



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi persepsi pemerintah dan masyarakat Kota Salatiga terkait penyebab, penanganan, dan pencegahan stunting. Menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan *in-depth interview*, data dikumpulkan dari informan kunci yang terdiri dari perwakilan pemerintah daerah, tenaga kesehatan, serta masyarakat pada tahun 2024. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa stunting dipersepsikan oleh penyebab faktor langsung seperti penyakit infeksi dan bawaan, serta faktor tidak langsung seperti kompleksitas pola asuh dalam keluarga. Strategi penanganan dan pencegahan yang dilakukan Pemerintah Kota Salatiga melibatkan kolaborasi lintas sektor, termasuk masyarakat dan pihak swasta, melalui berbagai program seperti pemberian makanan tambahan (PMT), kegiatan rembug stunting, pelayanan posyandu, serta pendirian rumah pemulihan gizi untuk kasus kronik. Rekomendasi yang diberikan mengarah pada pendekatan gabungan *top-down* dan *bottom-up*, dengan penyesuaian terhadap karakteristik wilayah *urban*, *rural*, dan strategis. Upaya ini mencakup edukasi dan penyuluhan dalam berbagai skala serta evaluasi menyeluruh terhadap keterlibatan keluarga dan pemerintah guna memastikan efektivitas program pencegahan dan penanganan stunting di Salatiga.



ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the perceptions of the government and community of Salatiga City regarding the causes, handling, and prevention of stunting. Using a qualitative method with an in-depth interview approach, data were collected from key informants consisting of representatives of the local government, health workers, and the community in 2024. The results show that stunting is perceived by direct factors such as infectious and congenital diseases, as well as indirect factors such as the complexity of parenting patterns in the family. The handling and prevention strategies carried out by the Salatiga City Government involve cross-sector collaboration, including the community and the private sector, through various programs such as providing additional food (PMT), stunting discussion activities, integrated health service posts, and the establishment of nutritional recovery houses for chronic cases. The recommendations given lead to a combined top-down and bottom-up approach, with adjustments to the characteristics of *urban*, *rural*, and strategic areas. These efforts include education and counseling on various scales as well as a comprehensive evaluation of family and government involvement to ensure the effectiveness of the stunting prevention and handling program in Salatiga.