ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Stunting* menggambarkan adanya masalah akibat kurang gizi kronik. Indonesia masih tinggi angka prevalensi *stunting*. Kebumen terjadinya peningkatan *stunting* 22,1% tahun 2022 dibandingkan prevalensi *stunting* nasional.Tujuan:Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi surveilans gizi-*stunting*, program penanganan stunting serta faktor risiko stunting pada balita di Kabupaten Kebumen.**Metode**:Sub-studi evaluasi surveilans dan program penanganan gizi-*stunting* menggunakan studi deskriptif kuantitatif. Sub-studi analitik menggunakan *cross sectional*. Data dianalisis secara bivariat menggunakan *chi square* dan multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik. **Hasil**: Sistem surveilans–*stunting* di Kabupaten Kebumen tahun 2022 57,14% pencatatan dan pelaporan dilakukan dengan e-PPBGM, 38,89% data dianalisis, ketepatan dan kelengkapan laporan e-PPBGM belum optimal. Sedangkan pada evaluasi program penanganan *stunting*, suplementasi tablet tambah darah belum mencapai 100% dan kepatuhan ibu hamil maupun ibu balita dalam mengkonsumsi tablet tambah darah, makanan tambahan masih ditemukan kendala dalam pelaksanaan program. Pada sub-studi analitik prevalensi *stunting* 19,88% di Kabupaten Kebumen. Analisis regresi asupan energi (aOR 2,0; 95% CI 1,11-3,65), Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (aOR 2,1; 95% CI 1,08-4,24), pendapatan keluarga (aOR 2,0; 95% CI 1,06-4,08) adalah variabel prediktor signifikan *stunting* dalam penelitian ini. **Kesimpulan dan Saran:** prevalensi *stunting* di Kabupaten Kebumen berhubungan dengan asupan kalori rendah, Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR), pendapatan keluarga. Perhatian harus difokuskan pada perawatan ibu hamil dan pola makan ibu yang baik serta menghindari kekurangan nutrisi selama kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Surveilans gizi, program penanganan, *stunting,* balita

ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting* is often called stunting which describes a problem due to chronic malnutrition. Indonesia still has a high prevalence of *stunting*. Kebumen will see an increase in *stunting* by 22.1% in 2022 compared to the national prevalence of *stunting*. **Purpose:** This study aims to evaluate the implementation of *stunting* nutrition surveillance evaluation, *stunting* management program evaluation, and risk factors for *stunting* in toddlers in Kebumen Regency. **Methods:** The sub-study of the evaluation of surveillance and stunting nutrition management programs used a quantitative descriptive study. Analytical sub-study using cross-sectional. Data were analyzed bivariate using *chi-square* and multivariate using *logistic regression*. **Results:** The *stunting* nutrition surveillance system in Kebumen district in 2022 still has structural weaknesses, namely recording and reporting, data analysis, and surveillance attributes, namely the completeness and accuracy of reports with the e-PPBGM application. Meanwhile, in the evaluation of the *stunting* treatment program, the output of Iron folate supplementation had not reached 100%. There are still obstacles in implementing programs to provide additional food to pregnant women with chronic low energy and malnourished toddlers. In the analytic sub-study, cases of *stunting* under five in Kebumen Regency were 19.88%. The results of logistic regression analysis showed a significant relationship between caloric intake (AOR 2.0; 95% CI 1.11-3.65), low birth weight (AOR 2.1; 95% CI 1.08-4.24), family income (AOR 2.0; 95% CI 1.06-4.08), infectious diseases (AOR 1.6; 95% CI 0.92-2.96) maternal height (AOR 1.9; 95% CI 0.97-4.08) and exclusive breastfeeding (AOR 0.5; 95% CI 0.29-0.95) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Kebumen Regency, Central Java. **Conclusions:** The prevalence of stunting in Kebumen Regency is related to low-calorie intake, low birth weight (LBW), and family income. Attention should be focused on caring for pregnant women, good maternal diet, and avoiding nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy.

Keywords: Nutrition surveillance, treatment program, stunting, toddlers