

ABSTRAK

FATIMAHTUL ZAHARAH, NPM : 2022291 “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PENURUNAN ANGKA STUNTING DI DESA KALUDAN BESAR KECAMATAN BANJANG KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA.” Dibimbing oleh **Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., M.A** sebagai Pembimbing I dan **Ary Yudianto, S.Sos., M.M** sebagai dosen Pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih tingginya angka stunting di Desa Kaludan Besar Kecamatan Banjang Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara. Data menunjukkan jumlah balita stunting sebanyak 33 anak pada tahun 2023, 28 anak pada tahun 2024, dan 20 anak pada tahun 2025. Penurunan tersebut belum sepenuhnya menunjukkan keberhasilan program karena sebagian balita telah keluar dari kelompok usia sasaran. Selain itu, rendahnya pengetahuan orang tua mengenai pola asuh dan pemenuhan gizi anak serta keterbatasan anggaran Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) menyebabkan pelaksanaan program belum optimal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas program penurunan angka stunting serta factor-faktor yang mempengaruhi efektivitas program penurunan angka stunting Di Desa Kaludan Besar Kecamatan Banjang Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif. Informan penelitian berjumlah 13 orang yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan Cambell J.P (dalam Dedi Amrizal 2018:41) yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data dilakukan melalui triangulasi sumber, teknik, waktu, penggunaan bahan referensi, dan *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas Program Penurunan Angka Stunting secara umum berada pada kategori cukup efektif. Keberhasilan program terlihat dari perencanaan melalui musyawarah desa dan pelaksanaan Posyandu secara rutin. Keberhasilan sasaran dinilai cukup efektif karena tepat menyasar kelompok 1.000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan (HPK). Kepuasan terhadap program tergolong cukup efektif karena adanya tren penurunan jumlah balita stunting, meskipun distribusi PMT belum merata. Tingkat input dan output masih kurang efektif akibat keterbatasan anggaran sehingga PMT. Pencapaian tujuan menyeluruh dinilai cukup efektif karena meningkatnya pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai gizi. Faktor pendukung meliputi tersedianya sarana dan prasarana, dukungan Puskesmas, Bidan Desa, Kader Posyandu, Kader Pembangunan Manusia (KPM), serta tenaga kesehatan. Faktor penghambat meliputi keterbatasan anggaran dan jumlah PMT serta Kepuasan Masyarakat

Disarankan pemerintah desa meningkatkan alokasi anggaran PMT, sedangkan tenaga kesehatan dan kader Posyandu mengoptimalkan edukasi mengenai pola asuh, gizi seimbang, dan pencegahan stunting.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas, Program

ABSTRACK

FATIMAHTUL ZAHARAH, NPM: 2022291. "EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STUNTING REDUCTION PROGRAM IN KALUDAN BESAR VILLAGE, BANJANG DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY." Supervised by Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., M.A. as Primary Advisor and Ary Yudianto, S.Sos., M.M. as Secondary Advisor.

This study was motivated by the persistently high prevalence of stunting in Kaludan Besar Village, Banjang District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. Data showed that the number of stunted children under five was 33 in 2023, 28 in 2024, and 20 in 2025. However, this decline did not fully indicate the success of the program because some children had exceeded the target age group. In addition, parents' limited knowledge of parenting practices and child nutrition, as well as the limited budget for the Supplementary Feeding Program (Pemberian Makanan Tambahan or PMT), resulted in the program not being implemented optimally.

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the Stunting Reduction Program and to identify the factors influencing its effectiveness in Kaludan Besar Village, Banjang District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. Thirteen informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data were analyzed based on the effectiveness indicators proposed by Campbell J.P. (as cited in Dedi Amrizal, 2018:41), while the analysis process followed the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data credibility was ensured through source, technique, and time triangulation, supported by reference materials and member checking.

The findings indicate that the effectiveness of the Stunting Reduction Program was generally categorized as quite effective. Program success was reflected in planning through village deliberation meetings and the regular implementation of Posyandu services. Target achievement was considered quite effective because the program appropriately focused on the First 1,000 Days of Life (HPK) target group. Satisfaction with the program was also categorized as quite effective due to the declining trend in the number of stunted children, although the distribution of PMT had not been evenly implemented. The input and output aspects were considered less effective due to budget limitations affecting the implementation of the PMT program.

Overall goal achievement was categorized as quite effective because public awareness of nutrition had improved. Supporting factors included the availability of facilities and infrastructure, support from the Community Health Center (Puskesmas), village midwives, Posyandu cadres, Human Development Cadres (KPM), and healthcare personnel. The inhibiting factors included the limited budget and quantity of PMT, as well as the level of community satisfaction with the program. Therefore, it is recommended that the village government increase the budget allocation for PMT, while healthcare workers and Posyandu cadres enhance education on parenting practices, balanced nutrition, and stunting prevention.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Program