

Background: The prevalence of stunting in children aged less than 5 years (toddlers) in the world in 2020 is 149.2 million. The Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has a prevalence of stunting in children under five in 2021 of 17.3% and the City of Yogyakarta is 17.1%. To reduce the incidence and prevent the effects of stunting, it is necessary to increase stunting prevention. One strategy is to increase the role of the family in handling and preventing stunting through family assistance which aims to prepare family members to prevent the risk of stunting.

Purpose: to evaluate the implementation of the handling and prevention of stunting carried out by the Family Assistance Team (TPK) in the City of Yogyakarta.

Method: This type of qualitative descriptive research with a case study design. This research was conducted in the City of Yogyakarta, Province D I Yogyakarta. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. The research subjects of the Yogya City Acceleration Reduction Team (TPPS), namely: 1 Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, 1 Head of the Family Planning and Family Development Division, 1 Head of the Family Development and Development Section, Bappeda, TPPS 15 KemantreK/kelurahan and Family Assistance Team (TPK) from 5 Sub-Districts and Families of toddlers/pregnant women. The variables used in this study are independent variables: TPK: ability and potential, understanding and recording and reporting. Dependent variable: Treatment and prevention of stunting. Data analysis with strategies and qualitative analysis methods emphasize special cases on the object of analysis.

Results:

This research shows that in terms of quantity TPK officers have met the requirements, but in terms of quality there is still much to be improved.

Keywords: Handling, Prevention, Stunting, Family Assistance Team

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi stunting anak usia kurang dari 5 tahun (balita) di dunia tahun 2020 sebesar 149,2 juta. Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta prevalensi stunting anak balita tahun 2021 sebesar 17,3% dan Kota Yogyakarta 17,1%. Untuk menurunkan angka kejadian dan pencegahan dampak stunting, perlu dilakukan peningkatan pencegahan *stunting*. Salah satu strategi adalah meningkatkan peran keluarga pada penanganan dan pencegahan stunting melalui pendampingan keluarga yang bertujuan menyiapkan anggota keluarga untuk mencegah resiko stunting.

Tujuan: mengevaluasi pelaksanaan penanganan dan pencegahan *stunting* yang dilakukan oleh Tim Pendamping Keluarga (TPK) di Kota Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan rancangan studi kasus. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota Yogyakarta Provinsi D I Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini *purposive sampling*. Subyek penelitian Tim Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (TPPS) Kota Yogya yaitu: 1 Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, 1 Kepala Bidang Keluarga Berencana dan Pembangunan Keluarga, 1 Kepala Seksi Pembinaan dan Pembangunan Keluarga, TPPS 2 Kecamatan/kelurahan dan Tim Pendamping Keluarga (TPK) dari 2 Kelurahan. Variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini variabel bebas: TPK: kemampuan dan potensi, pemahaman serta pencatatan dan pelaporan. Variabel terikat: Penanganan dan pencegahan stunting. Analisa data dengan strategi dan metode analisa kualitatif menekankan kasus khusus pada objek analisis.

Hasil:

Kata Kunci: Penanganan, Pencegahan, Stunting, Tim Pendamping Keluarga