

ABSTRACT

Backgorund : One of the nutritional problems that still threatens public health is wasting, this is characterized by the condition of a child's body being very thin compared to his height. Based on data produced through the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), Jambi Province has a prevalence of wasting of 18.0%, while Jambi City is the city that has the highest number of cases of underweight toddlers in Jambi Province with the number of cases of underweight toddlers. 10.8% in 2022. The aim of this research is to evaluate the program for providing additional recovery food to underweight toddlers in the working area of the Paal V Health Center, Jambi City.

Methods : This study used qualitative research methods. Data was obtained from 5 informants by conducting in-depth interviews, observations and document reviews conducted at the Paal V Community Health Center, Jambi City in April-June 2024.

Result : The results of this research show that in terms of input, namely facilities and infrastructure, it was found that the Paal V Community Health Center does not yet have a special storage room for additional food. There has been no provision of additional food made from local food. In terms of process, there are still several obstacles found, including the availability of additional food which is only sufficient for priority toddlers, including malnourished toddlers and toddlers whose nutritional status is close to malnutrition. Meanwhile, the PMT recording and reporting process has never been carried out by the responsible officer.

Conclusion : Aspects of input that are not in accordance with the technical instructions in this research are Facilities and Infrastructure and Local Food Based PMT-P has not been implemented.

Keywords : Program Evaluation, Supplemental Feeding-Recovery, Toddler Wasting

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu permasalahan gizi yang masih mengancam status kesehatan masyarakat adalah *wasting*, hal ini ditandai dengan kondisi tubuh anak yang sangat kurus dari tinggi badannya. Berdasarkan data yang dihasilkan melalui Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI), Provinsi Jambi memiliki prevalensi *wasting* sebesar 18,0%, sedangkan Kota Jambi merupakan kota yang memiliki jumlah kasus balita *wasting* terbesar di Provinsi Jambi dengan jumlah kasus sebesar 10,8% pada tahun 2022. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan Pemulihan Pada Balita Wasting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Paal V Kota Jambi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari 5 informan dengan melakukan wawancara mendalam, observasi serta telaah dokumen yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Paal V Kota Jambi pada bulan April-Juni 2024.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari segi input yaitu sarana dan prasarana ditemukan bahwa Puskesmas Paal V belum memiliki Ruang penyimpanan khusus makanan tambahan. Belum adanya Pemberian Makanan Tambahan berbahan pangan lokal yang dilaksanakan. Dari segi proses masih ditemukan beberapa kendala diantaranya ketersediaan makanan tambahan yang hanya mencukupi untuk balita prioritas diantaranya yakni balita gizi buruk dan balita yang memiliki status gizi mendekati gizi buruk.

Kesimpulan : Aspek input yang belum sesuai dengan petunjuk teknis dalam penelitian ini adalah Sarana dan Prasarana serta belum dilaksanakannya PMT-P Berbasis Pangan Lokal.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi Program, Pemberian Makanan Tambahan-Pemulihan, Balita *Wasting*.