

ABSTRAK

RAHMIDAH HIKMAH : 2022377, Judul : “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PEMBERIAN MAKANAN TAMBAHAN (PMT) UNTUK PENURUNAN ANGKA ANAK STUNTING DI KECAMATAN PUGAAN KABUPATEN TABALONG (Studi Kasus Desa Pampanan dan Desa Pugaan)”. Dibawah Bimbingan Bapak **Drs. H. Arpandi, M.A.P.**, sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **M. Husaini, S.Sos, M. AP.**, sebagai Pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini di Latar Belakangnya oleh Fenomena yaitu : *Pertama*, Keterbatasan Anggaran umum. *Kedua*, Pemberian PMT hanya di lakukan 1 kali dalam 1 bulan. *Ketiga*, Kurangnya Partisipasi orang tua dalam kegiatan Posyandu serta keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana. *Keempat*, Pola Asuh orang tua yang tidak sesuai. *Kelima*, Kurangnya Pemantauan oleh para Kader. *Keenam*, Penolakan oleh anak dalam pengonsumsi PMT. Adapun Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Efektivitas Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk Penurunan Angka Anak stunting di Kecamatan Pugaan Kabupaten Tabalong (Studi Kasus Desa Pampanan dan Desa Pugaan) dan Mengidentifikasi Faktor Pendukung dan Penghambat yang Mempengaruhi Pelaksanaannya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengambilan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Penelitian ini mengambil sample *purposive sampling* data sebanyak 15 orang informan. Data dianalisis dengan teknik Kondensasi Data, Penyajian Data, dan Penarikan Kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data yaitu perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, diskusi dengan teman sejawat, analisis kasus negatif, mengadakan membercheck.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas program pemberian makanan tambahan (PMT) untuk penurunan angka anak stunting di Kecamatan Pugaan Kabupaten Tabalong (studi kasus Desa Pampanan dan Desa Pugaan) saat ini kurang efektif yang diukur berdasarkan teori Campbell J.P dalam Sawir (2020 : 127) yaitu: *Pertama*, Sub Variabel Keberhasilan Program dengan indikator program terlaksana sesuai rencana kurang efektif dan program berjalan secara rutin dan berkelanjutan kurang efektif. *Kedua*, Sub Variabel Keberhasilan sasaran dengan indikator sasaran program sudah efektif dan manfaat program kurang efektif. *Ketiga*, Kepuasan terhadap program dengan indikator kepuasan terhadap kegiatan cukup efektif dan kepuasan terhadap kader/respon orang tua cukup efektif. *Keempat*, Sub Variabel Tingkat *Input* dan *Output* dengan indikator ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana pendukung kurang efektif dan pemantauan kurang efektif. *Kelima*, Pencapaian tujuan menyeluruh dengan indikator hasil program sesuai tujuan cukup efektif dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat cukup efektif. Adapun faktor pendukungnya yaitu; dukungan pemerintah melalui musyawarah rembuk stunting dan Kerja sama antara Bidan, Kader dan Pemerintah Desa. Sedangkan faktor penghambatnya yaitu: lingkungan keluarga yang kurang mendukung, keterbatasan alokasi anggaran desa untuk PMT, kurangnya variasi makanan PMT, Pelaksanaan masih ketergantungan anggaran, dan Mekanisme Pemantauan kurang tepat.

Saran ditujukan kepada Kepala Desa Pampanan dan Pugaan agar meningkatkan pelaksanaan Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) melalui penguatan koordinasi, pemantauan, dan dukungan terhadap program, serta mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan anggaran dan variasi makanan tambahan. Selain itu, masyarakat dan orang tua diharapkan lebih aktif mengikuti kegiatan posyandu, menerapkan pola asuh dan pemberian gizi yang baik, serta mendukung pemantauan tumbuh kembang anak guna meningkatkan efektivitas program dalam menurunkan angka stunting.

ABSTRACT

RAHMIDAH HIKMAH: 2022377, Title: "The Effectiveness of the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) in Reducing the Number of Stunted Children in Pugaan District, Tabalong Regency (A Case Study of Pampanan Village and Pugaan Village)." Supervised by Drs. H. Arpandi, M.A.P., as Supervisor I and M. Husaini, S.Sos., M.A.P., as Supervisor II.

This research was motivated by several phenomena: first, limited general budget allocation; second, the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) was provided only once a month; third, the low participation of parents in Posyandu activities and the limited availability of facilities and infrastructure; fourth, inappropriate parenting practices; fifth, inadequate monitoring by community health volunteers (cadres); and sixth, children's refusal to consume the supplementary food. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) in reducing the number of stunted children in Pugaan District, Tabalong Regency (a case study of Pampanan Village and Pugaan Village), and to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting its implementation.

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative research design. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The study involved 15 informants selected using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed through Data Condensation, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing. The credibility of the data was ensured through prolonged engagement, persistent observation, triangulation, peer discussion, negative case analysis, and member checking.

The results of the study indicate that the effectiveness of the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) in reducing the number of stunted children in Pugaan District, Tabalong Regency (a case study of Pampanan Village and Pugaan Village) is currently less effective, as measured using Campbell's theory (as cited in Sawir, 2020:127). First, the Program Success sub-variable showed that the indicators of program implementation according to plan and regular and sustainable implementation were both less effective. Second, the Target Achievement sub-variable showed that the indicator of target accuracy was effective, while the indicator of program benefits was less effective. Third, the Program Satisfaction sub-variable showed that the indicators of satisfaction with program activities and satisfaction with cadres/parents' responses were fairly effective. Fourth, the Input and Output Level sub-variable indicated that the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure and the monitoring process were both less effective. Fifth, the Overall Goal Achievement sub-variable showed that the indicators of program outcomes in accordance with the objectives and the improvement of community welfare were fairly effective. The supporting factors include government support through stunting prevention deliberations (*rembuk stunting*) and cooperation among midwives, health cadres, and village government. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors include an unsupportive family environment, limited village budget allocation for the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT), limited variety of PMT food, dependence of program implementation on budget availability, and an inadequate monitoring mechanism.

The study recommends that the Heads of Pampanan and Pugaan Villages strengthen the implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) through improved coordination, monitoring, and program support. In addition, the community and parents are encouraged to participate more actively in Posyandu activities and support children's growth monitoring to enhance the program's effectiveness in reducing the prevalence of stunting.