


Implementation of the Stunting Handling Policy in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province

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ArticleInfo	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Implementation of the Stunting Management Policy	This thesis discusses the implementation of the Stunting Management Policy in Sumedang Regency. Sumedang Regency is the district with the highest prevalence in West Java Province with a stunting prevalence rate of 27.6% (Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Case Study 2022). The aim of this research is to analyze how the policies that have been implemented are implemented and what factors influence them as well as efforts to optimize the implementation of stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency. The theory used to measure the success of stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency in this thesis is the conception described by Hamdi (2014) that the success of a policy is largely determined by the dimensions that influence the implementation of a policy, namely: 1) Productivity; 2) Linearity; and 3) Efficiency. The data obtained was analyzed using descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach, with data collection techniques namely observation, interviews and documentation and data analysis techniques namely data reduction, data presentation and decision making. The results of the research show that implementation has been effective, marked by various regulations issued by the Regional Government, which is proof that the government is very concerned about the stunting problem. The determining factor is cooperation to ensure that resources, both human and other resources, are sufficient. The efforts that have been made include innovations such as the Joint Movement Against Stunting with the aim of carrying out real action in the field together by all stakeholders including government, business, academics and the community so that families at risk of stunting receive program intervention according to their needs.
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INTRODUCTION

Nutritional problems have become a global concern since they have a significant impact both on individuals and on the development of countries. This problem can be seen in the data that in 2022 toddlers will experience wasting (thin), stunting and overweight (obese). Stunting is the highest nutritional problem, namely 22.3% compared to 6.8% of toddlers who are wasted and 5.6% of toddlers who are overweight (WHO, 2022).

Stunting is a growth and development disorder in children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by their length or height being below -2

standard deviations (-2 SD) from the World Health Organization (WHO) standards for child growth.(WHO, 2015). In Indonesia, preventing and reducing stunting is of great concern and is one of the national priority programs which is expected to decrease to 14% by 2024 (Ministry of State Secretariat, 2023). In 2020, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 27.7% and decreased by 1.7% in 2021 to 24.4%. Furthermore, there will be a decrease again of 2.8% in 2022, bringing it to 21.6%. This shows that there has been a decline of 6.1% from 2020 to 2022 (Ministry of Health, 2022).

Judging from its impact, stunting does not only have short-term impacts but also long-term impacts. Short-term impacts can be seen in hampered brain cell development (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016), increased incidence of morbidity and death, as well as suboptimal cognitive, motor and verbal development in children (Saputri and Tumangger, 2019:2). Apart from that, the long-term impact of stunting can reduce productivity in adulthood (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016), and even have an impact on the quality of human resources and the problem of degenerative diseases in adulthood (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016; Siswati, 2018:2; Saputri and Tumangger, 2019:2).

In relation to the quality of human resources, stunting is an indicator of the Human Capital Index (HCI). In 2020, Indonesia's total Human Capital Index (HCI) score was 0.54 (World Bank, HCI, 2020). This indicates that the current condition of Indonesia's human resource productivity is still 54% of its maximum productivity potential (100%). Based on data, Sumedang Regency is the district with the highest prevalence rate in 2022 compared to other districts/cities in West Java Province, namely 27.6%. This prevalence has increased compared to 2021, namely 22%.

To overcome the stunting problem, the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency has made efforts to prevent and handle stunting by issuing Sumedang Regent Regulation Number 405 of 2022 concerning Accelerating the Reduction and Prevention of Integrated Stunting which replaces Sumedang Regent Regulation Number 82 of 2019 concerning Accelerating the Reduction and Prevention of Integrated Stunting . This policy refers to Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting.

A pregnant woman must have good nutritional status and consume food that is diverse in proportion and amount. West Java is ranked 5th with the highest pregnancy rate in Indonesia (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020). Based on data from the West Java Provincial Health Service, Sumedang Regency is ranked 5th with the highest pregnancy rate, namely 3211 pregnant women. From the research results of Imelda, Widiasih, and Susanti (2023), it was found that pregnant women in Sumedang Regency had poor habits in consuming micronutrient supplements, especially in consuming vitamin A (82.3%), and vitamin B12 (81.3%).).

Based on the problem identification and problem limitations above, the problem formulation can be described as follows: How is the stunting handling policy implemented in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province? What are the determining factors for implementing stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province?

What are the efforts to optimize the implementation of policies for handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province? Based on the problem formulation, the objectives of this research are: To find out and analyze the implementation of stunting handling policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province. To find out and analyze the determining factors for implementing stunting handling policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province. To find out and analyze efforts to optimize implementation policy for handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province.

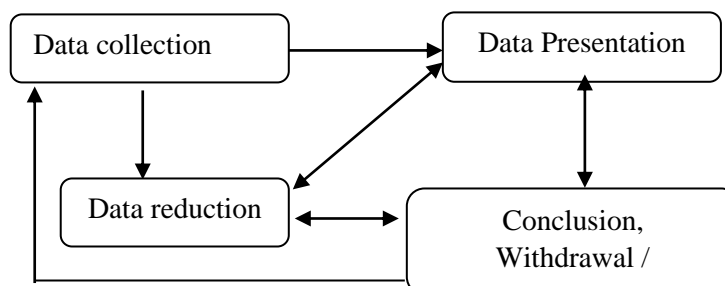
METHOD

In this research, researchers used descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. According to Walidin in Rijal (2021:35) qualitative research is a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in natural setting.

In this study, the source of primary data is the results of direct interviews with researchers with sources regarding the implementation of stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency. In this study, the secondary data are LAKIP, Regional Research and Development Planning Agency (BPPPPD) Sumedang Regency, LAKIP Health Service Sumedang Regency, LAKIP Department of Population Control and Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) Sumedang Regency, statutory regulations, official government publications, and articles regarding stunting management that are relevant to the research.

According to Nurdin and Hartati (2019: 172): A researcher must determine the most appropriate data collection technique to use, this is in order to truly obtain valid and reliable data. Data collection methods are techniques or methods used by researchers to collect data, which can be through: questionnaires, interviews, observations, tests, documentation, and others. After data collection starting from observations, interviews and documents, the next step is the data analysis process. Data analysis in this research uses the Miles and Huberman model data analysis in Nurdin and Hartati (2019: 208), which can be explained in the following image below:

Figure 3.1 Interactive Model Data Analysis Components



Source: Miles and Huberman (1992: 20) in Nurdin and Hartati (2019: 210)

Based on the explanation above, the first step in the data analysis stage is that the researcher will make notes or records of information and supporting data, collect data,

select then reduce the notes or recordings and present the data in the form of tables or pictures so that easy to understand. From the presentation of the data, the researcher can develop an understanding of the meaning and verify it with all the series of events obtained during data collection through data reduction and systematic presentation of the data in the form of narrative sentences. Then the researcher will draw temporary conclusions based on the data that has been presented.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

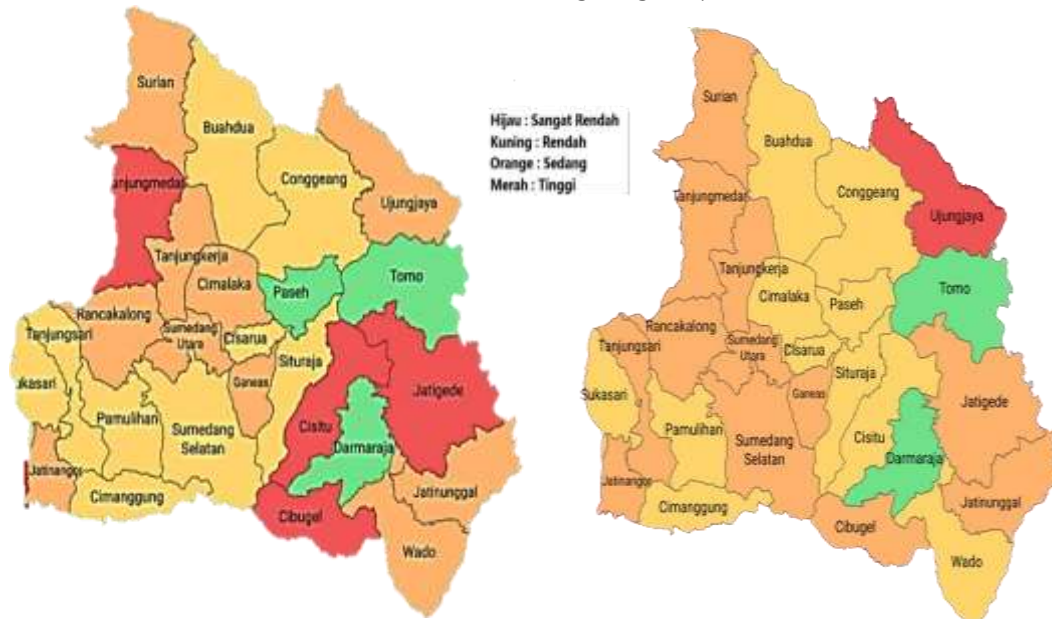
Implementation of the Stunting Management Policy in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province

To measure policy implementation, several indicators are needed as a reference for its implementation. In this study, researchers analyzed the implementation of stunting management in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province through the dimensions: productivity, linearity and efficiency. The dimensions of implementation are part of the description (things or circumstances) regarding the dynamics of the movement of policy implementation. The description/dimensions of policy implementation are described as follows:

Productivity

The target for implementing the stunting handling policy in Sumedang Regency is part of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for Sumedang Regency for 2018-2023. The document states that the stunting prevalence target in 2023 is 17% within 5 (five) years. This target can be achieved if it is fully implemented by the parties who play a role. The target groups for accelerating stunting reduction are teenagers, prospective brides, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children aged 0 (zero)-59 (fifty-nine months). The distribution of the proportion of stunted toddlers in Sumedang Regency in 2022-2023 can be described as follows:

Figure 1 Distribution Map of the Proportion of Stunting Toddlers in 2022 and 2023 in Sumedang Regency



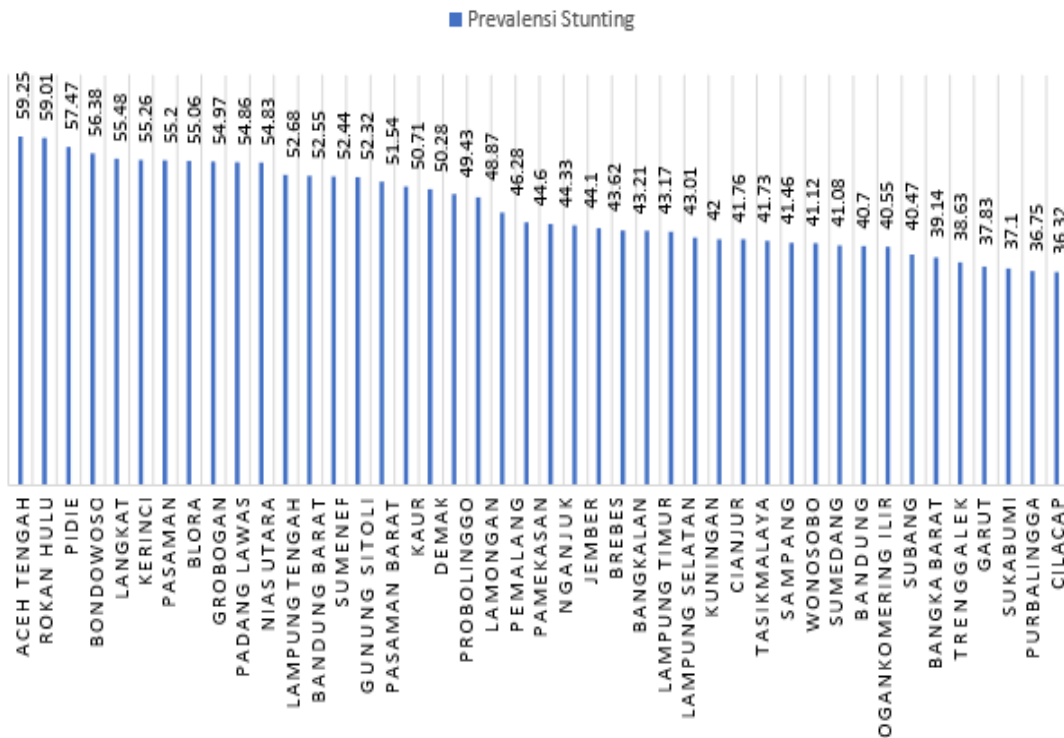
Source: Sumedang Regency e-SIMPATI application, 2024

Based on Figure 1 above, it can be seen that there are 4 (four) sub-districts that have a fairly high proportion of stunted toddlers in 2022 and 1 (one) sub-district in 2023. Meanwhile, the sub-district which in 2022 was in the green zone but in 2023 became the medium zone, namely Paseh District and most of the others, there has been no significant change. . This indicates that there are still obstacles and problems. In fact, what is meant is that the smoother the achievement of the target group is achieved, it can be stated that the more productive the implementation of the policy.

Linearity

In handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, where the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency of Sumedang Regency is the daily leader of the team and the Sumedang District Health Service as one of the core teams for accelerating stunting reduction, in this case is an extension of the Government. The Sumedang Regency region has determined the implementation of the Sumedang Regency Stunting Reduction acceleration business process, one of whose tasks is to coordinate and synchronize the implementation of 8 (eight) integrated stunting reduction intervention actions by the regional apparatus in charge and related institutions.

Figure 2, Regency/City which is included in 100 Regency/City Stunting Intervention Priorities in Indonesia

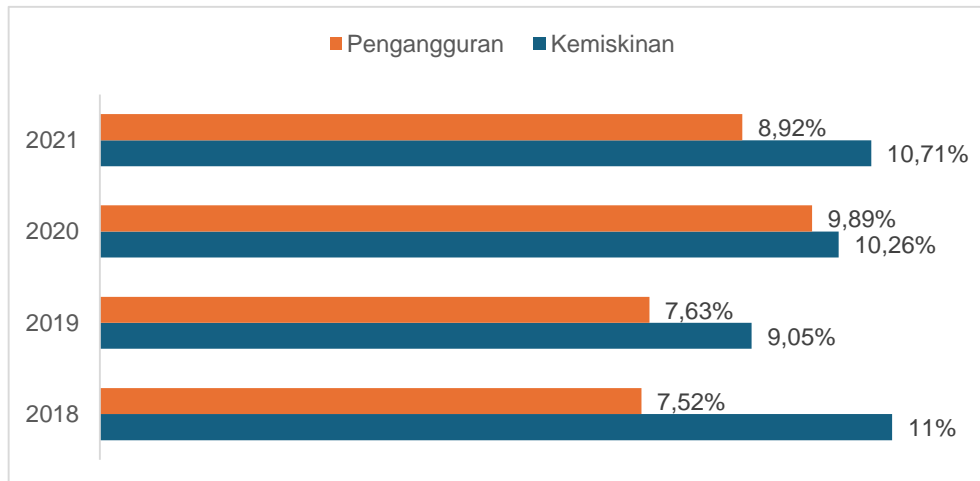


Source: Summary Book of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2020

Based on Figure 2 above, starting from the determination of 100 priority regencies/cities for stunting intervention in Indonesia, in this case Sumedang Regency is in the top 34th position of high stunting areas. With the determination of the districts/cities that will be subject to stunting intervention, the Sumedang Regency Government carried out an assessment by collecting data related to stunting. However, due to limited resources and budgeting at that time, data related to stunting at the Sumedang District Health Service was classified as nil and not accurate. This situation makes it difficult for policy makers, in this case the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency, to control which areas really need treatment.

Based on research results, the condition of stunting in Sumedang Regency is also caused by high poverty and unemployment rates. This is supported by poverty and unemployment data for Sumedang Regency in 2018-2023, which researchers can present in Figure 4.4 as follows:

Figure 3 Poverty and Unemployment Rates in Sumedang Regency



Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2024

Based on Figure 3 above, researchers can conclude that the poverty and unemployment rates are very high, especially in 2018 and 2021, where the Covid-19 pandemic hit various countries, including in Indonesia, and one of them is Sumedang Regency. This has an impact on the high stunting rate in Sumedang Regency. In line with this, the high level of poverty is in line with cost indicators, in handling stunting it is charged to the budget of regional officials who are included in the Team for the Acceleration of Handling Stunting. Apart from that, the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency also collaborates with non-governmental institutions so that costs come from third parties.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the condition of stunting in Sumedang Regency is caused by various factors, including inaccurate data held by the relevant agencies/departments that handle stunting, in this case the Sumedang District Health Service, which makes it difficult for stakeholders to control which areas require treatment. The still high rate of poverty and unemployment in Sumedang Regency is also a very significant cause of stunting in toddlers. This is because poor people cannot provide enough nutrition for their families due to economic limitations, resulting in the mindset of "as long as the child eats" without paying attention to fulfilling the nutritional needs of the child and thus being exposed to the dangers of this disease. And another cause is the high rate of early marriage which is due to the large number of teenagers who become pregnant out of wedlock, as well as the inability of parents to pay for school fees so that ultimately marrying off children at an early age becomes a solution for some poor communities in the Sumedang Regency area, West Java Province. Based on the data and analysis presented above, it can be said that the implementation of policies for handling stunting in Sumedang

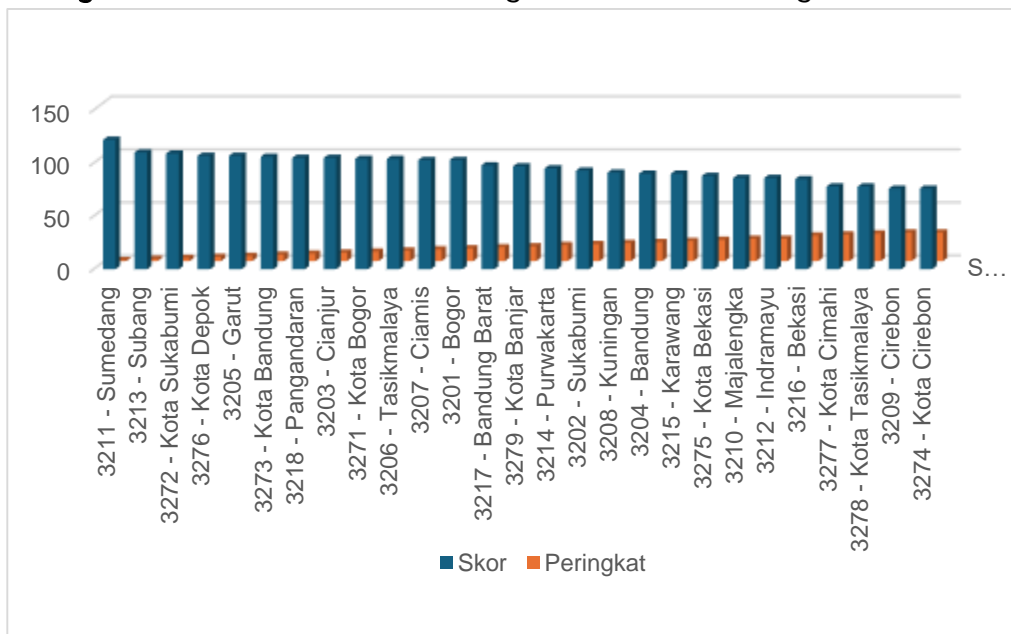
Regency, West Java Province, based on the linearity dimensions of the procedure, time, cost, place and resource indicators, can be said to be not optimal.

Efficiency

The implementer in implementing the policy for handling stunting in Sumedang Regency was formed based on Sumedang Regent's Decree Number 127 of 2022 concerning the Formation of a Team for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting in Sumedang Regency which consists of 15 (fifteen) Regional Apparatus Organizations including Sumedang Regency BAPPPEDA, Sumedang Regency Health Service, Control Service Population and Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Sumedang Regency, Sumedang Regency Ministry of Religion Office, Sumedang Regency Education Service, Sumedang Regency Housing, Settlement and Land Service, Sumedang Regency Social Service, Sumedang Regency Agriculture and Food Security Service, Fisheries and Sumedang Regency Animal Husbandry, Sumedang Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service, Sumedang Regency Communication and Information, Coding and Statistics Service, Sumedang Regency Regional Finance and Assets Agency, Sumedang Regency Inspectorate, and Sumedang Regency Regional Secretariat.

The prevalence of stunting in Sumedang Regency from 2020-2023 has generally decreased in several sub-districts and there is a significant increase in stunting prevalence rates in 2021 in several sub-districts. It was stated that this increase occurred due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic where poverty and unemployment rates increased in Sumedang Regency. Convergence actions in accelerating stunting reduction in districts/cities then receive scores and rankings compiled based on the format that applies nationally. Sumedang Regency as a participant was ranked first with a total score of 122 out of 26 regencies/cities in West Java Province, as in Figure 5 below:

Figure 4 District Values and Rankings in the 2023 Convergence Action



Source: Aksi.bangda.kemendagri.go.id

From the results of interviews and data from the stunting convergence evaluation in the previous discussion, researchers can conclude that the results of handling stunting in Sumedang Regency have gone quite well. Things that are arranged in such a way as to cooperate with each other are the right steps for both the government and non-government institutions. Apart from being profit-oriented, the private sector also has duties and functions in the field of community services and can also be beneficial for the development of Sumedang Regency in general. Through cooperative relationships, we can also realize the presence of the principles of good governance in the Sumedang Regency environment by not running separately and overlapping each other in making policies. Collaboration in this media can also strengthen the emotional relationship between the government and non-government institutions in carrying out their service functions to the community.

From the explanation stated above, it can be concluded that Sumedang Regency is efficient in supporting the implementation of handling stunting. The budget provided for handling stunting is obtained from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of each regional apparatus included in the Stunting Handling Acceleration Team. Apart from that, the cooperation between the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency and non-governmental/private institutions also makes efficiency indicators that can be said to be good because the entire budget is obtained from other/third parties, but the implementation of handling stunting is still being carried out well throughout the Sumedang Regency area, West Java Province. This cannot be separated from the commitment and cooperation from various parties for government institutions and non-government institutions.

Determining Factors for Implementing Stunting Management Policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province

Policy Substance

In the context of policy substance, namely the consistency of the derivation of the content of stunting handling policies, there is a derivation of regulations/decisions of the Regent of Sumedang which were formed by the Regional Government to support the acceleration of reducing stunting rates in the context of handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, namely:

1. Sumedang Regent's Regulation Number 405 of 2022 concerning Accelerated Reduction and Prevention of Integrated Stunting which replaces Sumedang Regent's Regulation Number 82 of 2019 concerning Acceleration of Reduction and Prevention of Integrated Stunting;

This regulation explains that stunting is caused by several multi-dimensional factors that have a high prevalence and can hinder efforts to improve public health and develop the quality of human resources. In the process of Accelerating Integrated Stunting Reduction and Prevention, commitment and integrated intervention steps are needed to determine quality First 1000 Days of Life (HPK).

The duties and responsibilities of the Regional Government and Village Government are to carry out integration, synchronization, implementation of interventions, multi-sector mobilization and monitoring. Then the duties and responsibilities of community organizations, non-governmental organizations, mass media and the public are to

provide education, training and monitoring. Furthermore, the duties and responsibilities of professional and academic organizations carry out program development, training and community assistance. The duties and responsibilities of the business world are to improve employee nutrition, develop production aspects, educate the public, and carry out social and environmental responsibilities. Duties and responsibilities of development partners are providing technical support, studies, and piloting/assisting good practice of specific and sensitive nutrition interventions.

2. Sumedang Regent's Decree Number 127 of 2022 concerning the Formation of a Team for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting in Sumedang Regency; And The Sumedang Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team has the task of coordinating, synchronizing and ensuring the implementation of policies, programs and activities to accelerate stunting reduction between Regional Apparatus organizations and the Village Government, as well as with other stakeholders at the Regency level. Furthermore, ensuring the implementation of increasing institutional capacity and human resources at the district, sub-district and village/sub-district levels is needed to accelerate stunting reduction. Organizing cooperation and partnerships with stakeholders in accelerating stunting reduction at the district level. Formulate and facilitate the implementation of management assistance to accelerate stunting reduction at the district, sub-district and village/sub-district levels. Coordinate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of accelerated stunting reduction together across sectors at the district level. Facilitate the formation of teams to accelerate stunting reduction at the sub-district level and teams to accelerate stunting reduction in villages/districts; and report on the acceleration of stunting reduction to the Regent.
3. Sumedang Regent's Decree Number 138 of 2023 concerning the Formation of a Joint Movement Team to Fight Poverty and Stunting in Sumedang Regency. The preparation of this Regent's Decree is intended to be based on the fact that the percentage of poverty and stunting rates in Sumedang Regency is still categorized as high and must be reduced to achieve community welfare. It was explained that the description of the Joint Movement Team Against Poverty and Stunting contained a membership structure including elements of the Regional Leadership Communication Forum and Regional Apparatus related to the problem of stunting.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that policy substance is one of the determining factors in the successful implementation of stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency.

Executor's Task Behavior

In the context of deviation/abuse of authority in the implementation of policies for handling stunting, one of the informants said that they did not know/did not understand about handling stunting and could only ask for information from superiors who understood better. This is not appropriate because all staff involved should understand and be involved. Furthermore, on the learning ability indicators in implementing the stunting handling policy in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province for each employee based on the researcher's

observations based on the results of interviews with informants, one of the agendas of the Team for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Sumedang Regency is strengthening the capacity of village/sub-district cadres so that this can increase capacity. each cadre in each village/sub-district. So, based on the interviews and observations of researchers in the field as described above, it can be concluded that the behavior of the implementer's duties is not a determining factor in the successful implementation of stunting handling policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province.

Work Network Interaction

The interaction of work networks in the implementation of handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province can be seen from the cooperation between implementers/parties involved in implementing the policy and the relationship of authority between levels of government. The Sumedang Regency Government builds collaboration with government institutions and non-government institutions. From the results of interviews with informants, cooperation was formed between the parties in handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, namely in 4 ways, namely:

1. Start by compiling a list of stakeholders who will be included in the collaboration process. In this case, the Regent of Sumedang himself visited each party, including the Ministry of Health, the West Java Provincial Government, and other non-governmental institutions;
2. Using diaspora (in this case what is meant by diaspora are great people from the region who are successful outside Sumedang Regency);
3. Become the main locus/target focus of a government program, both provincial and central government;
4. Through introductions to other parties/institutions bridged by diaspora colleagues.

Apart from that, what can be done can take the form of training or outreach carried out by each relevant institution. This was also implemented by the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency where before using the SIMPATI application platform, each posyandu cadre in all village areas was given training and socialization which was funded entirely by PT. Sawala. The position of local government here is only as a facilitator of facilities and regulations so that CSR (corporate social responsibility) activities run well. Socialization of program implementation and procedures is also carried out to the community in each village area with the aim of ensuring that the entire community knows how important adequate nutrition is and knows that stunting is a serious disease and must receive special attention.

In relation to authority between levels of government, the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency formed an Integrated Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team. Implementation of stunting handling is carried out in an integrated manner with the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team which involves other technical agencies which will facilitate coordination and communication in the stunting handling process. This TPPS was formed from the district, sub-district, to village/sub-district level so that 8 (eight) convergence actions can be ensured. received each priority target.

Target Group Participation

Based on the research results, the level of acceptance of the benefits of activities is that the community has received very enthusiastically the existence of this program. This was conveyed by parents at the posyandu event in interviews with researchers that providing additional food (PMT) for toddlers during posyandu was something that attracted community members to be more enthusiastic about attending posyandu every month. Meanwhile, the indicator of ability to contribute according to existing procedures means the ability of each Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in Sumedang Regency to carry out its duties in accordance with what has been described in Sumedang Regent's Decree Number 127 of 2022 concerning the Formation of the Sumedang Regency Stunting Acceleration Reduction Team. The Sumedang Regency Stunting Prevention Acceleration Team carried out 8 (eight) intervention actions according to schedule. Thus, the participation of the target group in implementing stunting management in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province can be concluded to be good.

Resource

From the indicators of technological accuracy for handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, very innovative technological devices have been used because apart from providing novelty, it also gives spirit to all stakeholders to continue to perform better (continuous improvement). Apart from building the SIMPATI platform as previously described by researchers, in the context of handling stunting in Sumedang Regency, the Regent of Sumedang also initiated the publication of a digital platform for teenagers and pregnant women as an effort to prevent the birth of new stunted babies. The application is SINURMI (Health Information System for Adolescent Girls and Pregnant Women) where the application is contained in a smart watch (smart bracelet) to monitor the health of the wearer. In the process of launching the application, the Regional Government of Sumedang Regency was supported by PT. Alita and PT. Indosat with a target of 8,000 bracelets which will be distributed to pregnant women throughout the Sumedang Regency area.

The Sumedang Regency Government is very aware of the limited resources it has, even though the need for intervention is very large because the targets for which assistance must be provided are very broad. Therefore, cooperation becomes collusion to ensure that resources, both from human resources and other resources, are sufficient so that cooperation can be established with the private sector, universities, non-governmental organizations/professional organizations, the media, and the government itself. From the results of the explanation above regarding the adequacy of funds, availability of implementers, adequacy of equipment, availability of information, and technological accuracy, it can be said to be one of the determining factors in the successful implementation of stunting handling policies in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province.

Efforts to Optimize the Implementation of Stunting Management in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province

Based on the identification of issues in improving the implementation of stunting handling policies in Sumedang Regency, the efforts that have been made by the Sumedang Regency Government to make it a success are by providing several innovations as explained

above, such as the Joint Movement to Fight Stunting with the aim of carrying out real action in the field. jointly by all stakeholders including government, business, academics and the community so that families at risk of stunting receive program intervention according to their needs with the aim of improving the health of families at risk of stunting and educating the public regarding the problem of stunting so that the stunting rate in Sumedang Regency can decrease and implementation This stunting handling policy is more targeted. Apart from that, handling stunting will be more optimal if it is carried out simultaneously and continuously in collaboration with all parties, including the government, the private sector, the community, social media and universities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion based on Hamdi's theory of policy implementation, it can be concluded as follows: The implementation of the Stunting Management Policy in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province has not been fully optimal as seen in the linearity indicator in terms of the mismatch in the timing of weighing and monitoring between mothers. and officers as well as expenses for mothers with children under five, but in principle the stunting rate in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province has gradually decreased compared to previous years where Sumedang Regency was the Regency with the highest prevalence of stunting in West Java Province. Determining factors for the success of implementing stunting management policies in Sumedang Regency, namely clarity of policy substance, breadth of network interactions, and availability and adequacy of resources. Apart from that, there is seriousness from Acting. The Regent of Sumedang in dealing with stunting is also one of the determining factors where a person at the top of the government is so concerned in resolving stunting that it has an impact on the government at the lower levels. Efforts to optimize the implementation of the Stunting Handling Policy in Sumedang Regency include data management innovations in the SIMPATI application, monitoring from existing applications, and carry out evaluations of stunting management applications. Apart from that, the handling of stunting is carried out in collaboration with all parties, between the government and the private sector, the community, social media and universities, simultaneously and continuously.

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