



## Effectiveness of the Implementation of Stunting Prevention Policies in Bakti Jaya Village

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### Abstract

Stunting is often a serious public health problem because it can negatively impact children's physical and cognitive development. Children who are stunted tend to have a higher risk of developing diseases, poor school performance, and difficulty in reaching their full potential physically and intellectually. This condition can be the result of poor diet, nutritional deficiencies, frequent infections, and other environmental factors. This study aims to see the extent of stunting prevention policies in Bakti Jaya Village. The research method used is qualitative research with narrative descriptiveness. With the results of the study showing that the implementation of stunting prevention policies in Bakti Jaya village has been running effectively in accordance with applicable policies, it can be seen through the reduction of stunting prevalence from 2022-2024.

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## INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of stunting is increasing in developing countries such as Indonesia. One in three children will face this challenge, according to statistics compiled by UNICEF. According to Hasandi, Maryanto, and Anugrah (2019), more than 40% of children living in rural areas are reported to experience growth retardation. Stunting also has both direct and long-term effects, including higher rates of illness and death, stunted growth and learning in children, higher rates of infections and non-communicable diseases in adults, and lower productivity levels (Beal, et al., 2018). At the central, regional, and local levels, the government has implemented the National Action Plan for Stunting Handling since 2017. Especially during the first thousand days of life and until the child is six years old, this approach emphasizes on targeted and attentive dietary care. Stunting, which is a type of chronic malnutrition, occurs when a child's height shows below average for his or her age due to growth problems affected by inadequate food intake for the long term.



There has been no resolution of the stunting problem by both the central government and the local government. Although there are several initiatives aimed at reducing stunting rates, the number of annual cases continues to increase. Local governments have also implemented various prevention strategies in their respective regions, but until now the expected results have not been achieved. In fact, stunting prevention policies require local governments to reduce the prevalence rate so that it does not continue to increase. Various steps have been taken, including issuing policies related to stunting prevention and handling, but they have not been effective enough in reducing the prevalence rate every year. Children are said to experience stunting if they experience nutritional limitations for a long period of time, especially in the first 1000 days of life (HPK), and the child's height shows below the average for his age. Children who are stunted have a higher risk of developing chronic diseases such as diabetes, kidney failure, heart disease, stroke, and high blood pressure as adults. Furthermore, stunting can reduce IQ scores by 5-11 points, reduce the ratio of the working-age population to the non-working-age population, and inhibit Indonesia's demographic bonus. The lack of public knowledge, especially among pregnant women, mothers under five, and posyandu cadres contributes to the high prevalence of stunting, along with dietary considerations. In the BKKBN National Working Meeting held on January 25, the Ministry of Health revealed the findings of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) which showed that the incidence rate of stunting in Indonesia decreased from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. According to Grindle's thesis cited in Mulyadi (2016), policy content and policy environment are the two main determinants of the effectiveness of public policy implementation. A number of stakeholders have an interest in the results of policies aimed at reducing stunting rates in Kajai Village, West Pasaman Regency. Every policy involves various parties, and the impact of these interests determines the success of its implementation.

According to data compiled by the Editor, the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) noted that the prevalence of stunting in South Tangerang City (South Tangerang) in 2021 was 19.9 percent and decreased to 9.0 percent in 2022. With a decrease of 10.9 percent, Tangerang City was recorded as the district/city with the highest rate of stunting prevalence reduction in Banten Province ([tropongdirgantara.id](http://tropongdirgantara.id), 2023). As an effort made by the South Tangerang City Government (South Tangerang) to further reduce the stunting rate, it is by increasing the number of sub-districts designated as priority locations for stunting control. Mayor's Decree Number: 050/kep.174-huk/2022 determines which sub-districts will be a priority in 2023 for stunting prevention and control efforts. In 2023, the number of sub-districts is set at nineteen sub-districts, increasing from the previous only ten sub-districts in the 2021-2022 period. The nineteen sub-districts include Paku Jaya, Bakti Jaya, Serpong, Pondok Benda, East Pamulang, Pondok Cabe Ilir, Kademangan, Benda Baru, and Serua Districts. According to the 2023 Republic, the sub-districts that entered are Pondok Aren, Jombang, Pondok Ranji, Rempoa, Pisangan, Pondok Kacang Timur, Pondok Betung, Pondok Karya, Perigi Baru, and Cempaka Putih.

According to the latest statistical data, Setu District has a larger stunting rate compared to other areas in South Tangerang City. A total of 15 children in Muncul



Village, 14 children in Setu, 23 children in Keranggan, 19 children in Kademangan, 12 children in Babakan, and 12 children in Bakti Jaya were stunting in 2022. Based on LinimassaNews' monitoring, in 2023, stunting will still be a problem in various urban villages. Among them, 21 cases in Kelanggan Village, 12 cases in Babakan, 12 cases in Bakti Jaya, and 19 cases in Kademangan. Likewise, what happened at the locus of this research, namely in Bakti Jaya Village based on the results of observation of stunting cases is still found, even there are still people who do not understand or lack understanding of stunting cases

## METHODS

This research uses a descriptive methodology, which is a strategy that seeks to give meaning to data in a methodical, factual, and correct way through proper interpretation. This research focuses on the analysis of problems that exist in the community and the procedures applied in various specific situations. The descriptive method is a type of research method that describes the object and subject being studied without any manipulation or engineering. In addition, this method also includes the analysis of the relationship between various activities, views, attitudes, and processes that affect a phenomenon that occurs.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### a) The Role of Regional Regulations in Stunting Reduction

Regarding the Priority Location of Stunting Prevention and Reduction Villages in 2023, the South Tangerang City Government has issued the Mayor's Decree Number: 050/kep.174-huk/2022. Article 21 paragraph (2) of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction requires the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team at the city level to supervise the implementation of programs at the city and sub-district levels, as well as coordinate and synergize. This decision is based on this mandate.

Initially, there were 10 villages that were prioritized in the 2021–2022 period, but this number increased to 19 villages in 2023. Villages included in the priority list include Bakti Jaya, Serpong, Paku Jaya, Kademangan, Pondok Benda, Pondok Betung, East Pamulang, Serua, Benda Baru, and Pondok Cabe Ilir. In addition, it also covers Jombang Village, Pondok Ranji, Perigi Baru, Pisangan, Rempoa, Pondok Karya, Pondok Aren, Pondok Kacang Timur, and Cempaka Putih.

Based on the mayor's decision above, Bakti Jaya Village is one of the priority locus for reducing stunting. Among the six villages that make up Tangsel Regency is Bakti Jaya Village. With an area of about 1.74 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 17,049 people. The data on any stunting figures within Setu District can be obtained as follows:

Table 1. Stunting Data of Setu District

Neighborhoods	Balita Stunting
Appear	15 News
Setu	14 News
The Red Witch	21 News

Kademangan	19 News
Babakan	12 News
Bakti Jaya	16 News

#### Stunting Rate Distribution Data 2023

### b) Effectiveness of the Implementation of Stunting Prevention Policies in Bakti Jaya Village

Based on the results of the interviews and observations carried out, it was found that there were implementation efforts carried out by the village in accordance with the direction of the stunting prevention policy. Bakti Jaya Village has made several programs to implement central and regional government policies based on existing guidelines.

Figure 1. Stunting Case Data in Bakti Jaya Village 2022



Source : Bakti Jaya Health Center and Nutrition Post Monitoring Kel.

In data obtained from the Bakti Jaya Health Center in early 2022, the number of stunted children found in January was 29 children. Based on the results of the interview, it is known that the causes of stunting in Bakti Jaya village are in the form of genetic or hereditary factors, family environment, community environment, lifestyle and parenting by parents, as well as lack of nutritional intake during the pregnancy process.

Therefore, among the efforts made to women before marriage are health checks, body readiness and nutrition to reduce the risk of stunting babies. The program efforts made by the Bakti Jaya village for the 2022-2024 period include the following:

- 1) Efforts have been made to reduce toddlers at risk of stunting (less bb/tb) in Bakti Jaya Village
  - a. Nutrition Post – Document information on the nutritional status of toddlers, in particular using measurements carried out by cadres and verified by nutrition officers; - Nutrition officers of the health center, together with cadres and PKK,

- prepare a plan for the child's meal menu for 14 days according to their nutritional needs.
- b. Posyandu - Carrying out examinations of toddlers and pregnant women
  - c. Village Coordination Meeting with the Health Team - Village coordination meeting with the Health team in monitoring and evaluating the results of the implementation of posyandu, pospinidu and nutrition posts
- 2) Efforts are being made to reduce toddlers at risk of stunting (bb/tb lacking) in Bakti Jaya Village
- a. Nutrition Post - Collecting data on toddlers based on the results of measurements carried out by cadres and verified by nutrition officers, especially related to nutritional status; - Nutrition officers of the health center, together with cadres and PKK, prepare a children's meal menu for 14 days according to their nutritional needs.
  - b. Posyandu - Conducting Examinations for Toddlers and Pregnant Women
  - c. Education Visit and Health Examination with Health Cadres and Health Team
  - d. Assistance in making septic tanks at 5 points (RT 04 RW 01) for residents who do not have septic tanks (in collaboration with BAZNAS)
  - e. Waste sorting at the Village Waste Bank
  - f. Village Coordination Meeting with the Health Team Village coordination meeting with the Health team in monitoring and evaluating the results of the implementation of posyandu, pospinidu and nutrition posts.

In the process of implementing stunting prevention policies, all programs are running well can be seen with the decrease in stunted data findings for toddlers in 2022-2023. However, in the process, various obstacles were also found, namely there are families who do not realize or understand that their toddlers are included in the stunting category, there are also some families who are not able to afford it, besides that during 2022 there are still open sanitation places so that a closed sanitation program (septic tank) was made. Then at the end of 2023 to the beginning of 2024, several cases of stunting under five were found again so that the prevalence that had previously decreased increased again.

Table 2. Stunting Prevalence Data in Bakti Jaya Village







Year	Stunting News
2022	29 News
2023	16 News
2024	14 News

Source: Setu Kecamatan Website

Based on the results of research in Bakti Jaya Village, the effectiveness of the implementation of stunting prevention policies in this village is controlled by several factors below, namely:

1) Supporting Factors

Collaboration between the village parties, such as the Secretary of Welfare, the nutrition team from the Bakti Jaya Health Center UPT, village midwives, Posyandu cadres, PMT cadres, as well as RW and RT, play an important role in the success of stunting prevention policies. In addition, cross-sector cooperation between nutrition teams, village heads, village midwives, and village cadres also strongly supports the implementation of activities aimed at reducing stunting, such as posyandu, nutrition posts, and other programs in an effort to accelerate stunting reduction. All officers work together to plan and execute programs, while providing direction to the community to change mindsets and expand understanding of the importance of child-rearing and optimal nutrition for children.

2) Inhibiting Factors

One of the obstacles that hinders efforts to eliminate stunting is the lack of information about the condition. Parents like this often isolate their children and fail to see the serious consequences that stunting can have in the long run. Then there are some stunted children from underprivileged families so that the fulfillment of nutrition and a healthy environment is an obstacle. So it is necessary to have home visits and nutritional assistance to homes by officers.

## CONCLUSION

The following are some of the regulations that have been ratified by the Mayor of South Tangerang, namely: Decree of the Mayor of South Tangerang Number 476/kep.208-huk/2022 regarding the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team at the District level and Decree of the Mayor of South Tangerang Number 050/kep.174-huk/2022 regarding Priority Locations for Stunting Prevention and Reduction in 2023. The two districts have a role in focusing the sub-district area with the prevalence of stunting cases that must be handled immediately and also have a role in the formation of a stunting prevention acceleration team for each sub-district along with its explanation.

The implementation of the stunting prevention policy in Bakti Jaya Village is carried out by establishing stunting prevention and reduction handling programs in collaboration with related parties such as health center officers (midwives and nutrition officers), posyandu, RT and RW. The implementation was carried out effectively with results during 2022-2024 that there was a decrease in stunting cases in Bakti Jaya



village. Although there are still several obstacles, the village is trying to overcome them immediately.

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