

Determinan Stunting pada Balita 0-59 Bulan dari Konsep Intervensi Gizi Spesifik dan Sensitif Serta Kontribusinya bagi Penurunan Stunting di Maluku (Analisis Data SSGI Tahun 2022) = Determinants of Stunting in Toddlers 0-59 Months from the Concept of Specific and Sensitive Nutrition Interventions and Their Contribution to Stunting Reduction in Maluku (Analysis of SSGI Data in 2022)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis determinan stunting pada balita 0-59 dari konsep intervensi gizi spesifik dan sensitive serta mengetahui besar kontribusi intervensi gizi spesifik dan sensitive dalam upaya penurunan stunting di Maluku. Jenis penelitian adalah kuantitatif non eksperimental dengan desain cross sectional atau potong lintang, menggunakan data sekunder Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) Tahun 2022. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa determinan stunting pada balita dari konsep intervensi spesifik dan sensitive di Provinsi Maluku, yakni Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD), kepemilikan jaminan Kesehatan, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), sumber air minum, fasilitas sanitasi dan PMT Balita. Sedangkan kontribusi yang diberikan intervensi spesifik dan sensitif adalah kecil terhadap penurunan stunting di Maluku, yang disebabkan tidak semua jenis intervensi diteliti dalam penelitian ini dan mengindikasikan bahwa setiap upaya intervensi tidak berdiri sendiri harus konvergen dan terintegrasi, harus mencakup semua kelompok sasaran serta mengedepankan kualitas implementasi intervensi di lapangan, sehingga meskipun pengaruhnya kecil namun tetap valid untuk terus ditingkatkan pelaksanaannya bagi penurunan stunting di Maluku.

.....This study was conducted to analyze the determinants of stunting in toddlers 0-59 from the concept of specific and sensitive nutrition interventions and to determine the contribution of specific and sensitive interventions in efforts to reduce stunting in Maluku. The type of research is quantitative non-experimental with a cross-sectional design, using secondary data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI). The results found that the determinants of stunting in toddlers from the concept of specific and sensitive interventions in Maluku Province, namely Early Childhood Education (PAUD), ownership of health insurance, the Family Hope Program (PKH), drinking water sources, sanitation facilities and toddler PMT. While the contribution made by specific and sensitive interventions is small to the reduction of stunting in Maluku, which is due to not all types of interventions studied in this study and indicates that each intervention effort does not stand alone, must be convergent and integrated, must cover all target groups and prioritize the quality of intervention implementation in the field, so that even though the effect is small, it is still valid to continue to improve its implementation for reducing stunting in Maluku.