Analisis program pemberian makanan tambahan pemulihan baduta (umur 6-23 Bulan) JPS-BK Di Kecamatan Rajabasa Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2002

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Abstrak

Kemarau panjang yang terjadi pada tahun 1997 berdampak pada kekeringan yang berkepanjangan dan turut berkonstribusi timbulnya krisis ekonomi, moneter dan krisis pangan. Dampak ini sangat dirasakan oleh kelompok masyarakat ekonomi menengah ke bawah terutama keluarga miskin. Untuk mencegah terjadinya peningkatan angka penderita gizi kurang pada balita keluarga miskin, maka pemerintah melaksanakan bantuan khusus pelayanan kesehatan dan gizi melalui Program Jaring Pengamanan Sosial Bidang Kesehatan (JPS-BK). Salah satu bentuk bantuan tersebut adalah Pemberian Makanan Tambahan Pemulihan (PMT-P) kepada Baduta (umur 6-23 bulan) dari keluarga miskin.

Program PMT -P Baduta ini telah berjalan sejak tahun 1998, namun sampai saat ini belum diketahui sampai dimana keberhasilan program tersebut. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis sejauhmana keberhasilan program PMT-P baduta keluarga miskin dihubungkan dengan faktor-faktor yang berperan dalam pelaksaanannya di Kecamatan Rajabasa Kabupaten Lampung Selatan.

Disain penelitian ini adalah cross sectional. Sampel terdiri dan 111 baduta keluarga miskin dan 45 kader yang terlibat langsung dalam pelaksanaan PMT-P. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan PMT-P di Kecamatan Rajabasa Kabupaten Lampung Selatan belum berhasil, bila dilihat dari indikator kenaikan berat badan baduta baru mencapai 47,7 % pencapaian cakupan baru 26,7 %. Ada hubungan bermakna antara prosedur pemberian dan tempat pemberian dengan kenaikan berat badan baduta ($p<0,05$), demikian juga terhadap pencapaian cakupan ada hubungan bermakna dengan variabel pencapaian sasaran, pendataan sasaran dan pendanaan.

Dana PMT-P dari pusat masih kurang, banyak sasaran baduta keluarga miskin yang belum mendapat paket PMT-P, sementara itu prevalensi KEP masih cukup tinggi. Maka untuk mencegah KEP balita bertambah dan menjadi lebih buruk perlu dukungan dana yang berasal dari pemerintah daerah baik dukungan dana PMT -P maupun dana operasionalnya dalam rangka membangun surnber daya manusia sejak dini dan mencegah terjadinya lost generation.

<hr><i>Prolonged dry period in 1997 had impacted on extended drought and had contributed to the raise of economics, monetary, and food crises. These impacts were strongly felt among middle-low economic community especially those who were poor. To prevent the increasing prevalence of malnourished children among poor families, Government implemented a special aid in health and nutrition care through Social Safety Net in Health (JPS-BK). One form of the aid was Food Supplementation Program Recovery Type (PMT-P) targeted to children under two years old (6-23 months old) of poor families.

This PMT-P program had been running since 1998, however until now there was no information about the

success of the program. This study aimed to analyze how success was the PMT -P program in Rajabasa Subdistrict, District of South Lampung, as well as its contributing factors the program and, in turn, fulfill local community's demand.

Design of the study is cross sectional. Subjects were 111 under two children of poor families and 45 cadres who directly involved in the implementation of PMT-P program. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately. The study results show that the implementation of PMT-P program in Rajabasa Subdistrict was not successful as indicated by the increase of body weight which was only 47.7%, and very low coverage of 26.7%. There was significant relationship between supplementation procedure and place of supplementation with body weight increase (p<Z0.05), while for coverage, significant relationship were found for targeting, data of target, and funding variables.

The PMT-P funding from Central Government was insufficient, there were lot of targets who did not receive the supplementation, and Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) prevalence was still high. To prevent worsening PEM, local government should support funding of PMT-P program to improve the quality of local human resources since the beginning of life and to avoid Iost generation phenomena.</i>