.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus eksplanatori dengan desain kasus tunggal terpancang. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap sembilan informan yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling* dan dianalisis menggunakan *thematic analysis*. Data sekunder diperoleh dari dokumen perencanaan dan keuangan program dengue tahun 2018-2023.

Hasil: Kegiatan program penanggulangan dengue di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Yogyakarta tetap direncanakan seperti sebelum implementasi Wolbachia, dengan alokasi anggaran disesuaikan dengan kapasitas fiskal daerah. Penurunan kegiatan *fogging* menghasilkan sisa anggaran yang biasanya dialihkan untuk *case finding* Tuberculosis. Namun, masih terdapat tantangan terkait pendanaan kegiatan promotif preventif, peningkatan literasi dan perubahan perilaku masyarakat, integrasi monitoring jangka panjang Wolbachia ke dalam dokumen perencanaan daerah, serta evaluasi yang lebih menekankan pada realisasi fisik dan keuangan tanpa mengukur efisiensi dan efektivitas.

Kesimpulan: Dinas Kesehatan Kota Yogyakarta memiliki fondasi keberlanjutan program melalui perencanaan strategis, kapasitas organisasi, dukungan lingkungan, kemitraan, komunikasi, serta adaptasi program. Namun, perlu penguatan pada aspek stabilitas pendanaan, integrasi teknologi Wolbachia dalam sistem kesehatan daerah, serta evaluasi dengan prinsip *value for money*. Seluruh proses manajemen program perlu dilaksanakan terpadu dengan pendekatan keberlanjutan program.

Kata kunci: evaluasi penganggaran, keberlanjutan, dengue, Wolbachia, Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue remains a major global public health issue, including in Indonesia. Since 2016, Yogyakarta City has implemented vector control using *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes infected with Wolbachia, which has proven effective in reducing dengue incidence, hospitalisations, and fogging frequency. Long-term monitoring is ongoing, funded by donor agencies. This study aims to evaluate the budgeting process for dengue control and identify strategies for program sustainability following Wolbachia implementation.

Methods: This research used an explanatory case study design with a single embedded case. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with nine purposively selected informants and analysed using thematic analysis. Secondary data were obtained from dengue program planning and financial documents from 2018 to 2023.

Results: Dengue control activities remain consistent with those before Wolbachia implementation, with budget allocations adjusted to local fiscal capacity. Reduced fogging has led to budget surpluses, often reallocated to tuberculosis case finding. However, challenges remain in funding promotive and preventive efforts, improving public literacy and behaviour, integrating long-term Wolbachia monitoring into official planning documents, and in evaluations that still focus heavily on financial and physical outputs rather than efficiency and effectiveness.

Conclusion: The Yogyakarta City Health Office demonstrates a strong foundation for program sustainability through strategic planning, organisational capacity, supportive environment, partnerships, communication, and program adaptability. Nonetheless, greater efforts are needed to strengthen funding stability, integrate Wolbachia into the local health system, and adopt evaluations based on value for money. Program management must be implemented holistically using a sustainability-oriented approach.

Keywords: budgeting evaluation, sustainability, dengue, Wolbachia, Yogyakarta