

RINGKASAN

Salah satu permasalahan kesehatan yang sedang menjadi fokus pemerintah dalam satu dekade terakhir adalah percepatan penurunan prevalensi stunting karena dapat menimbulkan dampak yang sangat besar pada anak yaitu rendahnya kemampuan anak untuk belajar, keterbelakangan mental, hingga menyebabkan munculnya penyakit kronis. Kasus stunting tertinggi di Provinsi Jawa Tengah terjadi di Kabupaten Brebes dengan angka presentase sebesar 29,1%. Angka tersebut meningkat 2,8 poin dari hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) pada tahun sebelumnya sebesar 26,3%.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif, penelitian dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Bulakamba dengan sasaran keluarga yang memiliki anak yang mengalami stunting. Penelitian mengevaluasi proses hingga capaian program dengan pendekatan evaluasi model Context, Input, Process, dan Product. Pengumpulan data kuantitatif dilakukan melalui kuesioner yang telah dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. selanjutnya pengumpulan data kualitatif dilakukan menggunakan teknik wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Analisis data kuantitatif dilakukan dengan metode analisis deskriptif statistik dan analisis kualitatif menerapkan teknik analisis model interaktif. Uji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan teknik triangulasi sumber data.

Hasil penelitian menjelaskan secara kualitatif program percepatan penurunan stunting di Kecamatan Bulakamba Kabupaten Brebes sudah dilaksanakan dengan baik. Pemerintah Kabupaten Brebes beserta organisasi daerah yang mengampu program beserta stakeholder terkait telah mewujudkan komitmen terhadap percepatan penurunan angka stunting dengan melaksanakan kolaborasi dan bersinergi untuk mewujudkan percepatan prevelensi stunting di Kecamatan Bulakamba sesuai masing-masing kewenangannya. Konteks program (*Context*) didasarkan pada program strategis nasional sektor kesehatan dan pembangunan manusia. Pemerintah juga mengalokasikan sumber daya (*input*) untuk pelaksanaan program percepatan stunting. implementasi program (*Process*) sudah dilaksanakan dengan baik sesuai dengan sistem tata kelola dan pedoman pelaksanaan. Menjalankan 5 pilar penanggulangan stunting yang dijabarkan dalam paket pelayanan bagi kelompok sasaran stunting. Implementasi program masih terkendala dalam sistem kordinasi dan sinkronisasi kewenangan intervensi stunting melalui pemberian makanan tambahan. Produk yang dihasilkan (*Product*) berupa penurunan stunting dan perubahan pola hidup sehat masyarakat, khususnya ibu dan balita sudah cukup optimal. Selanjutnya secara kuantitatif diketahui tingkat kesesuaian kebutuhan dan kebijakan yang telah dikeluarkan sebesar 86%. Tingkat kesesuaian kebutuhan dan realisasi input sebesar 95%. Program percepatan penurunan angka stunting masih mengalami beberapa hambatan pada implementasi yang berdampak pada capaian program. Perlambatan penurunan stunting pada desa yang tingkat prevelensinya tinggi disebabkan faktor kemiskinan ekstrim yang dialami oleh keluarga dan kurangnya asupan gizi sejak masa kehamilan ibu akibat makanan yang dikonsumsi ibu selama hamil kurang memenuhi standar gizi sehingga janin tidak mendapatkan cukup nutrisi. Akhirnya, pertumbuhan janin dalam kandungan mulai mengalami hambatan dan terus berlangsung hingga setelah kelahiran.

Kata Kunci: evaluasi program, kebijakan publik, kemiskinan, kesehatan ibu dan anak, stunting

SUMMARY

The government is currently focus on one of the current health problems in the last decade, namely an accelerated decline in the prevalence of stunting because it can have a huge impact on children, namely low children's ability to learn, mental retardation, and even cause the emergence of chronic diseases. The highest stunting cases in Central Java Province occurred in Brebes Regency with a percentage of 29.1%. This figure increased 2.8 points from the SSGI results in the previous year of 26.3%.

This research uses quantitative and qualitative methods, the research was carried out in Bulakamba District targeting families who have children who are stunted. The research evaluates the process and program achievements using the CIPP model evaluation approach. Quantitative data collection was carried out through questionnaires which were thoroughly tested for validity and reliability, then, qualitative data collection was carried out using interview, observation and documentation techniques. Quantitative data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis methods and qualitative analysis using interactive model analysis techniques. Data validity testing was carried out using data source triangulation techniques.

The results of the research qualitatively explain that the stunting reduction acceleration program in Bulakamba District, Brebes Regency has been implemented well. The Brebes Regency Government along with the regional organizations that manage the program and related stakeholders have realized a commitment to accelerating the reduction in stunting rates by implementing collaboration and synergy to realize the acceleration of stunting prevalence in Bulakamba District according to their respective authorities. The program context (Context) is based on the national strategic program for the health and human development sector. The government also allocates resources (input) for implementing the stunting acceleration program. The program implementation (Process) has been carried out well in accordance with the governance system and implementation guidelines. Implementing the 5 pillars of stunting prevention which are outlined in the service package for stunting target groups. Program implementation is still hampered by the system of coordination and synchronization of stunting intervention authority through the provision of additional food. The resulting product (Product) in the form of reducing stunting and changing the healthy lifestyle of the community, especially mothers and toddlers, is quite optimal. Furthermore, quantitatively it is known that the level of suitability of needs and policies that have been issued is 86%. The level of suitability of needs and input realization is 95%. The program to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates still experiences several obstacles in implementation which have an impact on program achievements. The slowdown in reducing stunting in villages with high prevalence rates is due to the extreme poverty experienced by families and the lack of nutritional intake since the mother's pregnancy due to the food consumed by the mother during pregnancy not meeting nutritional standards so that the fetus does not get enough nutrition. Finally, the growth of the fetus in the womb begins to experience obstacles and continues until after birth.

Keywords: evaluation of program, maternal and child health, public policy, poverty, stunting