

Gender in the Bandung City Electronic Stunting Data Collection (e-Penting) Program: Policy, Monitoring And Evaluation

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Abstract: *This research aims to analyze the role of gender in the Electronic Stunting Data Collection Program (e-important) in Bandung City, with a focus on policy, monitoring, and evaluation in preventing stunting. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research results show that the e-penting program in Bandung City has had a positive impact on recording stunting data with a strong gender mainstreaming approach. The data collected involved the active participation of women at various levels, from posyandu to sub-districts, producing more in-depth information about the impact of the program on women and men. This program successfully integrates gendered data analysis into the monitoring process, providing more comprehensive insight into gender inequality in stunting rates and access to health services. The evaluation showed that women's participation as direct users and stakeholders supported the success of the program, with women's opinions and experiences significantly integrated in the analysis of the program's successes and shortcomings. In this way, e-penting is not only an effective tool for recording stunting data but also a pioneer in realizing gender equality and women's empowerment through information technology innovation.*

Keywords: *Gender Mainstreaming; E-penting; Policy; Monitoring; Evaluation.*

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Introduction

Gender is the differentiation of roles, status, and division of labor made by society based on sex. There are other forms of differentiation, for example, based on class color, caste, skin color, ethnicity, religion, age, and so on (Saguni, 2020). Each of these distinctions often gives rise to injustice, including gender. Gender is also an analytical tool that can be used to dissect cases to understand more deeply the cause-and-effect relationships that produce reality (Puspitawati, 2013). Gender analysis analyzes the power relationships and roles between men and women in human life. Through gender analysis, we can examine the injustice between women and men caused by the building of human civilization and culture (Probosiwi, 2015).

Accelerating the reduction of stunting rates in Indonesia remains a priority development program until 2024. In 2024, the government is targeting a stunting prevalence of 14 percent (Angela et al., 2022). This target is achieved with two holistic interventions, namely specific interventions and sensitive interventions. Specific interventions are aimed at children in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) and at mothers before and during pregnancy, which are generally carried out in the health sector. Meanwhile, sensitive interventions are carried out through various development activities outside the health sector and constitute cross-sector collaboration (National, 2018).

WHO estimates that the total number of disease cases that occur at a certain time in an area (prevalence) of *stunting* (stunted toddlers) throughout the world will be 22 percent, or 149.2 million people in 2020 (Fitriani et al., 2023). In Indonesia, based on data from *the Asian Development Bank*, in 2022, the *prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of*

age in Indonesia will be 31.8 percent. This number causes Indonesia to be in 10th place in the Southeast Asia region. Furthermore, in 2022, based on data from the Ministry of Health, Indonesia's *stunting rate* will decrease to 21.6 percent (Laela et al., 2023).

Stunting, according to Tsaralatifah (2020), is a condition where the growth of toddlers is disrupted, resulting in their height being shorter than their estimated age. This chronic nutritional problem is caused by various factors, including poor nutrition, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, economic conditions, a lack of nutritional intake for babies, and other causal factors (Listiana, 2016). Standard height measurements below the WHO growth median for children are usually used to assess stunting. For example, if a two-year-old boy's height is 87 cm, then the minimum expected height is 81 cm.

Causes of stunting include direct factors such as inadequate nutritional intake and infectious diseases, as well as indirect factors such as maternal care practices, family food insecurity, and environmental health services (Ruaida, 2018). The root causes of stunting are limited access to adequate health services, poor family economic conditions, and various social, cultural, economic, and political factors that influence the surrounding environment. All of these factors interact with each other and contribute to the occurrence of stunting in toddlers (Nugroho et al., 2021).

If stunting in this country is not taken seriously by the government, it will have an impact on the development and dignity of the country due to a decrease in productivity, an increase in the number of children under five with weight and height below average in the future, and an increase in the risk of disease that accompanies the process. aging (Saputri,

2019). This kind of impact can increase poverty in the future and will automatically affect family food security. When they grow up, children who experience stunting will have the potential to earn income from their work that is 20% lower than the income of healthy children (Rahmadhita, 2020).

The Indonesian government has set a target to reduce the prevalence of stunting, but these achievements still need to be strengthened through effective and integrated solutions (Sari & Montessori, 2021). The proposed solution includes a comprehensive approach, including increasing public awareness about balanced nutrition, broader nutrition education, increasing access to nutritious food, and improving sanitation and hygiene (Ridua & Djurubassa, 2020). Apart from that, strengthening public policies, effective intervention programs, and the use of modern technology are also part of the solution to facing the challenge of stunting in the modern era (Tampubolon, 2020).

The city of Bandung is one of the 100 priority cities/districts for dealing with and overcoming stunting, with the number of toddlers with stunting conditions in Bandung City decreasing to 5,660 children in 2022 from 7,568 in 2021. " According to the SSGI, in 2021, the prevalence rate will be 26.4 percent. In 2022, it will decrease by 7 percent to 19.4 percent (SSGI, 2023). In 2023, it is hoped that the prevalence of stunting will decrease to 14 percent. This is a factor that plays a very important role in reducing the stunting rate in the city of Bandung: fast action by various Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) involved in resolving stunting, which are members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS). TPPS carries out activities that are divided into two types: specific actions

related to health and intervention actions outside of aspects of health, one of which is through data unification with the e-Penting application (electronic stunting recording).

The e-Penting application emerged in line with the implementation of convergence to accelerate stunting reduction through six strategic actions, one of which is a data management system, responding to challenges that arise related to stunting data problems. In its application, e-Penting covers various elements, starting from providing questions to standard operating procedures (SOP) related to managing stunting data. This includes data integration, data cleansing, and verification processes, as well as the transformation of data into digital forms that are easier to access and manage. Apart from its data management function, e-Penting also acts as a one-stop data publication medium, providing integrated and easy access to information related to stunting. Not only that, this application is also equipped with data analysis tools, making the policy-making process more effective and efficient. Thus, e-Penting not only responds to the problem of stunting data but also provides a comprehensive solution to support convergence efforts in overcoming chronic nutritional problems in the city of Bandung (bandung.go.id).

The e-Penting program is a gender-responsive innovation designed as a concrete step in encouraging gender equality and women's empowerment in the city of Bandung. By providing freer space for women, this program becomes a forum for raising women's rights and access to public services. The existence of e-Penting is not only a stunting data collection tool but also an inclusive tool that takes into account the special needs and contributions of women in

overcoming this chronic nutritional problem. Thus, this program not only measures the overall impact of stunting but also empowers women in the process of monitoring, evaluating, and formulating policies, thereby creating a fairer and more equitable environment for all citizens of Bandung City (bandung.go.id).

The aim of this research is to explore gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Electronic Stunting Data Collection Program (e-Penting) in Bandung City, with a special focus on policy, monitoring, and evaluation aspects. It is hoped that the research results will provide an in-depth understanding of how gender aspects are integrated into e-penting and contribute to the overall effectiveness of the stunting program. It is also hoped that the resulting policy recommendations can serve as a guide for policymakers in strengthening the gender dimension in similar programs in the future. More broadly, it is hoped that this research can provide conceptual and practical contributions to the literature regarding the implementation of health programs with gender mainstreaming, so as to enrich knowledge and understanding in this field.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. According to Yulianah (2022), qualitative research is: A qualitative researcher develops theory during the data collection process. This more inductive method means that theory is built from data or grounded in data. Many researchers use grounded theory. It makes qualitative research flexible and lets data and theory interact. Qualitative researchers remain open to the unexpected, are willing to change the direction or focus of a research project, and may address their original

research question in the middle of a project. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2011), the descriptive method is a search for facts with the correct interpretation. Descriptive research studies problems in society as well as procedures that apply in society and certain situations, including relationships, activities, attitudes, views, and ongoing processes that influence a phenomenon. Data collection techniques consisting of semi-structured interviews were selected based on purposive sampling techniques: observation, where the author was directly involved in activities in the field, as well as documentation, where the author took data in the form of documents related to the e-penting program in Bandung City and gender mainstreaming. In analyzing the data that has been obtained, the author will analyze the data using the data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2011), namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Results And Discussion Gender Mainstreaming

Development programs that are normatively declared as an effort to achieve a level of prosperity for society are often delivered with the assumption that development is neutral, impartial, and provides equal opportunities for all groups in society to gain benefits. However, this view needs to be examined further because development actually produces different impacts on each individual or group who accesses development results (Sudirman & Susilawaty, 2022). Development cannot be considered neutral because it is able to reflect dominant interests and even contains certain ideological elements. As time goes by, the gap between groups that benefit from development and those that do not

becomes increasingly visible, creating inequality that can strengthen this non-neutrality (Prasetyawati, 2018).

A deeper understanding of the non-neutrality aspects of development is important in designing and implementing development policies that are more inclusive and fair (Salihin, 2019). Awareness of the different impacts produced by development programs can be the basis for designing strategies that reduce social and economic disparities. Therefore, efforts need to be made to strengthen the justice dimension in development so that the benefits can be felt equally by all levels of society.

In line with previous understanding, the gender perspective shows that development cannot be considered neutral. Development programs designed with the aim of accommodating public interests often have an unequal impact on men and women in practice (Abdullah, 2013). Although it aims to achieve justice and prosperity for the general public, there are often gaps in the distribution of benefits and accessibility between the sexes. At a certain point, a development paradigm that is considered ideal by accommodating public interests and fulfilling basic economic, social, and cultural rights (ecoscopy) can actually cause a decline in the status and welfare of women's groups (Ruslan, 2010).

It is important to identify the differential impacts of development on men and women in order to design more inclusive and gender-equitable programs. Aspects such as access to education, employment opportunities, and participation in decision-making need special attention (Muhartono, 2020). Gender-oriented development requires strategies and policies that take into account the different social and economic

contexts for men and women. Thus, efforts to understand the impact of gender in the development context are an important step in creating a more equitable and sustainable development transformation (Afni et al., 2022).

The difference in receiving development impacts is due to inequality in the level of access capacity between men and women. Until now, socio-economic relations have placed women in a position that tends to be left behind, creating inequality in access to resources, employment opportunities, and education. In fact, this condition is one of the main factors causing the impact of development to be uneven between the two sexes. Even though development efforts were launched with the aim of creating equality and prosperity for society in general, ironically, this paradigm can strengthen existing domination, especially towards women (Rahayu, 2016).

The neutrality perspective applied in the development process is often unable to overcome socio-economic relations that still restrict women. In fact, when development is directed at providing equal treatment to all communities without considering existing gender inequalities, this actually results in irony in the form of increasingly sharp domination. The continued understanding of neutrality in development indirectly widens social disparities and injustice, confirming the position of women as a vulnerable group who are still not fully receiving equal benefits from development efforts. Therefore, it is important to initiate a more gender-oriented development approach in order to overcome inequality, which is still an obstacle to achieving overall social welfare.

Gender is not simply interpreted as a social category but rather as a perspective that opens up alternative

spaces for countries to understand and overcome various social problems that become obstacles in the development process. This perception embraces a deep understanding of the role and impact of gender in various aspects of society, opening the door to the creation of policies that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all citizens. In this context, the public budget plays a crucial role as an instrument that represents and realizes development interests. Public budgets are not only a tool for measuring the state's commitment to gender empowerment but also reflect the extent to which the state is willing to accommodate diversity and respond to various social challenges faced by its society (Yusrini, 2017).

Budget audits are a very important tool for assessing the extent to which public budgets reflect gender justice and are responsive to social problems. By conducting budget audits, development projections can be anticipated earlier, so as not to give rise to new paradoxes that might result in marginalization and injustice. This audit process is an important mechanism for ensuring that budget allocations are not just limited to writing numbers but truly accommodate the needs and rights of every individual, regardless of gender. Thus, through this approach, the country can ensure that the development process not only produces economic growth but also reduces gender disparities and creates a more equal and inclusive society.

The gender perspective in the context of development in Indonesia shows significant development, especially after the reform era. This momentum seemed stronger during the administration of President Abdurrahman Wahid, which marked the beginning of a serious focus on gender equality through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000

concerning gender mainstreaming in national development. This Presidential Instruction is an important milestone by emphasizing that all stages of development, from upstream to downstream, must consider and implement the principle of gender equality. To strengthen the implementation of the Presidential Instruction, the government established the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment as a special institution responsible for analysis and supervision related to gender mainstreaming. These steps create a solid foundation for the integration of gender perspectives in the national development agenda, reflecting the Indonesian government's serious commitment to realizing a more just and inclusive society (Wiasti, 2017).

The functions of analysts and controllers in the context of gender mainstreaming illustrate the essence of conceptual understanding contextualized in practice. The challenges that arise relate to institutional adaptation at the regional level and the national mechanisms tasked with overseeing gender mainstreaming. Several regions responded by formulating institutional adaptation through the formation of new institutions that specifically focus on activity programs that are considered to represent the interests and needs of women. For example, the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) in several regions adopts this approach by orienting all programs and activities exclusively for women's groups. However, it should be noted that there are challenges to this approach, where PKK is often limited to implementing traditional programs such as cooking and beauty training. This highlights the need for further reflection to ensure that these institutions are able to cover broader and deeper aspects related

to gender mainstreaming in every dimension of community life.

Gender mainstreaming is often interpreted in an affirmative way through policies that are "female" in nature, which tend to accommodate women's issues specifically. In this context, gender is considered a separate dimension that focuses on women, not a perspective that summarizes the entire process of community development beyond the exclusive boundaries of sectoral institutions. As a result, gender has become a separate space that is treated differently compared to other sectors. The conclusions from this model indicate that the understanding of gender is still ambiguous, resulting in policy translation that is less relevant at the operational level. This creates challenges in achieving true gender mainstreaming in every aspect of public policy, as an overly "female-oriented" focus can obscure the need for broader and more comprehensive gender equality in society. A more holistic understanding is needed so that gender can become an integral part of the entire development process, encompassing and embracing the roles and interests of all individuals without gender boundaries (Irianto, 2011).

Two important things that form the formula for gender mainstreaming are: first, development programs and activities are not separated between men and women. As a social construction, the gender perspective does not differentiate dichotomously into specific programs for men or women. The activity program is designed to allow men and women to have an equally representative and fair space to participate, contribute, and gain benefits. A representative and fair space is important in every program and activity to ensure accessibility for all development stakeholders.

Second, the activity program projected as gender mainstreaming affirmation is not oriented towards obtaining calculative results but rather as a target or medium for achieving gender justice and equality. Affirmative activity programs function to support the process of achieving balanced gender capacity between men and women in the implementation of development. The Family Planning (KB) program, for example, is not projected to increase women's capacity to control births but is a means for women to have a balanced bargaining position in planning family welfare.

With the above framework, the concept of guard institutions, which is confirmed based on Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000, is different from institutions that are formulated as executors of women's programs. The monitoring institution assumes the reachability of all cross-sectoral development processes, while the program-implementing institution is a special sector that does not necessarily have a gender perspective.

Gender in the Stunting Recording Program in Bandung City

The issue of stunting not only reflects a public health problem but also has a broad impact on a country's social and economic development. Children who experience stunting tend to experience obstacles in their physical and cognitive development, which in the end can affect their learning abilities and productivity in the future. Thus, stunting is not only a health problem at the individual level but also a serious challenge in a nation's sustainable development efforts (Archda & Tumangger, 2019).

Women's or mothers' lack of access to nutritious food is a serious problem that

can be triggered by a number of complex factors. One of the main factors is economic limitations, where healthy food and ingredients become expensive or unaffordable for some women. The high cost of living can hinder women's ability to meet their nutritional needs adequately (Imani, 2020). Apart from that, local culture also plays an important role in influencing women's access to food. Customs that dictate that women or mothers have to eat later after other family members can be a real obstacle to meeting women's nutritional needs because they sometimes result in less nutritious leftovers or even a lack of healthy food choices (Suminar, 2020).

Distorted understanding of diet in adolescents and women can also exacerbate this situation. Social and cultural factors can create norms that support unbalanced eating patterns, often with a focus on foods that are low in nutrients. This can influence the way girls, especially teenagers and women, choose and consume food. Lack of or inadequate nutritional education can also be a cause of unhealthy diet understanding. Therefore, efforts to increase women's or mothers' access to nutritious food need to involve a holistic approach that includes economic, social, and cultural aspects, as well as increasing understanding of nutrition among teenagers and women to support healthy lives and prevent nutritional problems such as stunting.

The e-penting program launched by the Bandung City government has the main aim of making it easier to collect data on stunting in the community. This application summarizes various features, such as a collection of questions (questions) related to stunting conditions, standard operating procedures (SOP) for managing stunting data, data integration from various sources, data cleaning, and

data verification stages. Apart from that, e-Penting also acts as a single data publication tool (one door data) and as a data analysis tool that facilitates an effective and efficient policy-making process.

Through this application, it is hoped that e-Penting can realize comprehensive data management, starting from the planning stage to monitoring and evaluation. The entire series of processes, including data collection, policy analysis, publication, and outreach, are integrated into one platform. So, stakeholders, from posyandu cadres to sub-district, sub-district, and regional government heads, can make optimal use of this data. In this way, it is hoped that e-penting can become an effective instrument in supporting stunting reduction efforts in Bandung City, as well as a model for managing similar data at the local level throughout Indonesia.

The e-penting program in Bandung City is closely related to the principle of gender mainstreaming, as reflected in its commitment to always promote women's rights and access to public services. Gender mainstreaming is not just about ensuring women's participation in every aspect of development but also ensuring that programs such as e-Penting specifically consider and integrate gender needs and perspectives in their design, implementation, and evaluation.

One way in which e-Penting reflects gender mainstreaming is by ensuring that all questions or modules contained in the application cover issues of a gender nature, such as women's reproductive health or nutritional needs for girls. The stunting data SOP contained in the application can also be designed to take into account certain aspects that are more relevant to women, such as monitoring the nutrition of pregnant women.

In terms of data publication, e-penting can be a medium that supports transparency and accessibility of information for all, including women. The use of data analysis tools can also help identify gender inequalities in stunting rates or access to health services. Thus, e-penting is not only a tool for administrative efficiency but also an instrument that strengthens gender mainstreaming by describing and analyzing the program's impact on women's well-being.

In addition, managing stunting data, which involves participation from the posyandu level to heads of regional apparatus, ensures that women's voices and perspectives are accommodated and respected throughout the development chain. Thus, the e-penting program in Bandung City can be considered a concrete and committed step towards realizing gender equality in the dimensions of public services and public health as a whole.

Gender mainstreaming in the electronic stunting recording program (e-Penting) in Bandung City is reflected in several aspects of policy, monitoring, and evaluation. The following are details of several forms of gender mainstreaming in the program:

Policy Alignment with Gender Equality Principles

The e-penting program in Bandung City embraces the principles of gender equality in its design, affirming its commitment to creating a positive and equal impact for women and men. In developing this program, the principle of gender equality was the main basis for ensuring that every aspect took into account gender diversity and responded to the unique needs of both sexes. From a

policy perspective, the program has detailed steps to ensure that every policy related to e-importance creates balanced benefits for women and men.

In its implementation, e-penting is not only a technological tool for recording stunting but also a means of ensuring that access to this service is equally open to women and men. By ensuring active participation from both gender groups, the program not only records stunting data but also creates opportunities to understand the specific impact on women and men. This creates a strong foundation for further policy development that can have a balanced positive impact on all citizens, regardless of gender. By integrating gender equality principles throughout the program cycle, e-Penting proves that information technology can be an effective tool in realizing gender inclusion and justice.

Inclusion of gender issues in application modules

In an effort to ensure gender mainstreaming, questions or modules in the e-Penting application in Bandung City are carefully structured to cover highly relevant gender issues. One aspect that receives special attention is the nutritional monitoring of pregnant women, which ensures that the health and nutrition of mothers during pregnancy can be monitored in more detail. This is an important step to ensure that pregnant women receive adequate health care and support throughout their pregnancy.

Apart from that, e-penting also pays attention to women's reproductive health issues. By including modules that monitor aspects of reproductive health, such as antenatal and postnatal care and family planning, the program ensures that women's health services cover the entire reproductive life cycle. In this way, e-

Penting is not only a stunting recording tool but also an instrument that supports the prevention and treatment of women's reproductive health problems.

The focus on aspects specific to women and girls creates opportunities to collect more in-depth and relevant data. By understanding these special needs, e-penting encourages the role of women in health and development services and creates a quality data basis for better decision-making in stunting management. In this way, e-penting is not only an effective tool for recording stunting data but also a means of improving the welfare of women and girls at the local level.

Monitoring

Gendered data analysis

The monitoring process integrated into e-penting in Bandung City reflects a progressive approach by including gendered data analysis. This step is key to identifying and overcoming gender inequalities in stunting levels and access to health services in the community. By collecting sexospecific data, e-Important enables a deeper understanding of how the impact of the program differs between women and men.

Gendered data analysis allows researchers and policymakers to dissect every aspect of the program with a gender lens. For example, such data could provide insight into the extent to which women have equal access to health services provided by e-Penting or the extent to which the impact of stunting is more significant on girls. Thus, this analysis not only helps measure the overall effectiveness of the program but also details the specific impact on certain gender groups.

In addition, the data collected also provides an opportunity to identify gender inequalities in stunting rates, which can

help develop more targeted policies. If data shows significant inequalities between girls and boys in stunting rates, corrective steps can be taken to ensure that programs are more effective in addressing the problem with an inclusive and gender-equitable approach. Thus, e-penting is not only a conventional monitoring tool but also an important instrument in the struggle to achieve gender equality in monitoring and handling stunting at the local level.

Women's participation in monitoring

In the context of e-penting in Bandung City, the monitoring system implemented reflects a commitment to involve women's active participation in the entire data collection and analysis process. Inclusion of women in posyandu, sub-district, and sub-district is key to ensuring that women's perspectives and experiences are directly taken into account in evaluating the effectiveness of this program.

Women's participation in the data collection process provides a more complete and accurate dimension regarding the program's impact on stunting levels and public health. By involving women directly at the posyandu level, where they have direct access to the local community, e-Kenya ensures that the data collected reflects the realities and challenges faced by women in the context of children's health and nutrition.

In addition, the involvement of women in sub-districts provides an opportunity for them to provide direct input and perspectives related to program effectiveness. This ensures that proposed policies and changes are not based solely on quantitative data but also take into account qualitative aspects that might be overlooked without direct contributions from women. In this way, e-penting is not

only a technical instrument for recording data but also a participatory tool that supports the inclusion and empowerment of women in development and handling stunting at the local level.

Evaluation

Gender impact assessment

The evaluation process for the use of e-penting in Bandung City focused on gender impact assessment, paying special attention to the way the program affects women and men differently. By conducting evaluations that examine program effects in a sexospecific manner, e-Penting enables an in-depth understanding of the program's contribution to gender mainstreaming and efforts to reduce gender disparities in stunting management.

The gender impact assessment in the evaluation includes various indicators, such as the level of women's participation in the program, increasing women's access to health services, and the program's impact on women's economic empowerment. By looking at differential impacts between women and men, this evaluation helps identify successes and challenges that may be related to the gender aspects of the program.

Furthermore, the evaluation reflects the extent to which e-Penting realizes the goal of gender mainstreaming in the context of stunting. If the evaluation shows that the program is successful in reducing gender disparities and improving women's welfare by managing stunting, this confirms the effectiveness and relevance of the program in the context of gender equality. Thus, e-penting is not only considered an information technology tool but also an instrument that makes a real contribution to improving women's conditions and leads to inclusive and

gender-equitable development at the local level.

Women's participation in evaluation

The e-penting evaluation process in Bandung City marked a strong commitment to the active participation of women as direct users and stakeholders in analyzing the program's impact. By integrating women's perspectives, opinions, and experiences, evaluations not only measure program effectiveness but also create a more complete and richer narrative about their impact on women in the context of stunting management.

Women's active participation as direct users ensures that the evaluation includes their views as direct recipients of program benefits. This provides in-depth insight into how e-Essential impacts women's daily lives, including their access to health services, the ease of use of the app, and the extent to which the program empowers women in family health management.

The opinions and experiences of women as stakeholders enrich the evaluation perspective by involving them in assessing the broader impact of the program. By integrating women's voices, evaluations become more holistic and take into account factors that may not be directly visible in quantitative data. In this way, e-Important ensures that the representation of women's voices is reflected in analyses of program successes and shortcomings, supporting the strengthening of women's roles in decision-making and the design of more inclusive policies.

Conclusion

The e-Penting program in Bandung City is not only an information technology tool for recording stunting data but also an instrument that consistently implements

gender mainstreaming in policy, monitoring, and evaluation. In designing and implementing this program, there is a clear commitment to achieving gender equality and empowering women as an integral part of efforts to address stunting. In the policy aspect, e-Penting emphasizes the principles of gender equality by ensuring that every step and policy related to the program provides equal benefits for women and men. The modules and questions in the app are specifically designed to cover gender issues, such as maternal nutritional monitoring and women's reproductive health, recognizing the unique needs of both gender groups. Furthermore, in the monitoring process, e-penting uses gendered data analysis to identify gender inequalities in stunting levels and access to health services. The program not only notes general impacts but also pays particular attention to how the effects differ between women and men. The monitoring system also ensures the active participation of women from the posyandu to the sub-district level, giving them a significant role in data collection and analysis. In the evaluation phase, e-Important highlights the active participation of women as direct users and stakeholders, ensuring that the evaluation covers women's perspectives and experiences as a whole. Women's voices are integrated into analyses of program successes and shortcomings, ensuring representation of women's voices in broader impact assessments. Overall, e-Penting in Bandung City has succeeded in becoming a model for implementing information technology that is not only effective in recording stunting data but also plays a role in realizing gender equality and women's empowerment. This program provides a new perspective on how technological innovation can support

government efforts to achieve inclusive and gender-equitable development goals.

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