

**EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM PENCEGAHAN DAN  
PENURUNAN *STUNTING* DI DESA LOKUS *STUNTING*  
KABUPATEN MERANGIN TAHUN 2022**

**TESIS**

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**PROGRAM STUDI S2 KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT**

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN**

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**PADANG 2023**

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**Tesis ini diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh  
Gelar Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat**



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**EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM PENCEGAHAN DAN  
PENURUNAN *STUNTING* DI DESA LOKUS *STUNTING* KABUPATEN  
MERANGIN TAHUN 2022**

Xix + 218 hal + 26 gambar + 75 tabel + 13 lampiran

**Abstrak**

Prevalensi *stunting* Kabupaten Merangin tahun 2022 sebesar 14,5%. Angka ini sudah mengalami penurunan 1,5% dalam 4 tahun. Untuk mencapai target Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Kabupaten Merangin 2019-2024 9% tahun 2024, maka laju penurunan prevalensi *stunting* harus ditingkatkan 3% per tahun. Sehingga perlu dilakukan evaluasi *input*, proses dan *output* pelaksanaan program *stunting* di desa lokus berhasil dan desa kurang berhasil menurunkan *stunting*.

Metode : penelitian ini adalah penelitian kebijakan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Jumlah informan 34 orang berdasarkan asas kesesuaian dan kecukupan. Tempat penelitian pada desa lokus berhasil dan kurang berhasil menurunkan *stunting*..

Hasil : komponen input, Perbup *stunting* terdapat kekurangan muatan isi Perbup yang mengacu pada Perpres 72 tahun 2021. Ketenagaan desa kurang berhasil masih kurang dan desa berhasil sudah mencukupi. Alokasi dana pada desa berhasil dan kurang berhasil sudah memenuhi amanat Perka 12 tahun 2021 sebesar 10% dari APBDes. Dari proporsi anggaran intervensi spesifik jumlahnya jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan intervensi sensitif. Pada sarana dan prasarana tablet Fe untuk calon pengantin belum dialokasikan pengadaannya, alat antropometri belum tersedia di semua posyandu. komponen metode pada desa berhasil dan kurang berhasil tidak tersedia buku pedoman *stunting*. komponen proses, pelaksanaan konvergensi desa berhasil mengacu pada juknis Kemendagri dan Perbup *stunting* sedangkan desa yang kurang berhasil belum sepenuhnya mengikuti. Pada komponen *output* cakupan belum mencapai target.

Kesimpulan : upaya percepatan penurunan *stunting* sudah dilakukan. Namun, kecamatan dan desa belum terlalu paham tahapan pelaksanaan konvergensi *stunting*, dikarenakan belum terintegrasi manajemen data *stunting*, belum merata penguatan kapasitas petugas *stunting* desa dan kurangnya monitoring evaluasi di desa.

Daftar Pustaka : 54 (2003-2022)

**Kata Kunci : Evaluasi, Konvergensi, Program, Stunting.**

**MASTER PROGRAM OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
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Fajar Aria Phitra, No. BP 2120322024

**EVALUATION OF STUNTING PREVENTION AND REDUCTION  
PROGRAM IN STUNTING VILLAGE, MERANGIN DISTRICT IN 2022**

Xix + 218 page + 26 picture + 75 tables + 13 appendices

**Abstract**

The prevalence of stunting in the Merangin Regency in 2022 is 14.5%. This figure has decreased by 1.5% in 4 years. To achieve the target of the 2019-2024 Merangin Regency medium-term development plan of 9% in 2024, the rate of reduction in the prevalence of stunting must be increased by 3% per year. So it is necessary to evaluate the input, process, and output of the implementation of the stunting program in successful locus villages and less successful villages in reducing stunting

**Methods:** this research is policy research using a qualitative descriptive method. The number of informants is 34 people based on the principle of suitability and adequacy. Research sites in locus villages were successful and less successful in reducing stunting.

**Result:** the input component, the stunting Perbup has a deficiency in the contents of the Perbup which refers to Presidential Decree 72 of 2021. The village's workforce is less successful and the successful village is sufficient. Allocation of funds to successful and less successful villages has fulfilled the mandate of Perka 12 of 2021 of 10% of the APBDes. The proportion of the budget for specific interventions is much lower than for sensitive interventions. The facilities and infrastructure for Fe tablets for the bride and groom have not been allocated, anthropometric tools are not yet available in all posyandu. The method components in successful and less successful villages do not have a stunting guidebook available. the process component, the successful implementation of village convergence refers to the technical guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Perbup stunting, while the less successful villages have not fully followed. The coverage output component has not yet reached the target.

**Conclusion:** efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting have been carried out. However, sub-districts and villages do not understand the stages of implementing stunting convergence, because stunting data management has not been integrated yet, the capacity strengthening of village stunting officers has not been evenly distributed, and lack of monitoring and evaluation at the village level.

Bibliography : 54 (2003-2022)

**Keywords:** Evaluation, Convergence, Program, *Stunting*