

ABSTRAK

MAHDIAH CINDY HERLIANA, NPM. 2022530: Judul “IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PENCEGAHAN STUNTING KATEGORI BALITA BERSTATUS STUNTING DI PUSKESMAS AWAYAN KABUPATEN BALANGAN”. Dibimbing oleh Bapak **Dr. Reno Affrian, S.Sos.,M.AP** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP, M.AP** Sebagai Pembimbing II

Masalah gizi yang terjadi pada anak merupakan dampak dari adanya kesalahan dalam memilih bahan makanan untuk disantap, permasalahannya adalah adanya sebagian orangtua tak sadar akan komposisi gizi terhadap anak sehingga menyebabkan stunting, Kurangnya asupan gizi pada anak sehingga terjadinya stunting dan Kurangnya partisipasi orangtua terhadap asupan gizi pada anak. Fokus penelitian menggunakan teori Donald S. Van Meter dan Carl E. Van Horn dalam Subarsono (2020:99). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Implementasi Program Pencegahan Stunting Kategori Balita Berstatus Stunting Di Puskesmas Awayan Kabupaten Balangan serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Metode penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil melalui penarikan secara *Purposive sampling* berjumlah 12 orang dengan teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan kondensasi data, penyajian data dan penarikan dan verifikasi kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data antara lain perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, dan mengadakan *membercheck*.

Hasil dari penelitian belum terimplementasi dengan baik, hal ini dapat dilihat dari indikator kejelasan kebijakan kurang terimplementasikan yang mana kurangnya pendampingan kepada orangtua. Indikator ketepatan sasaran kurang terimplementasikan yang mana angka stunting tergolong tinggi. Indikator sumber daya manusia sudah terimplementasikan yang mana petugas kesehatan aktif memberikan pelayanan. Indikator sumber daya finansial/anggaran sudah terimplementasikan yang mana membantu petugas kesehatan. Indikator koordinasi instansi terkait kurang terimplementasikan yang mana kurangnya keterlibatan instansi terkait. Indikator kerjasama kurang terimplementasikan yang mana kurangnya pemantauan kesehatan balita. Indikator struktur organisasi sudah terimplementasikan yang mana adanya pembagian. Indikator norma-norma sudah terimplementasikan yang mana dijadikan pedoman. Indikator pola-pola hubungan kurang terimplementasikan yang mana komunikasi antar petugas belum berjalan efektif. Indikator kondisi sosial kurang terimplementasikan yang mana rendahnya pemahaman. Indikator kondisi ekonomi kurang terimplementasikan pemenuhan kebutuhan gizi kurang optimal. Indikator respon kurang terimplementasikan sebagian orang tua belum aktif. Indikator pemahaman kurang terimplementasikan yang mana informasi yang diterima belum dipahami secara menyeluruh. Faktor penghambat adalah banyak orangtua yang kurang memahami pentingnya komposisi gizi seimbang, angka stunting yang masih tinggi, instansi terkait belum mampu meningkatkan kesadaran orangtua mengenai pentingnya pola makan sehat bagi anak, kurangnya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam kegiatan posyandu dan komunikasi antar petugas belum berjalan secara efektif. Sedangkan faktor pendukung adalah adanya kegiatan pemantauan dan edukasi kepada masyarakat, adanya pelaksanaan kegiatan pemantauan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan balita stunting dan adanya pembagian tugas antarpetugas.

Disarankan Kepada Kepala Puskesmas Awayan Kabupaten Balangan agar Meningkatkan koordinasi dan komunikasi antarpetugas agar pelaksanaan program pencegahan stunting berjalan lebih efektif dan terarah. Ahli Gizi agar memberikan edukasi yang lebih intensif dan mudah dipahami kepada orangtua. Pegawai Puskesmas agar meningkatkan komunikasi dan kerja sama antarpetugas agar pelayanan program pencegahan stunting.

ABSTRACT

MAHDIAH CINDY HERLIANA, NPM. 2022530: Title: **"IMPLEMENTATION OF A STUNTING PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR TODDLERS WITH STUNTING STATUS AT THE AWAYAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, BALANGAN REGENCY."** Supervised by Mr. **Dr. Reno Affrian, S.Sos., M.AP** as Supervisor I and Mr. **H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP, M.AP** as Supervisor II.

Nutritional issues in children often stem from poor food choices; the problem lies in some parents' lack of awareness regarding nutritional composition, which leads to stunting—a condition caused by insufficient nutritional intake—as well as a lack of parental involvement in managing their children's nutrition. This study utilizes the policy implementation theory proposed by Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn (as cited in Subarsono, 2020:99). Its objective is to examine the implementation of the stunting prevention program targeting stunted toddlers at the Awayan Community Health Center (Puskesmas) in Balangan Regency, as well as the factors influencing this implementation.

The research method used was descriptive qualitative. Data sources were collected through purposive sampling of 12 participants, using observation, interviews, and documentation. After data collection, it was analyzed through data condensation, data presentation, and drawing and verifying conclusions. Data credibility was tested through extended observation, increased diligence, triangulation, negative case analysis, and checking.

The results of the study showed that the implementation of policies was not yet effective, as evidenced by indicators of policy clarity, which lacked parental guidance. Targeting accuracy was also poorly implemented, resulting in high stunting rates. The human resources indicator has been implemented, indicating that health workers actively provide services. The financial/budget resource indicator has been implemented, supporting health workers. The coordination indicator for related agencies is poorly implemented, indicating a lack of involvement by related agencies. The collaboration indicator is poorly implemented, indicating a lack of monitoring of toddler health. The organizational structure indicator has been implemented, indicating a division of labor. The norms indicator has been implemented, indicating a guideline. The relationship pattern indicator is poorly implemented, indicating ineffective communication between officers. The social condition indicator is poorly implemented, indicating a low level of understanding. The economic condition indicator is poorly implemented, indicating suboptimal fulfillment of nutritional needs. The response indicator is poorly implemented, indicating that some parents are not yet active. The understanding indicator is poorly implemented, indicating that the information received is not fully understood. Inhibiting factors include many parents' lack of understanding of the importance of a balanced nutritional composition, the still-high stunting rate, the inability of relevant agencies to raise parental awareness about the importance of a healthy diet for children, the lack of community involvement in integrated health post (Posyandu) activities, and ineffective communication between officers. Supporting factors include monitoring and education activities for the community, the implementation of monitoring the growth and development of stunted toddlers, and the division of tasks among officers.

It is recommended that the Head of the Awayan Community Health Center in Balangan Regency improve coordination and communication between staff to ensure the implementation of the stunting prevention program is more effective and focused. Nutritionists should provide more intensive and easily understood education to parents. Community Health Center staff should improve communication and cooperation between staff to ensure the implementation of the stunting prevention program.