

Tata Kelola Pembinaan, Pengawasan, dan Pengendalian Satuan Pemenuhan Pelayanan Gizi (SPPG) dalam Program Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG): Studi Governance Antara Badan Gizi Nasional dan Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Program Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) merupakan program prioritas nasional yang dilaksanakan melalui Badan Gizi Nasional (BGN) dan Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi (SPPG). Di sisi lain, pemerintah daerah memiliki kewenangan dalam pembinaan kesehatan masyarakat, higiene sanitasi pangan, keamanan pangan, surveilans, dan pengendalian risiko kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tata kelola pembinaan, pengawasan, dan pengendalian SPPG dalam Program MBG di Provinsi DKI Jakarta serta merumuskan model penguatan tata kelola antara BGN dan pemerintah daerah. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus melalui wawancara mendalam, diskusi kelompok terarah, telaah regulasi, dan analisis dokumen. Analisis menggunakan kerangka agenda setting, policy transfer, formulasi kebijakan, dan governance. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa permasalahan utama bukan semata keterbatasan kapasitas, tetapi governance gap yang ditandai oleh ketidakjelasan kewenangan, fragmentasi koordinasi, belum terintegrasinya data, belum adanya SOP lintas sektor, serta belum kuatnya mekanisme akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan mitigasi penyimpangan. Capacity gap berupa keterbatasan SDM, anggaran, waktu, dan variasi wilayah menjadi faktor sekunder yang memperkuat masalah tata kelola. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan model tata kelola binwasdal terpadu berbasis risiko, dengan BGN sebagai regulator, penyusun standar, pengelola dashboard nasional, dan evaluator; sedangkan pemerintah daerah menjalankan pembinaan, inspeksi, surveilans, investigasi kejadian, dan tindak lanjut lapangan melalui perangkat yang sudah tersedia. Penguatan binwasdal tidak harus melalui pembentukan unit baru, melainkan melalui koordinasi formal, SOP lintas sektor, dashboard bersama, audit trail, dan optimalisasi kelembagaan yang lebih efisien.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">The Free Nutritious Meals Program (MBG) is a national priority program implemented through the National Nutrition Agency (BGN) and Nutrition Fulfillment Service Units (SPPG). At the same time, local government retains authority over public health guidance, food hygiene and sanitation, food safety, surveillance, and health risk control. This study aims to analyze the governance of guidance, supervision, and control of SPPG in the MBG Program in DKI Jakarta Province and to formulate a governance strengthening model between BGN and local government. This qualitative case study used in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, regulatory review, and document analysis. The analysis was guided by agenda setting, policy transfer, policy formulation, and governance frameworks. The findings show that the main problem is not merely limited capacity, but a governance gap characterized by unclear authority, fragmented coordination, nonintegrated data systems, the absence of cross-sector standard operating procedures, and weak accountability, transparency, and deviation-mitigation mechanisms. Capacity gaps, including limited human resources, budget, time, and regional variation, act as secondary factors that intensify governance problems. This study recommends an integrated, risk-based governance model for guidance,

supervision, and control, positioning BGN as regulator, standard-setter, national dashboard manager, and evaluator, while local government conducts coaching, inspection, surveillance, incident investigation, and field follow-up through existing institutional resources. Strengthening governance does not require establishing a new unit; instead, it should be pursued through formal coordination, cross-sector SOPs, shared dashboards, audit trails, and more efficient optimization of existing institutions.