

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Fulfilling sufficient food availability, the government formed a movement to improve the quality of people's food consumption to be more diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe, namely through the program to accelerate food consumption diversification (P2KP). Food availability is one of the impacts of the success of the KRPL program. The success of the program is influenced by the implementation participation of community members.

**Objective:** To find out the differences in the level of nutritional knowledge, household food availability, and consumption of vegetables in the P2KP and Non-P2KP recipient communities.

**Methods:** Observational analysis with a cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling as many as 43 P2KP and 43 Non P2KP recipients. Data were collected on the level of nutritional knowledge using a nutritional knowledge questionnaire, household food availability using the HFIAS questionnaire, on household food availability using the FFQ questionnaire. Data analysis used an independent T-test and Mann-Whitney test with 95% confidence.

**Results:** In P2KP recipients the average value of nutritional knowledge level is 93.00 while in Non-P2KP it has an average value of 82.10 which indicates there is a difference in the value ( $P = 0.0001$ ). on the food availability variable, P2KP recipient households have an average score of 2.27, and Non-P2KP has an average score of 5.18 with a value ( $P = 0.0001$ ). the variable consumption of vegetables receiving P2KP has an average value of 25.276 while in Non-P2KP it has an average value of 9.102 which indicates there is a difference in the value ( $P=0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** There are differences in the level of knowledge of nutrition, household food availability, and consumption of vegetables in the P2KP and Non-P2KP recipient communities.

**Keywords:** Availability of household food; Consumption of vegetables; Level of nutritional knowledge; P2KP; Women farmers group.

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**Latar belakang:** Pemenuhan ketersediaan pangan yang cukup pemerintah membentuk satu gerakan dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas konsumsi pangan masyarakat lebih beragam, bergizi, seimbang, dan aman yaitu melalui program Percepatan Penganekaragaman Konsumsi Pangan (P2KP). Ketersediaan pangan merupakan salah satu dampak keberhasilan program KRPL. Keberhasilan program tersebut dipengaruhi oleh partisipasi pelaksanaan anggota masyarakat.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan gizi, ketersediaan pangan rumah tangga, dan konsumsi sayuran pada masyarakat penerima P2KP dan Non-P2KP.

**Metode:** Analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel purposive sampling sebanyak 43 penerima P2KP dan 43 Non-P2KP. Pengambilan data tingkat pengetahuan gizi menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan gizi, pada ketersediaan pangan rumah tangga menggunakan kuesioner HFIAS, serta konsumsi sayuran menggunakan kuesioner FFQ. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik t-test independen dan Mann-Whitney dengan kepercayaan 95%.

**Hasil:** Pada penerima P2KP nilai rata-rata tingkat pengetahuan gizi sebesar 93,00 sedangkan pada Non-P2KP memiliki nilai rata-rata 82,10 yang menunjukkan ada perbedaan dengan nilai ( $P=0,0001$ ). pada variabel ketersediaan pangan rumah tangga penerima P2KP memiliki skor nilai rata-rata 2,27 dan Non-P2KP memiliki skor nilai rata-rata sebesar 5,18 dengan nilai ( $P=0,0001$ ). pada variabel konsumsi sayuran penerima P2KP memiliki nilai rata-rata 25,276 sedangkan pada Non-P2KP memiliki nilai rata-rata 9,102 yang menunjukkan ada perbedaan dengan nilai ( $P=0,0001$ ).

**Simpulan:** Ada perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan gizi, ketersediaan pangan rumah tangga, dan konsumsi sayuran pada masyarakat Penerima P2KP dan Non-P2KP.

**Kata Kunci:** Kelompok wanita tani; Ketersediaan pangan rumah tangga; Konsumsi sayuran; P2KP; Tingkat pengetahuan gizi.