

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan masalah kesehatan serius di Indonesia yang berdampak pada pertumbuhan fisik dan kognitif anak. Di Kabupaten Musi Rawas, data pemantauan DPPKB pada April 2026 mencatat 1.366 balita (5,66%) mengalami *stunting* dari 24.146 balita yang diukur di 19 wilayah kerja puskesmas. Proses penentuan wilayah prioritas penanganan *stunting* yang selama ini dilakukan secara manual cenderung subjektif, memakan waktu, dan kurang optimal dalam menangani data multikriteria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang dan membangun Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK) berbasis web menggunakan metode *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) guna menentukan wilayah prioritas penanganan *stunting* di Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana (DPPKB) Kabupaten Musi Rawas. Metode pengembangan sistem yang digunakan adalah *Waterfall*. Kriteria penilaian yang digunakan meliputi status keluarga berisiko *stunting*, partisipasi KB, pemeriksaan kehamilan, akses pelayanan kesehatan, status ekonomi, dan kualitas sanitasi. Sistem dirancang dengan tiga peran pengguna, yaitu petugas lapangan, admin, dan manajerial, yang masing-masing memiliki fungsi berbeda dalam alur pengumpulan data, verifikasi, dan pengambilan keputusan. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan AHP terhadap lima kecamatan sampel, Kecamatan BTS Ulu memperoleh nilai prioritas tertinggi (33,907), diikuti Muara Beliti (32,305), Muara Lakitan (31,768), Muara Kelingi (29,751), dan Tugumulyo (29,646). Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh fungsi sistem berjalan sesuai dengan rancangan. Sistem ini mampu meningkatkan objektivitas, efisiensi, dan akurasi proses penentuan wilayah prioritas penanganan *stunting* di DPPKB Kabupaten Musi Rawas.

Kata Kunci : Sistem Pendukung Keputusan, *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP), *Stunting*, Wilayah Prioritas, DPPKB Musi Rawas.

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a serious public health problem in Indonesia that significantly affects children's physical and cognitive development. In Musi Rawas Regency, monitoring data from the Population Control and Family Planning Agency (DPPKB) in April 2026 recorded 1,366 toddlers (5.66%) experiencing stunting out of 24,146 measured across 19 primary health center working areas. The process of determining priority areas for stunting intervention has traditionally been conducted manually, making it prone to subjectivity, time-consuming, and inefficient when handling multi-criteria data. This study aims to design and develop a web-based Decision Support System (DSS) using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method to determine priority areas for stunting intervention at the DPPKB of Musi Rawas Regency. The system was developed using the Waterfall methodology. The assessment criteria used include stunting-risk family status, family planning participation, prenatal care compliance, access to health services, economic status, and sanitation quality. The system was designed with three user roles — field officers, administrators, and managerial staff — each with distinct responsibilities in data collection, verification, and decision-making. Based on AHP calculations across five sample sub-districts, BTS Ulu Sub-district obtained the highest priority score (33.907), followed by Muara Beliti (32.305), Muara Lakitan (31.768), Muara Kelingi (29.751), and Tugumulyo (29.646). Testing results confirmed that all system functions performed as designed. This system effectively improves the objectivity, efficiency, and accuracy of the priority area determination process for stunting intervention at DPPKB Musi Rawas Regency.

Keywords: Decision Support System, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), Stunting, Priority Area, DPPKB Musi Rawas.