

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACCELERATED STUNTING REDUCTION PROGRAM (CASE STUDY OF DAYAK VILLAGE, BANYUMAS DISTRICT AND SEMPOR LOR VILLAGE, PURBALINGGA DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a developing country that has a fairly high prevalence of stunting among its poor households. One of the efforts made by the government to deal with this problem is through an accelerated stunting reduction program. Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency is one of the villages categorized as successful in dealing with stunting. In contrast to Sempor Lor Village, Dayak Village, Karang Klesem Village, Banyumas Regency still faces various poverty problems, which also indicates the high prevalence of stunting there. This research aims to describe the implementation process of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village and Dayak Village, as well as how the stunting reduction acceleration program works for handling stunting in general. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The results of this research show that the implementation process of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village was carried out using a bottom up approach and was categorized as successful. The success of this implementation is supported by many factors, such as consistent village government commitment, active community participation, implementation of sustainable community empowerment efforts through various assistance. In contrast to Sempor Lor Village, the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Dayak Village, Purbalingga Regency was actually carried out using a top down approach, namely by relying only on central government instructions. Until now, the program implementation process still faces various obstacles, such as limited human resources to become Posyandu Cadre volunteers, low levels of community participation in various mentoring activities.

Keywords; Implementation, program, stunting.

A. INTRODUCTION

Currently, many developing countries face various challenges related to poverty and inequality, such as limited access to education and health services (Dieleman, 2020; UNDP, 2018; UNDP, 2018; Bastagli, 2016). Most of the population in these countries live below the poverty line, making it difficult for them to access quality health

services, resulting in various health problems (World Bank, 2022; WHO, 2019). Chronic malnutrition in early childhood can cause growth disorders that affect the physical and mental development of children (Tasic *et al*, 2020). This condition has the potential to trigger intergenerational transmission of malnutrition and have a negative impact on birth outcomes in the next generation (Black *et al*, 2013; Addo *et al*, 2015). Growth disorders reflect the inadequacy of the environmental conditions in which children are born and raised, and are associated with learning difficulties and barriers to participation in society (Sudfeld *et al*, 2015; Leroy and Frongillo, 2019). The phenomenon of malnutrition in children is still a serious global health problem and a threat to developing countries, including Indonesia, which is ranked fourth in the world, with 276,639 million people (Kompas.com, 2023).

The condition of malnutrition that attracts the most public attention is stunting. Stunting is a condition of malnutrition which is also driven by the large number of cases of disease which have an impact on low height and inhibit growth which affects children 1-3 years old (de Onis & Branca, 2016). Apart from that, stunting is also a characteristic of an inadequate environment in which children are born and raised, and is also related to learning difficulties and obstacles to community participation (Sudfeld *et. al*, 2015; Leroy & Frongillo, 2019).

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that has a fairly high prevalence of stunting among its poor households (Rachmi, Agho, Li, & Baur, 2016; De Silva & Sumarto, 2018; World Bank, 2017). The Ministry of Health said that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia fell from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. However, this decline is still considered too high compared to the government's target of reducing the prevalence of stunting to 14% in 2024 (Ministry of Health. go.id, 2023). The government initiated the stunting reduction acceleration program as one of the efforts to eradicate stunting in Indonesia. Central Java is one of twelve (12) provinces prioritized by President Jokowi in alleviating stunting (Tribunnews.com, 2023). The background to the inclusion of Central Java as a priority province is because Central Java is one of the provinces with the most dense population in Indonesia (Tribunnews.com, 2023).

Purbalingga Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province with a fairly high stunting prevalence rate. The following is stunting data in Purbalingga Regency in the last few years:

Table 1. Number of Stunting in Purbalingga Regency from 2017 to 2021

No.	Year	Prevalence
1.	2017	28,40
2.	2018	26,40
3.	2019	17,80
4.	2020	16,93
5.	2021	15,70

(Source: Purbalingga District Health Service, 2023)

Based on the data in table 1, it is known that Purbalingga Regency experiences a decline in stunting prevalence rates every year, this is the main reason researchers are interested in studying the program to accelerate stunting reduction in Purbalingga Regency. Moreover, Purbalingga Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province which has been used as a pilot project for stunting prevention in Indonesia and is currently ranked second after Kediri Regency. This is the background to the receipt of Special Allocation Funds from the Ministry of Health related to the procurement of ultrasound (ultrasonography) equipment for all Community Health Centers in Purbalingga (jatengprov.go.id, 2023). Procurement of these tools is aimed at preventing the emergence of stunting from an early age.

Kaligondang District is ranked third with the highest number of families in Purbalingga Regency after Bukateja District and Mrebet District, namely 20,370 people. The high number of families in Kaligondang District directly influences the increase in the risk of stunting in this district, namely with the number of families targeted for stunting being 11,414 people, consisting of 5,067 families who are at risk while the remaining 6,347 are not at risk of stunting. Interestingly, with a fairly high number of families at risk of stunting, there is a village in Kaligondang District that was actually chosen to be a pilot program for accelerating stunting reduction, namely Sempor Lor Village. Based on the latest data in January 2023, the number of stunted toddlers in Sempor Lor Village remains at only 6 (six) children. Indications of success in handling stunting in Sempor Lor village are supported by the selection of Sempor Lor Village as a pilot village for DRPPA (Women Friendly and Child Care Village) in Purbalingga Regency due to the high involvement of women in village officials, namely 30% and the large number of female actors from the Micro Business group, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). which was inaugurated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) (Kemenspapa.go.id, 2023).

In contrast to Sempor Lor Village, Karang Klesem Village, South Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency still faces various poverty problems, especially in the Dayak Village area which is located in RW 04 and RW 05 Karang Klesem, South Purwokerto, Banyumas Regency. Based on information from the Banyumas Regency Social Service in 2022, the profession or social status of Kampung Dayak residents is still dominated by unworthy and odd jobs, such as beggars (32), buskers (35), scavengers (21), elderly prostitutes (7), transgender (3), unemployed because the partner is already working (160), criminals (5), others (103). These social conditions indicate a high rate of stunting in Dayak Village.

Based on the various illustrations above, it is interesting to study the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency and Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency. The results of the study in the form of inhibiting and supporting factors for the successful implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village will be able to become strategic input for implementing the same policy in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency. In the end, through studies at the two research locations, it is hoped that the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program will be known so that it can become a strategic input to face the threat of a demographic bonus which is likely to occur in 2030 to 2045. This research is important to carry out, especially if it is linked to World Health Assembly (WHA) statement in 2012 which agreed to a 40% reduction in the number of stunted children under five by 2025 (WHO, 2015), a commitment reinforced by target 2.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which explicitly outlines a promise to reduce prevalence of stunting in children, so that resolving stunting cases through the stunting acceleration program implementation model will contribute to the second goal of the SDGs.

The study of Sempor Lor Village and Dayak Village will provide strategic insights related to supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the stunting acceleration program. This insight is important for improving existing policies, so that they can be implemented more effectively in areas that have different challenges, such as high poverty rates and unworthy work in the Dayak Village. This research can contribute to the achievement of national and global targets, such as reducing stunting rates by 40% by 2025 as initiated by the World Health Assembly (WHA) and target 2.2 SDGs. The successful implementation of the stunting acceleration program is not only

relevant to the welfare of local communities, but also supports Indonesia's efforts to achieve global commitments.

Given the threat of a demographic bonus in 2030-2045, reducing the prevalence of stunting through effective program implementation will have a major impact on the quality of future generations. This research is expected to be able to provide strategic recommendations that are not only oriented towards reducing stunting rates, but also on improving the quality of human resources who are ready to compete in the future.

This research can be a medium to increase awareness of various parties, both government, society, and the private sector, regarding the importance of efforts to accelerate stunting reduction. Thus, more parties will be involved in supporting the programs and policies that have been planned. The results of this study can produce more contextual policy recommendations, not only for Purbalingga and Banyumas but also for other regions with similar characteristics. These recommendations will help accelerate the achievement of the goal of reducing stunting rates more effectively.

B. METHOD

This research focuses on the policy implementation process for the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency and Kampung Dayak or also called Kampung Sri Rahayu, Banyumas Regency. This research was carried out at these two loci using a qualitative approach with a focused case study method (Yin, 2012). Informants in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique, including the Head of the Public Health Division of the Purbalingga District Health Service, Village Head, Village Midwife, Village Secretary, Posyandu Cadre, Community Health Center Nutritionist, Community and Community Leaders in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency, and Midwives, Cadres Posyandu, and the Dayak Village Community of Banyumas Regency as well as the Head of the Public Health Division of the Banyumas District Health Service and Staff of Karanglesem Village and South Purwokerto District. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews, The aim is to dig up detailed information about the experiences, views, and evaluations of informants regarding the implementation of the stunting acceleration program. Observation, researchers directly observe field conditions, program activities, and interactions between stakeholders at the research location, and documentation studies namely by

researchers analyzing related documents, such as program reports, policies, and statistical data from local governments, with research data sources: (a) informants, (b) places and events, (c) documents. Data analysis techniques were carried out using an interactive analysis model (Miles et. al, 2014). In order to realize data validity, 4 (four) criteria are used, namely credibility, dependability, confirmability and data transformability (Moleong, 1990).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the opinion of several informants, stunting is interpreted as a condition of malnutrition in children which hinders the child's growth and development. The factors that trigger stunting need to be researched, because unstable linear growth is not the only problem that affects the well-being of children in vulnerable populations (Leroy & Frongillo, 2019; Khara et al, 2018; Martorell & Young, 2012). Based on the research results, it is known that the stunting reduction acceleration program is in accordance with the direction of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Prevention of Stunting for the 2018-2024 period. In the opinion of several informants, the aim of the stunting reduction acceleration program is considered to be all efforts made by the government aimed at reducing the stunting prevalence rate. The following is a description of the results of this research based on the research focus:

Process of Implementing the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency

Sempor Lor Village is a densely populated village with agricultural land that is larger than residential land. The distance between the village and the city center is quite close. The village area reaches 92 hectares with a population of 1,400 people consisting of 400 families. Sempor Lor Village has quite a large population of children. The stunting case in Sempor Lor Village was first discovered in 2018 by Unsoed KKN students who were then followed up with a thorough examination by the Purbalingga District Health Service until 24 cases of stunting were found in Sempor Lor Village. At that time, stunting was still something unfamiliar to village communities. Village communities do not yet have sufficient understanding about stunting and how to prevent it.

Despite having a fairly large area and resources in the form of agricultural land, Sempor Lor Village requires proper planning and budgeting synchronization in order

to be able to utilize Village Funds to support the stunting reduction acceleration program effectively. The accelerated stunting reduction program in Sempor Lor Village began to be implemented in 2018 by paying attention to the guidelines for implementing interventions to reduce stunting. In the initial stage, the village government synchronizes the planning and budgeting of village development programs and activities to support stunting prevention. Budgeting for this program has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds. It is explained that the priority use of village funds in 2020 must provide the maximum benefit for Village communities in improving the quality of life of Village communities.

In order to ensure that the stunting reduction acceleration intervention program can be implemented effectively, it is necessary to have a strategy that can be used as a reference for planning, implementation and monitoring (Priyono, 2020). The Village Head is responsible for accelerating stunting prevention activities at the village level, starting with ensuring the availability of target data for stunting prevention interventions, including data on poor families, data on families with pregnant women and toddlers, as well as services received. These data are then used to develop proposals for stunting prevention activities with priority targets.

The stunting reduction acceleration program that had been formulated was then successfully socialized to all parties implementing the program. Sempor Lor Village has a centralized posyandu with a cadre of 21 people. Commitment of Village Government Leaders to collaborate with Human Development Cadres (KPM), Family Hope Program (PKH) companions, Community Health Center officers and village midwives, as well as Family Planning (KB) officers to ensure that each priority target receives and utilizes the priority nutrition intervention service package. The bureaucratic structure will provide an overview of policy implementers in carrying out their authority, as well as the division of work so that there is no overlapping implementation of tasks in implementing policies (Fallo, 2020).

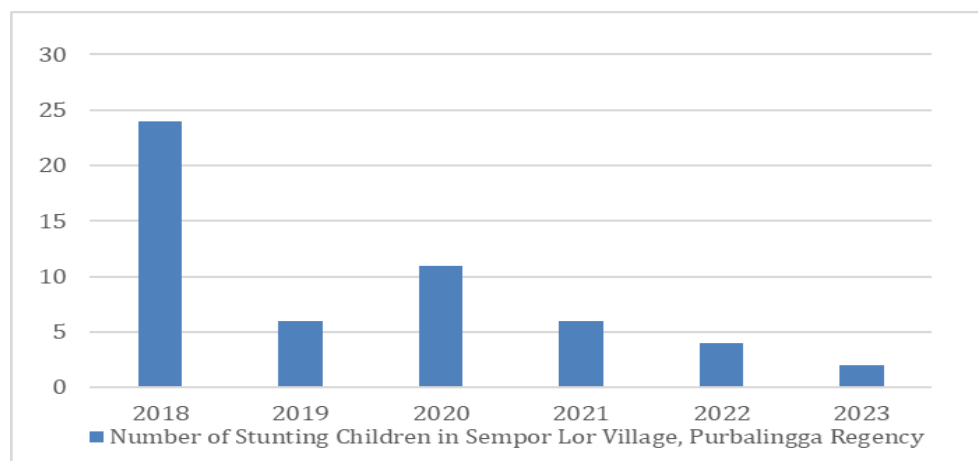
With the same understanding and vision, the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program can be carried out well. Carry out massive coaching and involve all KPMs in regular coordination meeting mechanisms with service providers to identify service coverage and solutions to problems occurring in the field. These findings are in line with the research results of Shauma et. al (2022) which

states that every policy implementation process requires quality resources in accordance with established policies and the availability of adequate resources.

Other findings show that synchronization and coaching of KPMs needs to be carried out by OPD because KPMs as task executors who interact directly with village communities intensively are very influential in the program implementation process. This is because the success of policy implementation is determined by accurate and consistent communication to policy implementers. Apart from that, coordination between parties involved in policy implementation must always be carried out (Sunaryo et al, 2021). KPM as a village community really understands local values in society and the potential that can be developed by all program implementers, thereby enabling the emergence of innovations such as providing nutritious food by looking at the potential of villages and classes targeted at teenagers, expectant mothers, pregnant women. , and breastfeeding mothers. Interventions with the community periodically and regularly from an early age aim to provide an understanding of parenting patterns for children. This is important as Priyono's research (2020) in its analysis shows that an effective strategy to accelerate the reduction in rural stunting rates is a combination of aggressive strategies, optimizing specific and sensitive nutritional interventions to encourage improvements in the quality of parenting patterns for children under five.

Various efforts to eradicate stunting carried out by the Sempor Lor Village Government have proven capable of reducing the number of stunting in the village. The following is data on the number of stunted children in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency from 2018 to 2023:

Figure 1. Number of Stunting Children in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency



(Source: processed data, 2023)

Based on the data in Figure 1 above, it is known that stunting in Sempor Lor Village has significantly decreased. It is known from the research results that this decline was partly motivated by routine outreach regarding program implementation to the program's target communities, so that the community understands the program and the objectives of implementing the program. Apart from that, communities outside the program target community by the village government are also involved as supervisors of program implementation. Another factor that drives the successful implementation of the accelerated stunting reduction program in Sempor Lor Village is the availability of supporting facilities, such as a posyandu building with easy and integrated access which facilitates the monitoring and evaluation process of the implementation of various stunting alleviation activities in Sempor Lor Village.

Process of Implementing the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program in Dayak Villages, Banyumas Regency

Dayak Village or Sri Rahayu Village, Banyumas Regency is a densely populated village area in the middle of the city, which is only 3.6 KM from the city center with an area of up to 2 hectares. Dayak Village has a population of 350 people with a total of 250 families. The population of children aged is quite large. Dayak Village has 2 (two) Posyandu with a cadre of 13 people. The first case of stunting was discovered in Kampung Dayak in 2018 through an examination by the Banyumas District Health Service of 28 cases. At that time, stunting was something foreign to the people of Kampung Dayak. The people of Kampung Dayak do not yet have sufficient understanding of what stunting is and what efforts can be made to prevent it. Based on these conditions, Dayak Village began implementing an accelerated stunting reduction program in 2018 through inspections from the Health Service, Banyumas Regency. In this village, the implementation process still has various obstacles so that the problem of stunting cannot be handled optimally.

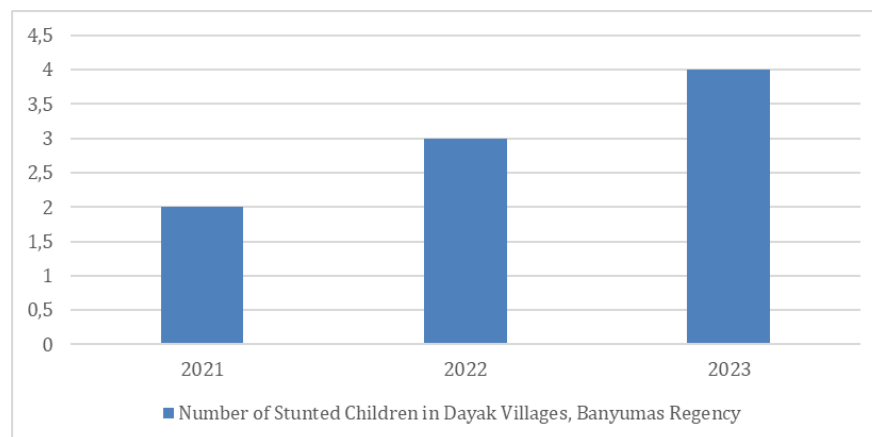
The results of the research show that in Dayak Village, which is in the administrative area of Karanglesem Subdistrict, there are still inconsistencies between implementation and the guidelines for implementing stunting interventions. Apart from that, commitment from the leadership is not strong enough and there are still challenges in mobilizing support from the community, as well as strong internal limitations that hinder program coordination and policy implementation.

Community empowerment efforts have not been effective and Dayak villagers need more support to increase their awareness of the stunting problem. Apart from

that, there are limitations to KPM coaching in Dayak Villages. The very limited development of human development cadres is one of the serious challenges affecting efforts to implement the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency. The lack of cadre development can limit the ability of the community and health workers to empower and provide understanding about the importance of nutrition to the community. In this case, the lack of cadre development means that there is still a lack of individuals who can act as community empowerers who are able to educate and motivate the community about the importance of nutrition and child care. In fact, every policy implementation process requires quality resources in accordance with established policies and the availability of adequate resources (Shauna et al, 2020). Without skilled human empowerment cadres, it can certainly result in people lacking an understanding of good nutritional practices and how to implement them in everyday life.

Other findings show the limitations of government intervention, namely only in the form of counseling without providing adequate access to nutritional resources. Another factor that hampers the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Dayak Village is weak food security due to the economic conditions of the community, the majority of whom earn their living as casual laborers. Another problem is the limited budget that Dayak Village has to implement an accelerated stunting reduction program. Other facts show that the social environmental conditions that have been formed make people's understanding of nutrition and the importance of food balance uneven. The community is less aware of the negative impacts of unhealthy eating patterns, this happens because the people of Kampung Dayak are still in a condition of weak food security, therefore, changing their diet and eating habits is a difficult task. Various obstacles in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program have triggered an increase in the number of stunted children in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency. The following is data on the number of stunted children in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency:

Figure 2. Number of Stunting Children in Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency



(Source: processed data, 2023)

Based on the data in Figure 2 above, it is known that there has been an increase in the number of stunted children in Dayak Village, namely initially in 2021 only 2 (two) people, then increasing to 3 (three) people in 2022, and currently there are 4 (four people).

Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program as an Effort to Reduce Stunting Prevalence Rates in General

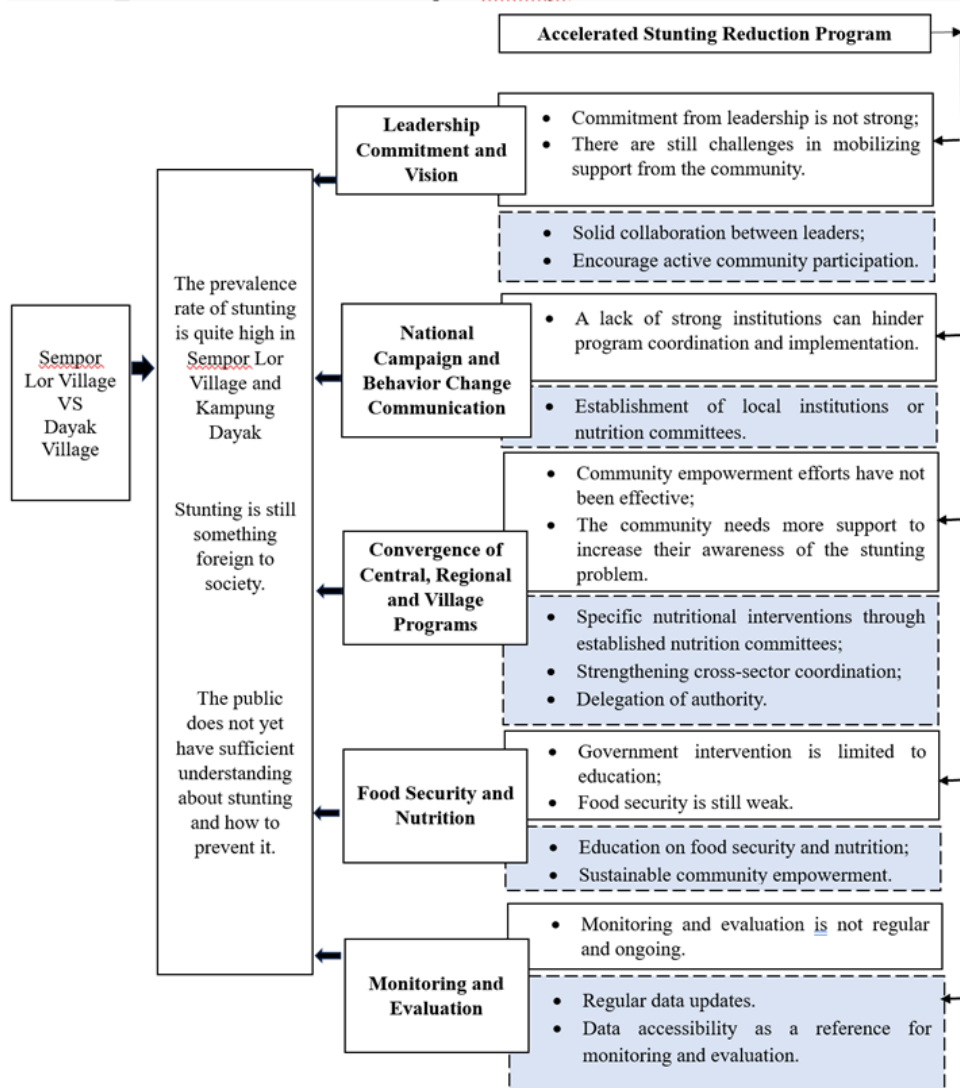
Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it is known that the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency and Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency, was carried out using the same policy guidelines, namely the National Strategy for Accelerating the Prevention of Stunting for the 2018-2024 period. Based on the results of the study carried out, a stunting reduction acceleration program can be formulated as a solution for stunting locus areas, as follows:

- a. Program implementation must be based on the standard provisions of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Prevention of Stunting for the 2018-2024 period, which consists of 5 (five) pillars, namely: leadership commitment and vision, national campaigns and behavior change communication, convergence of central, regional and villages, food and nutrition security, and monitoring and evaluation.
- b. Program implementation should not only pay attention to the five pillars contained in the strategy, but also need to pay attention to the following aspects according to the results of the study at these two research locations, namely:

- 1) Aspects of Leadership Commitment and Vision
 - a) Solid collaboration between regional leaders, community leaders and the community.
 - b) Encourage active community participation.
- 2) National Campaign and Behavior Change Communication Aspects
 - a) Establishment of local institutions or nutrition committees that are active and effective in coordinating various activities as an effort to reduce stunting.
- 3) Convergence Aspects of Central, Regional and Village Programs
 - a) Specific nutritional interventions through established nutrition committees.
 - b) Strengthen cross-sector coordination.
 - c) Delegation of authority
- 4) Aspects of Food Security and Nutrition
 - a) Education on food security and nutrition.
 - b) Sustainable community empowerment as an effort to provide nutritious food.
- 5) Monitoring and Evaluation Aspects
 - a) Periodic data updating.
 - b) Accessibility of data as monitoring and evaluation material.

The description of the recommendations for each of these pillars can be used as a model for accelerating stunting reduction as a solution to stunting problems in various stunting locus areas, especially Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency. The following is a description of the model:

Figure 3. Accelerated stunting reduction model as an effort to reduce the prevalence of stunting in general.



(Source: processed data, 2023)

The problems faced by Sempor Lor Village, such as low public understanding of stunting, significant number of stunting cases, and limited resources, were successfully overcome through a focused program with a data-based approach, education, and utilization of Village Funds. This implementation is a strategic model that has not only succeeded in reducing stunting, but also strengthening the role of the community in supporting village development. The results of this program can be a reference for other areas, including Dayak Village, Banyumas Regency, to achieve similar results.

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

The research results show that the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Sempor Lor Village, Purbalingga Regency was carried out using a bottom up approach and was categorized as successful. The success of this implementation is supported by many factors, such as consistent village government commitment, active community participation, implementation of sustainable community empowerment efforts through various assistance, starting from Youth Posyandu, Catin Assistance, Pregnancy Preparation Assistance, Assistance for Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Mothers and Assistance. The first 1000 days of a child and so on. Apart from that, efforts to reduce stunting in Sempor Lor Village are also balanced with the support of adequate health and sanitation facilities. The village government has also been successful in combining local resources to create an environment that supports children's growth and development. Program implementation has also been followed up with monitoring and evaluation carried out periodically by the Sempor Lor Village Stunting Management Team.

In contrast to Sempor Lor Village, the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Dayak Village, Purbalingga Regency was actually carried out using a top down approach, namely by relying only on central government instructions. Until now, the program implementation process still faces various obstacles, such as limited human resources to become Posyandu Cadre volunteers, low levels of community participation in various assistance activities in dealing with and preventing stunting and there have been no community empowerment efforts that lead to food security. Apart from that, program implementation has not been balanced with regular monitoring and evaluation.

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