

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Missing case* TB di Indonesia tahun 2017 mencapai 36%. *Case Notification Rate* (CNR) Kota Semarang ditahun 2017 mengalami kenaikan pesat sebesar 328 per 100.000 penduduk dengan *Success Rate* (SR) sebesar 80,38%, masih dibawah target nasional. Dukungan pendanaan terbesar pembiayaan program TB Kota Semarang tahun 2017 dari donor sebesar 71% sedangkan APBD hanya mencapai 29%. Strategi penanggulangan TB di Kota Semarang mengacu pada RAD untuk kesinambungan Program TB. Ancaman *sustainability* Program TB terkait stabilitas pendanaan yaitu akan berakhirnya dana donor serta belum pernah dilakukanya monev RAD. Hal ini yang melatarbelakangi pentingnya mengetahui perspektif *stakeholder* terhadap *sustainability* Program TB di Kota Semarang.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi perspektif *stakeholder* terhadap kapasitas *sustainability* terkait dengan stabilitas pendanaan dan strategi pembiayaan Program TB di Kota Semarang

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan rancangan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian menggunakan purposive sampling dengan subjek penelitian berjumlah 21 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam dan analisis data dilakukan dengan *content analysis*.

Hasil Penelitian: Temuan ini mengungkap stabilitas pendanaan untuk keberlanjutan program telah terlihat pada peningkatan alokasi APBD dan sebaran alokasi pendanaan ditingkat kecamatan. Pandangan negatif terkait belum konsistensi RKA dinkes dengan RAD TB dan adanya gap antara kebutuhan Program TB dengan ketersediaan anggaran. Pandangan optimis kesinambungan pendanaan sebagai program prioritas, sedangkan pesimis disebabkan ketergantungan pada donor tinggi dan belum dilakukan monev pelaksanaan RAD TB. Strategi pengumpulan dana lebih focus pada sumber pendanaan pemerintah sedangkan strategi penganggaran dengan melakukan advokasi menjadi program prioritas dan penerbitan Perda TB.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukan stakeholder optimis telah terbentuk stabilitas pendanaan meskipun tanpa dasar pelaksanaan fungsi monev. Strategi pengumpulan dana dengan mengoptimalkan APBD, memanfaatkan BOK dan integrasi ke sistem JKN. Strategi penganggaran memerlukan advokasi, penyusunan perencanaan efektif dan efisien serta penguatan regulasi melalui Perda TB.

Kata Kunci: Perspektif *Stakeholder*, Stabilitas Pendanaan, *Sustainability*, Program TB

ABSTRACT

Background: Missing TB cases in Indonesia in 2017 reach 36%. The Semarang City Case Notification Rate (CNR) experienced a rapid increase of 328 per 100,000 population with a Success Rate (SR) of 80.38%, still below the national target. The biggest funding support for funding the Semarang City TB program in 2017 from donors is 71% while the Regional Budget only reaches 29%. The TB prevention strategy in Semarang City refers to RAD for the continuity of the TB Program. The threat of sustainability of the TB Program is related to the stability of funding, namely the end of donor funds and the absence of RAD monitoring and evaluation. This is the background of the importance of knowing the stakeholders perspectives on the sustainability of the TB Program in Semarang City.

Objective: This study aims to explore stakeholders' perspectives on sustainability capacity related to the stability of TB program funding in Semarang City.

Methods: This research is a type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach design. The study used purposive sampling with research subjects totaling 21 people. Data collection is done by in-depth interviews and data analysis carried out with content analysis.

Results: This finding reveals the stability of funding for program sustainability can be seen from the increase in the APBD allocation and the distribution of funding allocations at the sub-district level. The negative view is related to the lack of consistency of the RKA of the health office with the TB RAD and the gap between the needs of the TB Program and the availability of the budget. An optimistic view of the continuity of funding as a priority program, while being pessimistic due to high dependence on donors and the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RAD TB has not been carried out. The fundraising strategy focuses more on government funding sources while the budgeting strategy by conducting advocacy is a priority program and the issuance of Regional Regulation on TB.

Conclusion: This research showed that stakeholders are optimistic that funding stability has been formed even without the basis of the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation function. The strategy for collecting funds by optimizing the APBD, utilizing BOK and integration into the JKN system. Budgeting strategies require advocacy, effective and efficient planning and strengthening regulations through the Regional Regulation on TB.

Keywords: Perspective of stakeholders, Stability Funding, Sustainability, TB Program