

Strategi peningkatan ketahanan pangan dalam meminimalisasi stunting di Kabupaten Sukabumi = Strategy of increasing food security in minimizing stunting in Sukabumi District

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Abstrak

Ketahanan pangan menjadi isu strategis di Kabupaten Sukabumi mengingat kabupaten ini masih memiliki angka prevalensi stunting sebesar 37 % atau dengan kata lain 1 dari 3 anak di Kabupaten Sukabumi mengalami stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan tingkat ketahanan pangan masyarakat dan merumuskan strategi peningkatan ketahanan pangan dalam meminimalisasi kejadian stunting di Kabupaten Sukabumi. Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dengan analisis data EFE (External Factor Evaluation) dan IFE (Internal Factor Evaluation) yang dirumuskan dalam satu analisis SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat). Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan Global Food Security Index dan Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas. Hasilnya ditemukan bahwa ketahanan pangan ditinjau dari dimensi affordability dapat dijangkau oleh seluruh lapisan masyarakat, dimensi availability jumlah ketersediaan pangan telah memenuhi standar ideal, sementara dimensi quality and safety belum memenuhi standar ideal. Kabupaten Sukabumi memiliki jumlah desa rawan pangan sebesar 168 desa. Strategi peningkatan ketahanan pangan dalam meminimalisasi stunting yang paling tepat digunakan adalah Strategi Diversifikasi yang dilakukan melalui: (1) diversifikasi pangan; (2) optimalisasi ketersediaan pangan dan ternak; (3) penyediaan lapangan kerja pada industri pertanian; dan (4) membatasi konversi lahan pertanian. Pemerintah Kabupaten Sukabumi perlu melakukan upaya koordinasi yang sinergi dan berkesinambungan antar lembaga dalam meningkatkan ketahanan pangan dan penanganan stunting. Selain itu, program percepatan diversifikasi pangan agar lebih ditingkatkan mengingat pentingnya pemenuhan gizi untuk mencegah dan menangani stunting.

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Food security has becoming strategic issue in Sukabumi District in view of this district still having stunting prevalence 37%. In other word, one of three children in Sukabumi District having stunting. This research aims to mapping the level of society food resilience and to formulating the strategy of increasing food security in minimizing case of stunting in Sukabumi District. The method applied in this reasearch is descriptive qualitative which combined with EFE (External Factor Evaluation) and IFE (Internal Factor Evaluation) analysis in one formula SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat). Research also used an approach of Global Food Security Index and Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas. The results of this research are considered from affordability dimension, whole society could afford it; availability dimension, amount of food availability has fulfill the ideal standard; while quality and safety dimensions heve not fulfill the ideal standard. Sukabumi District are having 168 villages that food insecurity. The appropriate strategy of increasing food security in minimizing stunting is Diversification Strategy, which implementing through: (1) food diversification; (2) optimilizing food and livestock availability; (3) providing employment in agriculture areas; and (4) restraining the conversion of agricultural land. The government of Sukabumi District need to striving for sinergic and continuous coordination among institutions in increasing food security and handling the prevention of stunting. Furthermore, the acceleration programme of food

diversification have to be improved considering the importance of fulfilling nutrition for preventing and treating stunting.