

ABSTRAK

AHMAD FAUZAN, NPM : 2022059, Judul “ EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PEMBERIAN MAKANAN TAMBAHAN UNTUK PENCEGHAH STUNTING DI DESA SUNGAI PAPUYU KECAMATAN BABIRIK KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA” di bawah bimbingan **Bapak Dr. Reno Affrian, S.sos, M.AP** sebagai pembimbing I dan **Bapak Agus Surya Dharma, S.sos, M.AP** sebagai pembimbing II.

Desa Sungai Papuyu, Kecamatan Babirik, Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara melaksanakan Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk mencegah dan menurunkan stunting. Dalam pelaksanaannya masih menghadapi kendala seperti rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat, masih adanya kasus stunting, serta ketidaksesuaian PMT dengan SOP. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Efektivitas Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk pencegahan stunting di Desa Sungai Papuyu Kecamatan Babirik Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara serta untuk mengetahui Faktor Pendukung dan Penghambatnya.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik penentuan informan menggunakan teknik *purposive* yang menghasilkan 12 orang informan, teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini melalui wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi, teknik analisa data yang digunakan adalah reduksi data, penyajian data dan verifikasi atau penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data dengan perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi, dan member check.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk pencegahan stunting di Desa Sungai Papuyu belum sepenuhnya efektif. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari: *Pertama*, Sub Variabel Pemahaman Program pada indikator Pemahaman Tentang Program belum efektif, dan Sosialisasi masih belum efektif. *Kedua*, Sub Variabel Ketepatan Sasaran pada indikator Penerima Manfaat sudah cukup efektif, dan kesesuaian program dengan kebutuhan dan harapan masyarakat masih belum efektif. *Ketiga*, Sub Variabel Ketepatan Waktu pada indikator Pelaksanaan Program belum efektif, dan kesesuaian waktu pelaksanaan program sudah efektif. *Keempat*, Sub Variabel Pencapaian Tujuan pada indikator Pencapaian Tujuan Program belum efektif, dan penurunan angka stunting masih belum efektif. *Kelima*, Sub Variabel Perubahan Nyata pada indikator Dampak Program belum efektif, dan kebermanfaatan program juga belum efektif. Faktor penghambat meliputi ketidaksesuaian jenis makanan, masih adanya anak stunting, kurangnya penyampaian informasi, perubahan waktu pelaksanaan, serta manfaat program yang belum dirasakan optimal. Faktor pendukungnya adalah kerja sama antar pelaksana yang baik dan ketersediaan makanan siap saji.

Agar program berjalan optimal, pemerintah desa diharapkan meningkatkan pendanaan PMT khususnya untuk penyediaan makanan yang sesuai dengan standar gizi. bidan dan kader posyandu meningkatkan kemampuan pelaksanaan PMT sesuai SOP, serta masyarakat lebih aktif mengikuti posyandu dan menerapkan pola makan sehat di rumah.

ABSTRACT

AHMAD FAUZAN, Student ID Number: 2022059, Title: "EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD PROGRAM FOR STUNTING PREVENTION IN SUNGAI PAPUYU VILLAGE, BABIRIK DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY" under the guidance of Dr. Reno Affrian, S.sos, M.AP as Supervisor I and Mr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.sos, M.AP as Supervisor II.

Sungai Papuyu Village, Babirik District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, implemented a Supplemental Food Program (PMT) to prevent and reduce stunting. Its implementation still faces obstacles such as low community participation, persistent cases of stunting, and inconsistencies in the PMT with standard operating procedures. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the Supplemental Food Program (PMT) for stunting prevention in Sungai Papuyu Village, Babirik District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, and to identify its supporting and inhibiting factors.

This research method uses qualitative descriptive. The informant selection technique used a purposive technique resulting in 12 informants. Data collection techniques in the study included interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used were data reduction, data presentation, and verification or conclusions. Data credibility was tested through observation, increased diligence, triangulation, negative case analysis, use of reference materials, and member checking.

The results of the study indicate that the effectiveness of the Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) for stunting prevention in Sungai Papuyu Village is not fully effective. This can be seen from: First, the Program Understanding Sub-Variable in the Understanding of the Program indicator is not yet effective, and Socialization is still ineffective. Second, the Target Accuracy Sub-Variable in the Beneficiary indicator is quite effective, and the suitability of the program to the needs and expectations of the community is still ineffective. Third, the Timeliness Sub-Variable in the Program Implementation indicator is not yet effective, and the suitability of the program implementation time is effective. Fourth, the Goal Achievement Sub-Variable in the Program Goal Achievement indicator is not yet effective, and the reduction in stunting rates is still ineffective. Fifth, the Real Change Sub-Variable in the Program Impact indicator is not yet effective, and the program's benefits are also not yet effective. Inhibiting factors include inappropriate types of food, the presence of stunted children, lack of information delivery, changes in implementation time, and program benefits that have not been optimally felt. Supporting factors are good cooperation between implementers and the availability of ready-to-eat food.

To ensure the program runs optimally, village governments are expected to increase funding for the PMT program, particularly for providing food that meets nutritional standards. Midwives and integrated health post (Posyandu) cadres are expected to improve their ability to implement PMT according to standard operating procedures (SOPs), and communities are expected to be more active in attending Posyandu (Posyandu) and adopting healthy eating habits at home.