THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TO ACCELERATE INTEGRATED STUNTING REDUCTION IN SUKABUMI REGENCY

Iin Afriani¹, Hadrian Marta², Shinta Novelia³*

Directorate General of Regional Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia¹,²
Midwifery Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia³

Corresponding author: 3*

Keywords: implementation, government policy, stunting.

ABSTRACT

This research takes the research title "Implementation of Government Policy In Acceleration Of Integrated Stunting Reduction In Sukabumi Regency". This research is motivated by the function of government, namely service, where the government is present to serve the community. Stunting is physical growth characterized by a decrease in growth speed and is the impact of nutritional imbalances. The long-term impact of stunting is the disruption of physical, mental, intellectual, and cognitive development. This study aims to identify and analyze the implementation of the Sukabumi Regency Government in accelerating the reduction of stunting. The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Informants are officials of the Regional Development Planning Agency of Sukabumi Regency and officers of the Health Office of Sukabumi Regency. The data collection techniques used are people, places, and paper. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of open and closed interviews, observation, and document review. And the data analysis technique is done by data reduction (data reduction), data display (data presentation), and conclusion drawing (verification). The results of the study indicate that the implementation of government policies to accelerate the reduction of integrated stunting in Sukabumi has been going well as a whole. This is supported by the commitment of the Central and Regional Governments to support this program with the support of the allocation of funds from the APBN (national budget) and APBD (local budget) in its implementation. In addition, support from human resources and related parties in the implementation in the field has been running optimally, but there are still many people who do not understand the program to accelerate the reduction of stunting such as the low level of public knowledge of parenting for children and toddlers so that its implementation still not optimal. It is hoped that this research can provide knowledge for local governments and other interested parties to accelerate integrated stunting reduction.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 4.0
1. INTRODUCTION
The Government of Indonesia has a commitment to accelerate the improvement of nutrition as stipulated in Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health, which regulates the implementation of efforts to improve community nutrition, including: directions, objectives, and strategies for improving community nutrition. Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food states that the nutritional status of the community is one of the considerations in food development and requires the central government and local governments to prepare a Food and Nutrition Action Plan (RAPG) every five years. In Presidential Decree Number 42 of 2013 on the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement, the integration of specific interventions (health sector) and sensitive interventions (sectors outside of health) is in line with global nutrition development, namely the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. This movement is focused on the first 1000 days of life (HPK), which is carried out in an integrated manner by involving all stakeholders and the commitment of policymakers, both at the central and regional levels.

Stunting is physical growth characterized by a decrease in the speed of growth and is the impact of nutritional imbalances. The long-term impact of stunting is the disruption of physical, mental, intellectual, and cognitive development.

Stunting problems are increasingly being found in developing countries, including Indonesia. The stunting rate in Indonesia, based on the 2018 Basic Health Research, reached 29.9%, or about 9 million children under 2 years old. In other words, 1 in 3 Indonesian children under two years of age is stunted. The prevalence of stunting among children under two is high or very high in almost all provinces.

The strategy for accelerating nutrition improvement in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) is as follows:
1. Improved nutritional surveillance, including growth monitoring.
2. Increasing access and quality of health and nutrition service packages with a main focus on 1,000 days of life (HPK).
3. The first day of life (pregnant women to children aged 2 years), toddlers, teenagers, and prospective brides.
4. Promotion of public behavior regarding health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, and parenting.
5. Increasing the role of the community in improving nutrition, including through community-based health activities.
6. Community-based health activities (integrated service posts (Posyandu) and early childhood education posts (PAUD).
7. Strengthening the implementation and supervision of regulations and nutritional standards.
8. Development of food fortification.
9. Strengthening cross-sectoral roles in the context of sensitive and specific interventions supported by capacity building of central, provincial, and regency/city governments in implementing food and nutrition action plans.

The main targets and policy directions of the RPJMN (2020-2024) mentioned above have then been translated into annual planning and budgeting in the Government Work Plan (RKP), where the acceleration of improving community nutrition has been a priority agenda since 2015 until now.
2. METHODOLOGY

The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Informants are officials of the Sukabumi Regency Regional Development Planning Agency and Sukabumi Regency Health Service Officers, as well as representatives of community leaders. The data collection techniques used are people, places, and paper. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of open and closed interviews, observation, and document review, and data analysis techniques were carried out by data reduction (data reduction), data display (data presentation), and conclusion drawing (verification). In this journal, the implementation theory used by researchers, namely Policy Implementation according to Grindle, can be influenced by two things, namely the content of the policy and the context of the policy, which are described as follows:

1. Fill in the policy
   a. Affected interests.
   b. Benefit type.
   c. Expected degree of change.
   d. Place decision making.
   e. Program implementer.
   f. Resources involved.

2. Policy Context
   a. The powers, interests and strategies of the actors involved.
   b. Characteristics of institutions and rulers.
   c. Compliance and responsiveness

3. RESULTS

In the process of accelerating the reduction of integrated stunting in Sukabumi Regency, based on the results of interviews, observations and document review, there are several steps that have been taken by the local government of Sukabumi Regency, as follows:

3.1 Situation analysis of stunting reduction program

The situation analysis of the stunting reduction program is a process to identify the distribution of stunting prevalence within the regency/city, the situation of program availability, and current service management practices, in order to understand the problem of the low integration of priority nutrition interventions into the target households of 1,000 HPK. This process serves as the basis for formulating recommendations for activities that must be carried out to improve the integration of priority nutrition interventions for 1,000 HPK households.

3.2 Preparation of activity plans

The preparation of an activity plan is defined as a follow-up to the Regency/City government in realizing the recommendations from the situation analysis. This plan contains agencies programs and activities to increase the scope of intervention services and activities to improve the integration of interventions by regencies, cities, and villages in the current year and/or one year ahead. The regency/city government then integrates the activity plan into the regional government work plan and the agencies Work Plan.

3.3 Stunting

The stunting consultation is an important step that must be taken by the regency/city government to ensure the integration of the implementation of stunting reduction interventions jointly by the agencies in charge of services, the sector/non-government institution and the community. The regency/city government will jointly confirm, synchronize, and synergize the results of the situation analysis and draft activity plans from the
agencies in charge of services in the regency/city with the results of community participatory planning carried out through the sub-district and village of development planning deliberation (Musrenbang) in an effort to reduce stunting in locations of focus.

3.4 Issuing the Regent's Regulation on the Role of the Village in Handling Stunting
Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, villages are obliged to support development activities that are national priority programs. Therefore, the village is expected to arrange activities that are relevant to stunting reduction, especially at the village scale through the Village Government. The local government of Sukabumi Regency has issued Sukabumi Regent Regulation Number 77 of 2018 on the List of Village Authorities Based on Origin Rights and Village-Scale Local Authorities in Sukabumi Regency and Sukabumi Regent Regulation Number 112 of 2018 on Procedures for Distribution and Determination of Village Fund Details for Each Village in the fiscal year 2019.

3.5 Development of human development cadres
Human Development Cadre (KPM) is a cadre whose function is to assist villages in facilitating the implementation of stunting reduction integration at the village level. These cadres come from the community itself, such as Posyandu cadres, PAUD teachers, and other cadres in the village. The Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency has held a Stunting Prevention Workshop with 47 participants from district in Sukabumi Regency and 381 participants from villages in Sukabumi Regency.

3.6 Stunting data management system
The stunting reduction intervention data management system is an effort to manage data at the regency/city level to the village level that will be used to support the implementation of integrated nutrition interventions and be used to assist in the management of stunting reduction programs and/or activities. The data management system is part of information resource management, which includes all activities from identifying data needs, data collection, and data utilization, to ensure accurate and up-to-date information. Activities in the data management system will intersect with policy aspects, use and support mechanisms that run according to the implementation flow, and cannot be separated from information technology support in data collection and management.

3.7 Stunting measurement and publication
Measurement and publication of stunting rates is an effort by local governments to obtain the latest stunting prevalence data at the service scales of puskesmas, sub-districts, and villages. The results of measuring the height of children under five years of age and the publication of stunting rates are used to strengthen the commitment of local governments and the community in the joint movement to reduce stunting. The procedure for monitoring child growth is still guided by the regulations of the Ministry of Health or other applicable policies.

After taking the strategic steps above, based on the data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) in 2021, the prevalence of stunting in Sukabumi Regency has decreased to 24.71% when compared to Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data in 2018 the stunting prevalence data in Sukabumi Regency is very high, namely 41.4%.

4. DISCUSSIONS
Policy implementation is one part of the implementation of public policy. Implementation is also a way to achieve the objectives of program implementation. Likewise, with the stunting reduction program policy, implementation of government policies as a way to achieve the goals desired by the government and local
governments in the context of accelerating the reduction of stunting in an integrated manner in Indonesia, one of which is in this research, namely Sukabumi Regency. In measuring policy implementation, several indicators are needed as a reference in its implementation.

Policy implementation can be influenced by two things, namely the content of the policy and the context of the policy, which are described as follows:

1. The interests that are affected by accelerating stunting reduction are the most important, namely the interests of the government itself, with the policy of accelerating stunting reduction, which is a national priority. Of course, it is also a regional priority in handling it. The local government of Sukabumi Regency in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program is by integrating this program into regional planning documents, namely in the form of Regent Regulation Number 98 of 2018 on the Stunting Reduction Regional Action Plan. This is a very high commitment from the Regional Government and Regional Apparatus to support the preparation of the acceleration program for reducing stunting in regional planning and budgeting documents.

2. The benefits generated by the integrated stunting reduction acceleration program created by the Central Government, namely as a reference in implementing stunting convergence and cross-sectoral and cross-programme involvement, as well as a legal basis for the activity budgeting system.

3. The desired degree of change in the implementation of government policy in Integrated Stunting Reduction Planning in Sukabumi Regency is first the formation of a central government program that is supported by the local government as a solution to overcome problems in the health sector by synergizing several programs from other sectors. There are also many supporting factors, namely the active role of local governments and the consistency of officers in promoting stunting reduction programs.

4. Local government policies in using data on intervention coverage, intervention outcomes, and results of program/activity mapping in 2019 to determine which interventions are prioritized for handling, namely by conducting a situation analysis. One of the data sets used is weighing month-to-month data, which is carried out twice in a year.


6. Resources for the implementation of this stunting reduction acceleration policy are divided into two, namely, human resources and funding sources. Human resources involved in the success of this program, namely Regional Apparatus, Community Organizations and the community, are also involved, but there are several obstacles that are still lacking in community understanding regarding stunting. The source of funds for its implementation is also supported by the APBN (national budget), and the APBD (local budget) also supports the convergence of its implementation.

7. The power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved in the implementation of the integrated stunting reduction acceleration policy show how the policy has become the main icon in the success of the government's goals.

8. The Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency in regulating the implementation of accelerated stunting has provided regulatory support to optimize the role of the village and the community in reducing stunting, namely:

a. Regent Regulation Number 77 of 2018 on Village-Scale Local Authorities.

b. Regional Regulation of Sukabumi Regency Number 3 of 2014 on Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) and Exclusive Breastfeeding.
Regional leaders and regional apparatuses have been integrated stunting reduction acceleration programs/activities into planning and budgeting documents in 2019 with predetermined locus such as: Road development and improvement, Acceleration of food consumption diversification, Village food security movement, Analysis of expected food patterns, Preparation of stunting reduction regulations, Formation of stunting prevention and handling teams, Preparation of regional action plan, Cross-sectoral and cross-program strengthening for stunting prevention and handling, Stunting prevention and handling workshop, Socialization and coordination of the formation of nutrition posts for stunting prevention in the focus areas, Training of hearth management officers monitoring of the hearth at the locus health center, Orientation for stunting management, Capacity building for Health Center Doctors in Handling the Risks of Under-five Malnutrition (stunting), Strengthening the capacity of health promotion officers in strengthening prevention communication stunting prevention, Improvement and training of community-based total sanitation (STBM) for health center officers and cadres at stunting locations, Triggering of STBM Villages at Stunting Locations, Technical training for officers in nutrition program management, Socialization of blood boost tablets for teenage girl, Technical training for capacity building of officers in mentoring nutrition conscious family, Technical training for officers in nutrition surveillance, Empowerment of the Poor, Technical and training officer capacity in nutrition surveillance, Supporting hopeful families, Supporting non-cash assistance, Integrated referral and service system services, Verification and validation of poverty data for recipients of social protection programs, Identification and evaluation of recipients of uninhabitable housing programs.

With the commitment of regional heads and regional officials in implementing this program, the stunting problem in Sukabumi Regency in 20219 has decreased to 24.71% based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) in 2021, when compared to Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data. 2018 in Sukabumi Regency is still very high at 41.4%.
6. REFERENCES


