**Universitas Diponegoro**

**Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Program Studi Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Konsentrasi Administrasi dan Kebijakan Kesehatan**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Dian Nursanti**

**Analisis Pemetaan *Stakeholder* dalam Program 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan Kota Semarang Tahun 2017**

**xvi + 93 halaman + 12 tabel + 3 gambar + 5 lampiran**

Terdapat kesenjangan antara pelaksanaan Program 1000HPK terhadap Pedoman Pelaksanaan Program 1000HPK di Kota Semarang, antara lain petugas kesehatan belum mengetahui dengan baik tentang program tersebut, tidak ada struktur khusus dalam pengimplementasian Program 1000HPK di Kota Semarang yang sesuai dengan Pedoman Pelaksanaan Program 1000HPK, dan belum ada langkah terintegrasi dari Dinas Kesehatan terkait Program 1000HPK, oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan analisis pemetaan *stakeholder* terkait dengan peran dan fungsinya dalam mendukung program 1000HPK.

Penelitian observasional dengan metode kualitatif. Responden dalam penelitian ini merupakan perwakilan stakeholder yang terlibat dalam Program 1000HPK di Kota Semarang. Dalam menentukan responden, peneliti menggunakan *purposive sampling* untuk mengkaji persepsi para stakeholder terhadap tingkat pengaruh kekuasaan, tingkat keterlibatan, dan sikap dari masing-masing *stakehoder* dikaitkan dengan peran dari masing-masing *stakeholder* dan indikator proses Program 1000HPK.

Kelompok modifikasi dari model pengklasifikasian *stakeholder* sebagai berikut: Pembuat keputusanmeliputi: DPRD Kota Semarang dan BAPPEDA Kota Semarang, Pelaksana kegiatan: Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang, IBI (Ikatan Bidan Indonesia) Kota Semarang, IDI (Ikatan Dokter Indonesia) Kota Semarang, Kementrian Agama Kota Semarang, Dinas Pendidikan Kota Semarang, dan Akademisi. Sasaran: Puskesmas, Ibu Hamil, Ibu Menyusui, Kader (Dasawisma). Pihak yang tidak terlibat langsung: FMM (Forum Masyarakat Madani), Dunia Usaha, Media Cetak, Media Televisi.

Hasil identifikasi *stakehoder* pengambil keputusan dan kelompok sasaran, semua menyatakan sikap mendukung terhadap Indikator Proses Program 1000HPK, namun untuk *stakeholder* pelaksana (*provider)* ada beberapa kelompok yang berada pada posisi “Bom Waktu” yang menandakan bahwa stakeholder tersebut belum secara penuh mendukung dan terlibat langsung dalam Program 1000HPK.

Kata Kunci: Pemetaan Stakeholder, 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan, Kota Semarang

Kepustakaan : 49 (1962-2016)

**Diponegoro University**

**Faculty of Public Health**

**Master’s Study Program in Public Health**

**Majoring in Administration and Health Policy**

**2017**

**ABSTRACT**

**Dian Nursanti**

**Analysis of Stakeholders Mapping in the Program of the First 1000 Days of Life in Semarang City in 2017**

**xvi + 93 pages + 12 tables + 3 figures + 5 appendices**

There were any gaps between the implementation of a program of the first 1000 days of life and Its guideline in Semarang City as follows: health workers had not well recognised the program, there was no specific structure in implementing the program in accordance with the guidelines, and there was no integrated steps undertaken by City Health Office associated with the program. Therefore, there needs to analyse stakeholders mapping related to their roles and functions in supporting the program of the first 1000 days of life.

This was an observational study using a qualitative method. Informants consisted of stakeholder representative who were involved in the program of the first 1000 days of life in Semarang City using purposive sampling to identify stakeholders’ perceptions of a level of influence of sovereignty, a level of involvement, stakeholders’ attitudes that were related to the roles of each stakeholder and indicators of the process of the program.

Groups of modification from a model of stakeholders’ classifications were as follows: Decision Makers encompassed Regional Parliament for Semarang City and Regional Body for Planning and Development of Semarang City. Providers consisted of Semarang City Health Office (CHO), Indonesian Midwives Association (IMA) of Semarang City, Indonesian Medical Association (IMA) of Semarang City, Ministry of Religion of Semarang City, Office of Education, and Academics. Targets consisted of Health Centre, Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Mothers, and Cadres. Stakeholders involved indirectly were Civil Society Forum, business world, printed media, and television media.

The results of identification showed that groups of decision makers and targets were ready to support the process of the program of the first 1000 days of life. In contrast, some providers were like time bomb in which they did not fully support and involve directly in the program of the first 1000 days of life.

Keywords : Stakeholders Mapping, First 1000 Days Of Life, Semarang City

Bibliography: 49 (1962-2016)