

**EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM DANA DESA TERHADAP
PREVALENSI STUNTING DI KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN**

TESIS

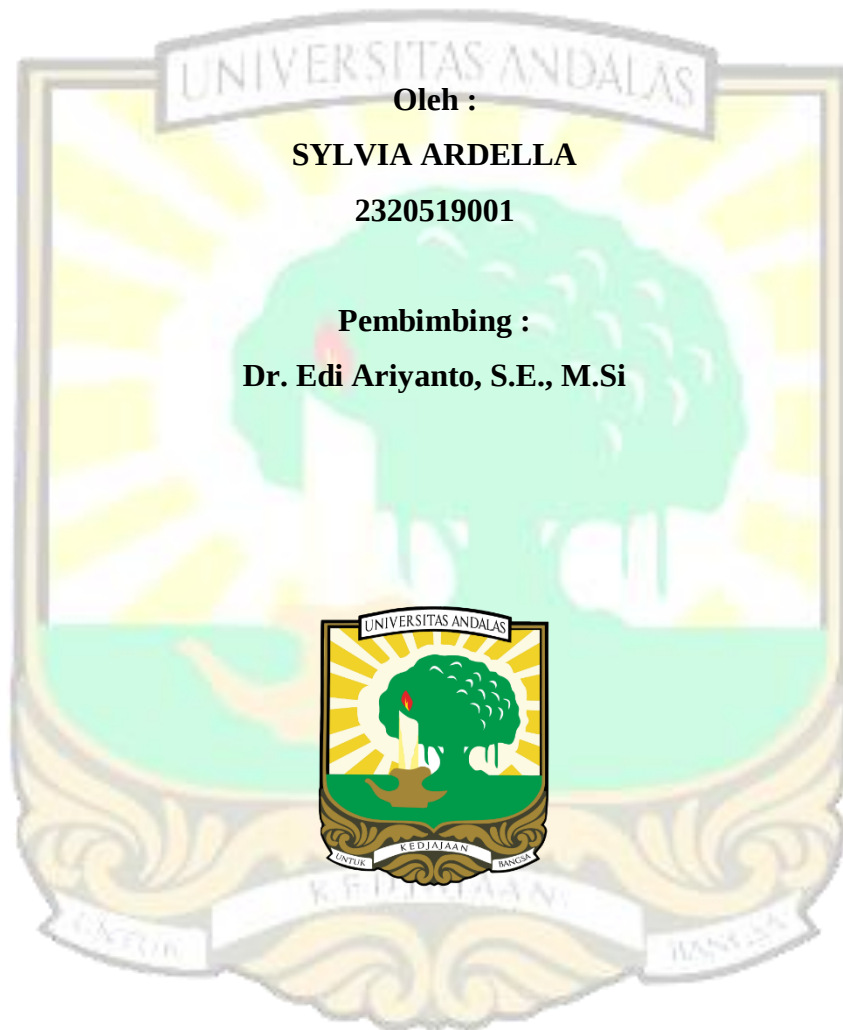
Oleh :

SYLVIA ARDELLA

2320519001

Pembimbing :

Dr. Edi Ariyanto, S.E., M.Si



**PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER EKONOMI
FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM DANA DESA TERHADAP PREVALENSI STUNTING DI KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN

Oleh:

Sylvia Ardella (2320519001)

Pembimbing:

Dr. Edi Ariyanto, S.E., M.Si

ABSTRAK

Penelitian mempelajari tentang seberapa efektif program desa dalam mengatasi stunting sebagai tanggapan terhadap peran desa dalam mencapai tujuan nasional. Studi ini mengkaji bagaimana program pemberian makanan tambahan, program bantuan langsung tunai dana desa, dan program ketahanan pangan berfungsi untuk mengurangi prevalensi stunting. Metode deskriptif kuantitatif digunakan dengan data sekunder dari pemerintah daerah Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. Data tersebut dianalisis dengan model analisis regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program desa dapat menentukan prevalensi stunting sebesar 7% secara kolektif. Namun, program pemberian makanan tambahan adalah program yang paling efektif dalam mengurangi prevalensi stunting. Untuk mencegah stunting, hubungan antara puskesmas dan staf, ketersediaan makanan PMT yang sehat, dan pola asuh orangtua yang baik adalah faktor yang mendukung keberhasilan program PMT. Program BLT-DD dan program ketahanan pangan tidak mengurangi prevalensi stunting di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, sehingga tidak efektif. Dengan mempertimbangkan kolaborasi antar program, pemerintah dapat mengoptimalkan kolaborasi program untuk pengentasan stunting di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan.

Kata kunci : Dana desa, program desa, stunting, efektivitas.

***EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VILLAGE FUND PROGRAM ON
STUNTING PREVALENCE IN PESISIR SELATAN REGENCY***

By:

Sylvia Ardella (2320519001)

Supervised by :

Dr. Edi Ariyanto,S.E.,M.Si

ABSTRACT

The study examined the effectiveness of village programs in addressing stunting in response to the role of villages in achieving national goals. This study examined how supplementary feeding programs, direct cash assistance programs, and food security programs functioned to reduce the prevalence of stunting. Quantitative descriptive methods were used with secondary data from the local government of Pesisir Selatan District. The data were analyzed using a multiple linear regression analysis model. The results of the study indicate that village programs collectively determine 7% of stunting prevalence. However, the supplementary food program is the most effective program in reducing stunting prevalence. To prevent stunting, the relationship between health centers and staff, the availability of healthy supplementary food, and good parenting practices are factors that support the success of the supplementary food program. The BLT-DD program and food security program did not reduce stunting prevalence in South Pesisir District, making them ineffective. By considering program collaboration, the government can optimize program collaboration to address stunting in South Pesisir District.

Keywords : Village funds, village programs, stunting, effectiveness