

ABSTRAK

JANNATUL WARDIAH: 2022467, Judul “IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PENURUNAN STUNTING DI DESA MURUNG PANTI HULU KECAMATAN BABIRIK KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA”. Dibawah bimbingan **Ibu Hj. Saidah Hasbiyah S.Sos., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing I dan **Bapak Ary Yudianto, S.Sos., MM.** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Program penurunan stunting merupakan salah satu upaya pemerintah dalam meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui pencegahan dan percepatan penurunan stunting. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih adanya masyarakat yang belum memahami informasi mengenai program penurunan stunting, keterbatasan jumlah kader dibandingkan dengan beban tugas yang dilaksanakan, serta belum optimalnya dukungan sarana dan prasarana pendukung program. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi Program Penurunan Stunting di Desa Murung Panti Hulu Kecamatan Babirik Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Informan penelitian ditentukan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah 9 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Program Penurunan Stunting di Desa Murung Panti Hulu Kecamatan Babirik Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara tergolong cukup baik berdasarkan indikator teori George C. Edward III. *Pertama*, Kejelasan Informasi mengenai program penurunan stunting kurang baik, karena masih terdapat masyarakat yang belum memahami informasi mengenai program. *Kedua*, Pemahaman masyarakat mengenai program penurunan stunting kurang baik, karena masih terdapat masyarakat yang belum memahami secara mendalam mengenai penyebab, pencegahan dan pentingnya pemenuhan gizi bagi ibu hamil dan anak. *Ketiga*, ketersediaan sumber daya manusia dalam implementasi program penurunan stunting dinyatakan cukup baik, karena jumlah kader yang tersedia belum sebanding dengan beban tugas yang harus dilaksanakan. *Keempat*, ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana dinyatakan cukup baik, karena sarana dan prasarana utama telah tersedia untuk mendukung pelaksanaan program. Namun, masih terdapat keterbatasan dalam penyediaan dan pendistribusian Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT). *Kelima*, pemahaman pelaksana terhadap kebijakan dinyatakan baik, karena pelaksana memahami dan mendukung pelaksanaan program. *Keenam*, sikap menerima atau menolak kurang baik, karena meskipun kader, tenaga kesehatan, pemerintah desa dan Sebagian masyarakat sudah mendukung, tetapi masih terdapat Ibu balita yang kurang aktif menghadiri kegiatan posyandu. *Ketujuh*, kejelasan tugas dan fungsi dinyatakan baik, karena pembagian tugas telah dilaksanakan sesuai tugas dan fungsi masing-masing. *Kedelapan*, pengawasan dan evaluasi kurang baik, karena pengawasan belum berjalan secara maksimal. Faktor pendukung implementasi program meliputi dukungan dan kerja sama antar pelaksana, sedangkan faktor penghambat meliputi rendahnya pemahaman dan partisipasi masyarakat, keterbatasan jumlah kader, belum optimalnya sarana dan prasarana pendukung, serta keterlambatan distribusi PMT.

Untuk meningkatkan implementasi Program Penurunan Stunting di Desa Murung Panti Hulu, pemerintah desa dan kader diharapkan meningkatkan edukasi kepada masyarakat, memperkuat pendampingan keluarga berisiko stunting, menambah kapasitas kader, serta mengoptimalkan penyediaan dan pendistribusian PMT agar pelaksanaan program dapat berjalan lebih optimal.

ABSTRACT

JANNATUL WARDIAH: 2022467. Title: “Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Program in Murung Panti Hulu Village, Babirik District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.” Supervised by **Hj. Saidah Hasbiyah, S.Sos., M.A.P.** as Supervisor I and **Ary Yudianto, S.Sos., M.M.** as Supervisor II.

The Stunting Reduction Program is one of the Indonesian government's strategic initiatives to improve the quality of human resources through the prevention and acceleration of stunting reduction. This study was motivated by several challenges, including the limited public understanding of the stunting reduction program, the insufficient number of community health cadres relative to their workload, and the suboptimal availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Program in Murung Panti Hulu Village, Babirik District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, and to identify the factors influencing its implementation.

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative research design. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, resulting in a total of nine participants. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The data were analyzed using the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

The findings indicate that the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Program in Murung Panti Hulu Village, Babirik District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, is generally less than optimal, based on the implementation indicators proposed by George C. Edward III. First, the clarity of information regarding the program was inadequate, as some community members still lacked sufficient knowledge about the program. Second, public understanding of the program remained limited, particularly concerning the causes and prevention of stunting, as well as the importance of adequate nutrition for pregnant women and children. Third, the availability of human resources was considered fairly adequate; however, the number of community health cadres was not proportional to the workload they were required to perform. Fourth, the availability of facilities and infrastructure was also assessed as fairly adequate, as the essential facilities required for program implementation were available. Nevertheless, limitations remained in the provision and distribution of Supplementary Feeding (Pemberian Makanan Tambahan PMT). Fifth, the implementers demonstrated a good understanding of the policy, indicating their awareness of and commitment to the program. Sixth, the level of acceptance among stakeholders was considered insufficient because, although community health cadres, healthcare personnel, village authorities, and a portion of the community supported the program, some mothers of children under five remained inactive in attending integrated health service posts (Posyandu). Seventh, the clarity of roles and responsibilities was evaluated positively, as task distribution had been carried out according to the respective duties and functions of each implementer. Eighth, monitoring and evaluation were found to be inadequate because supervisory activities had not yet been conducted optimally. Supporting factors included strong cooperation and coordination among program implementers. In contrast, the inhibiting factors consisted of limited community awareness and participation, an insufficient number of cadres, inadequate supporting facilities and infrastructure, and delays in the distribution of PMT.

To improve the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Program in Murung Panti Hulu Village, the village government and community health cadres are expected to intensify public education efforts, strengthen assistance for families at risk of stunting, enhance the capacity of community health cadres, and optimize the provision and distribution of Supplementary Feeding (PMT) to ensure more effective program implementation.