

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM POLICY TO ACCELERATE STUNTING REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses how the policy of Presidential Decree Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction is implemented with a research focus at the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency, which aims to find out whether the policy is implemented well and whether there are success factors or inhibiting factors in the process of implementing the policy. The method used in this research is a descriptive quantitative method. Meanwhile, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique and disproportionate random sampling technique by determining the sample size using the Slovin formula which then resulted in a total of 117 respondents. Measurement of policy implementation variables is carried out using a Likert scale with a questionnaire instrument, the results of which are then processed using the weight mean score (WMS) formula. The results of the recapitulation of questionnaire calculations with operationalization of variables based on the Kapioru Policy Implementation theory (2014) obtained an average score of 4.23 with a very good assessment category. This shows that the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy at the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency has been implemented very well, although there are still several indicators that need to be improved. The novelty of this research is in terms of the theory used and the research results which show that there is a special strategy from the implementing institution which is one of the factors in the success of implementing the policy.

Key Words: Implementation, Policy, Stunting Program, Cicurug.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana Implementasi kebijakan Perpres Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting dengan lokus penelitian di UPTD Puskesmas Cicurug Kecamatan Cicurug Kabupaten Sukabumi yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah kebijakan tersebut diimplementasikan dengan baik dan adakah faktor keberhasilan atau faktor penghambat dalam proses implementasi kebijakan tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif deskriptif. Sedangkan teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *purposive sampling* dan teknik *disproportionate random sampling* dengan penentuan ukuran sampel menggunakan rumus slovin yang kemudian menghasilkan total responden sebanyak 117 orang. Pengukuran variabel implementasi kebijakan dilakukan menggunakan skala likert dengan instrumen angket yang hasilnya kemudian diolah menggunakan rumus *weight mean score* (WMS). Hasil rekapitulasi perhitungan angket dengan operasionalisasi variabel berdasarkan teori Implementasi Kebijakan Kapioru (2014) mendapatkan nilai rata-rata 4.23 dengan kategori penilaian sangat baik. Hal ini menunjukkan implementasi kebijakan program percepatan penurunan stunting di UPTD Puskesmas Cicurug Kecamatan Cicurug Kabupaten Sukabumi telah dilaksanakan dengan sangat baik walaupun masih ada beberapa indikator yang perlu ditingkatkan. Kebaruan dari penelitian ini adalah dari segi teori yang digunakan dan hasil penelitian yang menunjukkan adanya strategi khusus dari institusi pelaksana yang menjadi salah satu faktor keberhasilan implementasi kebijakan tersebut.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi, Kebijakan, Program Stunting, Cicurug.

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INTRODUCTION

Stunting, a child's growth and development disorder caused by chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections. Usually characterized by a height that is inappropriate or below the standards set by the Ministry of Health. Apart from affecting children's physical growth and development, stunting can also affect children's cognitive abilities which has an impact on reducing children's productivity in the future. This is certainly a serious problem, not only in Indonesia but in several countries and even throughout the world. Why is that? Because stunting can affect the quality of the nation's future generations. Indonesia, with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 seeks to accelerate the reduction of stunting, in fact reducing stunting cases is one of the targets in Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024. Indonesia targets reducing the prevalence of stunting by up to 14% in 2024. Therefore, the government works together with regional governments to achieve this target. Handling of stunting cases is carried out in two ways. The first is through specific nutritional interventions, namely improving things that are the direct causes of stunting which are related to improving nutrition and health status. Second, through sensitive nutrition interventions, namely improving things that are indirect causes of stunting related to food security, especially access to nutritious food, the social environment, in this case a clean and healthy lifestyle, the practice of providing MPASI and child care patterns and access to get health services. So, implementing the program policy to accelerate stunting reduction requires cross-sector collaboration, not just from the health sector.

West Java is one of the 12 provinces in Indonesia which is the priority locus for the (2023) acceleration of stunting reduction set by the central government with the highest estimated number of stunted children under five, namely 968,148 people. And in (2023), all districts/cities in West Java will be designated as priority loci for accelerating stunting reduction. Based on the results of the (2022) Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), Sukabumi Regency, which is the locus of this research, is one of the areas with the highest stunting prevalence in West Java, namely ranked 2nd after Sumedang Regency with a stunting prevalence of 27.5% which is This means that 27.5% of 100 babies born are stunted. And the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD which is located in Cicurug District is one of Sukabumi Regency's zero stunting targets by 2023. The Sukabumi Regency Government together with other regional officials such as the Health Service through the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD are also trying to realize the government's target, namely reducing the prevalence of stunting to 14% in 2023. 2024.

Based on the results of temporary observations carried out by researchers at the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD, researchers analyzed several problems in the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program Policy. Firstly, the stunting rate is still quite high in Sukabumi Regency, including in the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD area. Secondly, there are still slum areas at several points which of course have an impact on sanitation cleanliness which can also be an indirect cause of stunting (Widari, Sri; et al, 2021). Third, the low level of community education affects the community's grasp of information conveyed by community health center officers and becomes a challenge for officers in

determining the appropriate method for conveying information. Fourth, the low economic level of the community influences health behavior and the community's ability to access health facilities.

However, the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD continues to strive to overcome this problem and maximize the implementation of stunting reduction acceleration program policies in its working area. With the aim of reducing the prevalence of stunting, creating a healthy, intelligent and productive generation in the future.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive quantitative research methodology was employed in this study, and the population includes 69 employees of UPTD Cicurug Health Center and 96,162 participants in the stunting reduction acceleration program. A sample of 17 people was obtained using a purposive sampling technique for the population of UPTD Cicurug Community Health Center employees, taking into account that the samples were taken from employees who were tasked with carrying out the stunting reduction acceleration program directly in the field. Additionally, the Slovin formula was used to determine the sample size, which came out to be 100 individuals, for the population participating in the stunting reduction acceleration program using a disproportionate random sampling technique. There were 117 responders based on these two sampling strategies.

A variety of methods, including literature review, observation, interviews, questionnaires, and more, were used to collect the data. Researchers employed a Likert scale and the weighted average score (WMS) formula for data analysis in order to gauge respondents' answers about the implementation variable of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy.

The response to each instrument item has a rating in the category very good to very poor with the difference in scale in each

category calculated using the interval formula and obtaining a result of 0.8.

The following is the rank interval for respondents' answers:

Table
Answer Interval Rank

No	Scale	Category
1	1,00 – 1,80	Very Not Good
2	1,81 – 2,60	Not Good
3	2,61 – 3,40	Pretty Good
4	3,41 – 4,20	Good
5	4,21 – 5,00	Very Good

Source: Sugiyono (2019)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of research conducted in UPTD Cicurug Health Center shows :

Table
Recapitulation of Indicators on Environmental Condition Dimensions

No.	Indicator	Average	Rating Category
1.	There is basic public knowledge about stunting.	3.74	Good
2.	There are activities that can increase public knowledge regarding stunting and the importance of nutrition in the first 1000 days of life.	4.33	Very Good

3.	There is active community support and participation.	4.31	Very Good
4.	There is easy access to get services.	4.30	Very Good
5.	There is public awareness in improving the conditions of the economic environment in order to meet children's needs and provide nutrition.	4.36	Very Good
6.	There are efforts from the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD to help the community improve the economic conditions in order to provide child nutrition.	4.52	Very Good
Weight Mean Score Results		4.26	Very Good

Source: 2024 Research Results

**Table
Recapitulation of Indicators on the Dimensions of Inter-Organizational Relations**

No.	Indicator	Average	Rating Category
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1.	There is coordination and communication regarding the stunting reduction acceleration program which is carried out through outreach, regular meeting and implementation of monitoring and evaluation.	4.17	Good
2.	There is coordination between the community and the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD to monitor children's growth and development.	4.52	Very Good
3.	There is coordination and communication in the implementation process of the stunting reduction acceleration program which is carried out informally.	4.09	Good
4.	There is information regarding nutrition for	4.32	Very Good

5.	pregnant women and toddlers through health workers, cadres, and various other media. There is coordination and communication between Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD employees and Village officials and the Health Service.	4.27	Very Good
Weight Mean Score Results		4.27	Very Good

Source: 2024 Research Results

**Table
 Recapitulation of Resource Dimension Indicators**

No.	Indicator	Average	Rating Category
1.	Giving blood supplement tablets.	4.62	Very Good
2.	Providing Supplementary Food (PMT).	4.40	Very Good
3.	Providing complete immunization for children under five.	4.64	Very Good
4.	There is a match between the quality of employees	4.23	Very Good

5.	and community expectations. There is conformity between services and established standards.	4.31	Very Good
6.	Availability of facilities and infrastructure.	4.13	Good
7.	There is a budget allocated to fund the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program.	4.10	Good
8.	A decree was given to officers implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program.	4.12	Good
Weight Mean Score Results		4.31	Very Good

Source: 2024 Research Results

**Table
 Recapitulation of Characteristic Dimension Indicators of Implementing Agencies**

No.	Indicator	Average	Rating Category
1.	There is full responsibility from the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD officers for	4.39	Very Good

	implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program.		
2.	Understanding, knowledge and deepening of the meaning of the program objectives.	4.30	Very Good
3.	There is a role for the private sector in implementing process and quality improvements.	3.57	Good
4.	Program implementation strategy.	4.17	Good
5.	Strategy for overcoming obstacles.	4.11	Good
Weight Mean Score Results		4.10	Good

Source: 2024 Research Results

Table
Recapitulation of Questionnaire Data Regarding the Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program Policy at the UPTD of the Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency

Variable	Dimensions	Average	Rating Category
Policy Implementation (Kapioru 2014)	Environmental Conditions	4.26	Very Good
	Inter-Organizational Relationships	4.27	Very Good
	Resource	4.31	Very Good
		4.10	Good

Characteristics Of The Implementing Agency			
AMOUNT	Total Value of All Dimensions	16.9	4
			Very Good
	$M = \frac{\sum Score}{Number\ of\ Dimensions}$	4.23	

Source: 2024 Research Result

Based on the Policy Implementation theory (Kapioru, 2014) used by researchers in this research, supportive environmental conditions, relationships between related and mutually supportive organizations, adequate resources, and the character of implementing institutions that have special characteristics or strategies in implementing policies can influence the success of a policy. Additionally, the researchers determined the results of data processing using the weighted average score formula with the average sum of all dimensions totaling 4, 23 with very good criteria. This was based on the results of the analysis of the weighted average scores in research on these four dimensions on the implementation variable of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy at the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency. This shows that the policy has been successfully implemented, is suitable for overcoming health problems that exist in the community and provides benefits to the community, which means that the policy is also in accordance with the aspirations of the community. However, regarding the extent of the impact of implementing this policy on accelerating stunting reduction, which is the aim of implementing this policy, further research is needed.

In the analysis using the WMS formula, of course, from all dimensions it can be seen that there are dimensions that produce the highest number of values and there are also the lowest number of values. With an

average value of 4.31, the resource dimension has the most values among the four dimensions' data processing results, making it a very good assessment criterion. These results were obtained from the results of questionnaires or questionnaires filled out by respondents which were then processed using the WMS formula. In the resource dimension, there are 8 indicators which are reinforced by the results of interviews with informants who affirmed that the results of each indicator were in accordance with what happened in the field, although the results were not perfect, the related parties always tried to improve. When compared to previous studies, one of which was a study conducted by (Edriani & Hasibuan, 2023) entitled Implementation of Policies in Accelerating Stunting Reduction at the Terjun Health Center UPT, Medan City Resources are one of the obstacles in policy implementation, However, the dimension's highest value in this study shows that resources are actually one of the factors that contribute to the success of policy implementation. Meanwhile, the lowest value among the four dimensions is the Characteristics of the Implementing Agency dimension with an average value of 4.10 good assessment criteria. These results were obtained from the results of the questionnaire or survey which was then processed using the WMS formula. In the Characteristics of the Implementing Agency dimension, there are 5 indicators which are reinforced by the results of interviews with Informants who affirmed that the results of each indicator are in accordance with what happened in the field, although the results are not perfect, the related parties always strive for improvement. This is also influenced because there are several people who admit to having experienced less friendly service when visiting the Health Center and decided not to return to the Health Center so that they do not know that currently the health center has made efforts to make improvements and provide a suggestion box and satisfaction assessment

using expression icons to be reviewed and evaluated further.

In addition to the dimensions with the highest scores, there are also indicators with the highest scores in each dimension. The neighborhood has benefited from the Cicurug Health Center UPTD, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency's adoption of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy. The prominent indicator in the environmental condition dimension is the efforts of the Cicurug Health Center UPTD to help the community improve the economic environmental conditions in order to fulfill children's nutrition with an average score of 4.52, the predicate "very good." Based on the interview results, there are several factors that influence this indicator to produce the highest score. First, the provision of additional food for mothers with toddlers indicated as stunting and pregnant women at risk of stunting which has been routinely carried out in the Cicurug Health Center UPTD work area as one of the efforts of the Cicurug Health Center UPTD to help the community improve the economic environmental conditions in order to fulfill children's nutrition. This is done to help fulfill the nutrition of toddlers and pregnant women to avoid stunting which can be caused by malnutrition. Second, the PMT menu is designed to be varied and processed hygienically by balancing the nutritional intake in it. Because of its varied design, the appearance is attractive and can stimulate the appetite of toddlers and pregnant women. Third, there is cooperation between the UPTD Cicurug Health Center and other parties such as Villages, Cadres, including UPTD Market. Every week, all traders set aside their merchandise to help the stunting reduction acceleration program. For example, a number of chicken meat sellers set aside 1 chicken thigh every week to be collected and processed into PMT. The program called Pepeling (weekly stunting donation program) for market traders is also one of the special strategies of the UPTD Cicurug

Health Center in collaboration with the UPTD Market in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program policy.

For the Village, because the Village has its own budget related to the stunting reduction acceleration program. The Village provides PMT in the form of vegetable and animal protein. For example, quail egg satay and tempeh to be distributed at posyandu activities to all toddlers and raw tempeh and raw chicken eggs for pregnant women. As well as providing food assistance such as 1 chicken and 1 dozen eggs every month specifically for toddlers indicated as stunting and pregnant women at risk of stunting. And cadres, some become representatives to participate in the PMT processing process.

The form of PMT provided by the Cicurug Health Center UPTD is in the form of processed foods that can be eaten directly, for example tuna fish sandwiches, meatballs made from fish, vegetables and tofu, and so on. Even the Cicurug District received an Award for the innovation of a varied PMT menu. This effort is expected to reduce the occurrence of malnutrition and prevent stunting in pregnant women and toddlers. Because as stated in a study conducted by (Shabariah & Pradini, 2020) there is a significant relationship between nutrient intake and nutritional status in toddlers at Pelita Pertiwi Kindergarten Cicurug Sukabumi. Previous research conducted by (Citrakesumasari *et al.*, 2023) showed that food education and innovation carried out on pregnant women in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi can increase knowledge about preventing stunting in pregnant women. This is also what the Health Center does, namely providing information related to nutrition for pregnant women and mothers with toddlers. In addition, there is also a nutritious action program in schools, namely a joint lunch movement with a balanced nutritional menu coordinated by the school and teachers. In another study conducted by (Sari *et al.*, 2024) it was

emphasized that it is important to have assistance in making nutritious food, so that every mother can learn to provide nutritious food at home, control toddler consumption patterns regarding snacking habits and MSG consumption that need to be watched out for and the ideal feeding schedule. This is in accordance with what has been implemented by the UPTD Puskesmas, this series of programs from assistance from the Puskesmas to education and nutritious eating actions are designed to be able to form a healthy lifestyle for the community through the consumption of nutritious food and regular eating patterns to avoid stunting.

Meanwhile, the indicator with the lowest score in the Environmental Condition dimension is the indicator of basic community knowledge about stunting with an indicator of 3.74 in the good category. Based on the interview results, this indicator obtained the lowest score due to several factors. First, the lack of initiative from the community to find out about stunting, second, budget limitations so that the implementation of socialization related to stunting to increase Community Knowledge regarding Stunting cannot be carried out at once for all targets, but rather in turns and prioritized for mothers with toddlers indicated as stunting and pregnant women at risk of stunting or mothers with toddlers under two years of age. In a study conducted by (Wulandari & Kusumastuti, 2020), it was stated that the influence of maternal motivation is the dominant factor that has the greatest influence in influencing maternal behavior regarding preventing stunting in their toddlers, because self-motivation is the main factor in doing something for a goal to be achieved. Midwives and cadres should, however, always offer counseling in the form of education and information regarding stunting. This will encourage mothers with toddlers to want to prevent stunting by allowing them to participate or attend to

listen to the counseling. Additionally, the mother's self-motivation to engage in healthy behavior will be significantly impacted by the support of those closest to her.

The indicator with the highest score in the dimension of inter-organizational relations is the indicator of coordination between the community and the UPTD Cicurug Health Center in monitoring child growth and development, with an average score of 4.52 in the "very good" category. Based on the results of the interview, this indicator received the highest score due to several factors, first, most of the community has taken the initiative to routinely monitor child growth and development and coordinate with the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, one of which is by coming to the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu). Second, complete anthropometric examination services plus immunization services that are much more affordable, and finally the distribution of PMT at the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) which also has its own appeal for the community. This is also supported by the capacity and ability of Posyandu cadres in assisting health center officers to carry out anthropometric measurements, and so on. Therefore, in this case, increasing the capacity of cadres also needs to be done periodically to support the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program so that cadres can provide information and motivate pregnant women and mothers with toddlers to prevent stunting. Several previous studies conducted by (Hartono et al., 2020; Mediani et al., 2020; Muafa, et 2024; Pradidina, et., 2023) showed that in addition to policy targets, empowerment and capacity building are also important for policy implementers. To ensure that officers and cadres can perform child anthropometric measurement techniques on their own and comprehend the meaning, causes, impacts, prevention, and early detection of stunting, all nutrition officers and posyandu cadres receive education in the form of training

regarding stunting prevention. Empowerment and capacity building of health cadres are expected to be carried out consistently and continuously so that they can improve the performance of cadres in optimal posyandu services. Meanwhile, the indicator with the lowest score in the dimension of inter-organizational relations is the indicator of the implementation of coordination and communication of the implementation process of the stunting reduction acceleration program which is carried out informally with an average score of 4.09. Based on the results of the interview, there are several factors that influence this indicator to obtain the lowest score, firstly, some pregnant women or toddlers do not know about the existence of their respective Posyandu WhatsApp groups which are formed to share information related to child care patterns, posyandu schedule information, information on the availability of vaccines for immunization, and coordination and communication related to stunting. Second, many pregnant women and mothers of toddlers have not joined the group because some people are unaware of its existence. They are also unaware of the coordination and communication involved in the stunting reduction acceleration program.

Furthermore, the indicator with the highest number of points in the resource dimension is the indicator of complete immunization in toddlers with an average value of 4.64 in the "very good" category. Based on the interview results, there are several factors that influence the indicator to obtain the highest number of points, first the availability of complete vaccines. Second, affordable costs in obtaining services, third, communication from the UPTD Puskesmas regarding the impact of the vaccine and what mothers should do when side effects occur and communication through the village midwife who always informs when the required vaccine is available again at the Puskesmas or Posyandu. This is important because

immunization can affect the child's immunity so that the child has a strong immune system and is not easily affected by disease or repeated infections which can be one of the causes of stunting. The UPTD Cicurug Puskesmas has implemented one of the programs to accelerate the reduction of stunting by providing complete immunization services for toddlers both at the UPTD Cicurug Puskesmas directly and through the Posyandu in the UPTD Cicurug Puskesmas work area. By continuously reminding parents through village midwives to provide complete immunizations to their children and by providing these services, it is hoped that toddlers can grow and develop with strong immunity and be free from stunting. Meanwhile, the indicator with the lowest score in the resource dimension is the indicator of the budget allocated for funding the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program with an average score of 4.10 in the good category. Based on the interview results, there are several factors that cause this indicator to obtain the lowest score, the first is budget limitations. The budget related to the stunting reduction acceleration program at the Cicurug Health Center UPTD does exist, but because this stunting reduction acceleration program requires cross-sector cooperation, these agencies certainly also need a budget to implement this program. But in reality, not all related agencies have a budget for the stunting reduction acceleration program. Second, the lack of CSR from companies in the Cicurug Health Center UPTD work area, some companies have started to care about the surrounding environment including those related to the stunting reduction acceleration program. However, the assistance provided has not been consistent and has not been evenly distributed or is not sustainable so that it cannot be evaluated regarding its impact and effectiveness, whether it is on target or not. Funding limitations were also mentioned by the Cicurug Sub-district Head

who stated that in the sub-district itself there is no special budget related to the stunting reduction acceleration program, only in the Cicurug Health Center UPTD and Population Control UPTD. This is an obstacle in cross-sector collaboration related to the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program, for example in the KUA there are various efforts to implement the stunting reduction acceleration program such as requiring prospective brides and grooms to include a letter of health examination results, then there is education for teenagers up to the productive age of the bride and groom. However, these programs are constrained by costs.

Finally, the indicator with the highest score in the Characteristics of the Implementing Agency dimension is the indicator of full responsibility from the Cicurug Health Center UPTD officers in implementing the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy with an average score of 4.39 in the "very good" category. Based on the interview results, this indicator received the highest score due to several factors. First, from the community's perspective towards officers in carrying out their duties, which according to the community, officers have been responsible for carrying out their duties well. Second, seen from the perspective of the Cicurug Health Center UPTD officers who feel that they have carried out their duties well in accordance with the implementation procedures, for example when on duty at a certain posyandu, in addition to providing immunizations to toddlers and checking the condition of pregnant women, officers also provide education by having a class for pregnant women which is carried out together before then examining each pregnant woman in turn. This proves the full responsibility of the Cicurug Health Center UPTD Officers in carrying out their duties, especially in implementing the

stunting reduction acceleration program. With an average score of 3.57 in the good category, the indicator of the private sector's role in implementing process and quality improvement has the lowest score in the Characteristics of the Implementing Agency dimension. Based on the interview results, there are several factors that cause the indicator to obtain the lowest score, first, the lack of CSR, as explained in the previous discussion. Second, some companies do not care about the stunting reduction acceleration program. In addition to offering support for the stunting reduction acceleration program, workers are encouraged to stay on the job even if they are not seriously ill and have not received intravenous fluids. Pregnant women who work are also reluctant to ask permission to check their pregnancy at the Posyandu because they are more afraid of having their salaries cut. This also becomes an obstacle when there are pregnant women at risk of stunting but they work, who should be the target of PMT provision but cannot be given PMT from the Cicurug Health Center UPTD in the form of ready-to-eat food that must be eaten immediately. Added to this are economic demands that require mothers with toddlers to go to work and leave their children who still need exclusive breastfeeding. Especially in the Benda Village community which is an industrial area. This is also a concern for the Cicurug sub-district head who told researchers that there must be additional regulations, both Presidential Regulations and regulations at the Manpower Office regarding compensation for pregnant women who work and want to check themselves at the Posyandu, they are allowed without any salary deductions, with the note that after that the pregnant woman returns to work as usual. And or provide a lactation room for working breastfeeding mothers who want to breastfeed their children during break time.

When associated with the 17 sustainable development goals, the policy of

accelerating the reduction of stunting according to researchers is more dominant in point 3, namely a healthy and prosperous life because prosperity is certainly supported by supporting factors such as a stable economy, free from poverty, hunger, being able to get quality education and life and being productive. Meanwhile, human productivity is influenced by a healthy body condition and developing cognitive abilities so that human intelligence is optimal and can do things that are beneficial for oneself and the surrounding environment, but cognitive abilities and physical health can be hampered by stunting which makes the body unhealthy and difficult to develop. And this is what currently threatens a number of toddlers in Indonesia who will later become the next generation of the nation. Therefore, a number of previous researchers have conducted a lot of research related to stunting and its relationship to sustainable development goals, for example research conducted by (Agri et al., 2024) entitled Towards Balanced Growth in the Challenges of SDGs 2 in Overcoming Stunting Cases in Indonesia; (Handayani et al., 2023) entitled Achievement of SDGs in Village Government Institutions (Study of Stunting Prevention in Tambakasri Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency); (Azzahra, 2023) Implementation of SDGs on Stunting Issues in the Perspective of Islam and Development in Kaligelang Village, Taman District, Pemalang Regency; (Jannah, 2023) entitled Handling Stunting in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Aceh Health Office; (Risnawati & Munafiah, 2022) entitled Efforts to Prevent Stunting Through Efforts to Provide Balanced Food and Stunting Massage; (Widari et al., 2021) Determinants of Stunting: Comparative Analysis of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. Several studies have shown that the program to accelerate the reduction of stunting is part of the sustainable development goals that must be a shared

concern, even from an Islamic perspective, the issue of stunting is also a concern (Azzahra, 2023). Islam pays great attention to children who experience stunting because they are included in weak children in less than optimal development. Allah SWT says in Q.S. Annisa verse 9 which means: "And let them fear Allah who leave behind them weak children who they worry about (their welfare). Therefore, let them fear Allah and let them speak the truth." This verse emphasizes that Allah commands us not to leave a weak generation to become the next generation of the nation, we must be a strong nation, a strong people, who are healthy, intelligent, and have good morals. The acceleration of stunting reduction which is part of the SDGs goal is also a concern of Djuanda University "Kampus Bertauhid" as one of the universities in Indonesia located in Bogor Regency. In order to incorporate the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that center on five priorities—no poverty, high-quality education, gender equality, peace, justice, and strong institutions and partnerships to achieve goals—Djuanda University established the SDGs Center Unida. The five points are integrated into the Panca Dharma programs of Djuanda University. The research entitled Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program Policy at the Cicurug Health Center UPTD is part of the realization of the Panca Dharma carried out by researchers as members of Djuanda University.

Obstacles that arise in Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy at the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency

There are several obstacles that arise in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program policy, including community knowledge regarding stunting that still needs to be improved, socialization that is not yet comprehensive, the economic level of the community is still low so that it

needs help in meeting children's nutritional needs and this of course requires attention not only from the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD but also from the surrounding environment and related to community sensitivities. The measurement process is often hampered because not all enthusiastic people who have toddlers or pregnant women are enthusiastic about coming to the Posyandu. This is also due to the large number of mothers with toddlers and pregnant women who work due to economic demands so they cannot have their children or pregnancy checked regularly at the Posyandu. There are even pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED) who should be targeted for PMT but they work so they cannot get PMT. The process of collecting and recording data through applications sometimes makes officers overwhelmed because some officers hold other positions. Lack of human resources, especially in the field of data administration related to stunting. Lack of sensitivity from the private sector to the problem of stunting, and limited budgets in implementing programs to accelerate stunting reduction, including across sectors.

Efforts made by UPTD Cicurug Community Health Center to overcome obstacles that arise in the implementation of stunting reduction acceleration program policies

UPTD Puskesmas Cicurug's attempts to get past barriers to the program policy's implementation in order to hasten the reduction of stunting in UPTD Puskesmas In addition to carrying out programs and policies in line with the national strategy to expedite the reduction of stunting, the UPTD Puskesmas also implements innovations in policy implementation in Cicurug, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency. Firstly, innovate the provision of varied supplementary food, carry out anthropometric measurement activities by picking up a ball to obtain accurate data from targets who cannot come to the

Posyandu and/or carry out follow-up on these targets regarding the results of the last anthropometric measurements carried out by the target and also invite the target to carry out further screening to detect whether it is truly stunting or other diseases. And collaborate with cross sectors.

Apart from strategies for overcoming obstacles, there are also strategies for implementing the program including :

1) Prevention

- BRUS = guidance for school age teenagers, namely counseling about the dangers of stunting, the role of women, and so on. Apart from that, there is the administration of blood supplement tablets to prevent anemia which can be a seed for stunting in the future. BRUS targets teenagers, especially those in Grade 3 of SMA.

- BRUN = Guidance for Married Age Adolescents, namely counseling about the dangers of stunting, family conflict management, and so on. Apart from that, there is the provision of blood supplement tablets to prevent anemia which can be the seed for stunting in the future. Brun's targets are students or teenagers who are entering the ideal age for marriage.

- Binwin = Marriage Guidance, namely counseling related to understanding the household, finances, understanding stunting, parenting patterns, and so on. Apart from that, there is a health check for the bride and groom.

- Nutritional action at school = eating lunch together at school with a nutritious and nutritionally balanced menu coordinated by the teacher and the school.

- Class for pregnant women and Baduta = socialization of the dangers of stunting and the importance of fulfilling child nutrition in 1000 HPK, targeting pregnant women and mothers with toddlers, with priority given to mothers with babies under two years old (Baduta).

- Pepeling (Weekly Stunting Infaq Program) = a collaboration program between UPTD Puskesmas Cicurug and UPTD Pasar through collecting infaq from traders, infaq in the form of merchandise. Example: every chicken meat trader gives 1 chicken thigh for the stunting program, etc. The results of the traders' donations are then processed into additional food that is ready to be distributed to stunting program targets.

2) Handling

- Cross-sector meetings
- Village consultation
- Record and find cases of stunting
- Screening and further treatment
- Providing supplementary food (PMT)
- Providing food aid (eggs, chicken meat).
- And so on.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from the findings of a study that was carried out by researchers on the application of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy at the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency :

1. Based on the results of a questionnaire processed using the Weight Mean Score (WMS) formula, the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy at the UPTD Cicurug Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency received a score of 4.23 with the assessment criteria "very good". This was also reinforced by the results of interviews with informants who confirmed that the values obtained for each indicator from the four dimensions were correct or in accordance with the reality in the field. This demonstrates how successfully the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program Policy has been implemented at the UPTD Cicurug

Health Center, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency, despite a number of areas that still require improvement. This program's implementation is in line with community needs and benefits the community as a whole.

The highest number of scores from the data processing results of the four dimensions is in the resource dimension with an average score of 4.31, a very good assessment criterion. These results were obtained from the results of questionnaires filled out by respondents which were then processed using the WMS formula. In the resource dimension, there are 8 indicators which are strengthened by the results of interviews with informants who confirm that the results of each indicator are in accordance with what is happening in the field, although the results are not perfect, but the relevant parties are always making efforts to improve. Meanwhile, the lowest score among the four dimensions is the Implementing Agency Characteristics dimension with an average score of 4.10 Good assessment criteria. These results were obtained from the results of questionnaires which were then processed using the WMS formula. In the Implementing Agency Characteristics dimension, there are 5 indicators which are strengthened by the results of interviews with informants who confirm that the results of each indicator are in accordance with what is happening in the field, even though the results are not perfect, the relevant parties are always making efforts to improve.

2. Implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program policy is fraught with challenges, such as the need to improve community awareness of stunting, incomplete socialization, and the community's low economic standing, which necessitates assistance in meeting children's nutritional needs. These issues demand attention from the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD as well as

from the surrounding environment and community sensitivities. The measurement process is often hampered because not all enthusiastic people who have toddlers or pregnant women are enthusiastic about coming to the Posyandu. This is also due to the large number of mothers with toddlers and pregnant women who work due to economic demands so they cannot have their children or pregnancy checked regularly at the Posyandu. There are even pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED) who should be targeted for PMT but they work so they cannot get PMT. The process of collecting and recording data through applications sometimes makes officers overwhelmed because some officers hold other positions. Lack of human resources, especially in the field of data administration related to stunting. Lack of sensitivity from the private sector to the problem of stunting, and budget limitations in implementing accelerated stunting reduction programs, including across sectors.

3. Efforts made by the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD to overcome obstacles in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program policy at the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency, apart from implementing policies and programs in accordance with the national strategy for accelerating stunting reduction, the Community Health Center UPTD is also making innovations - innovation in implementing the policy. Firstly, innovate the provision of varied supplementary food, carry out anthropometric measurement activities by picking up a ball to obtain accurate data from targets who cannot come to the Posyandu and/or carry out follow-up on these targets regarding the results of the last anthropometric measurements carried out by the target and also invite the target to carry out further screening to detect

whether it is truly stunting or other diseases. And collaborate with cross sectors.

Implications

Implications of theory for the Cicurug Community Health Center UPTD, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency's implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy According to the researchers' theory, there are four dimensions:

Implementing the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy can raise public awareness of the risks of stunting and the significance of providing adequate nutrition for children, particularly in the 1000 HPK, according to the environmental condition dimension. As well as increasing people's sensitivity and concern for the surrounding environment and increasing clean and healthy living behavior. As well as improving child rearing patterns.

Implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program can enhance coordination and communication across sectors in the area of inter-organizational relations. fostering cooperation across sectors. Facilitate the program's implementation and hasten the attainment of objectives.

In the resource dimension, implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy can improve children's nutrition and immune system, improve the nutrition of pregnant women, reduce cases of chronic malnutrition and energy deficiency and prevent stunting.

Moreover, the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy can boost leadership commitment and vision, increasing the convergence of central, regional, and village programs, according to the final dimension, Characteristics of the Implementing Agency. Increasing the sense of responsibility of officers, increasing openness and accepting criticism and suggestions and being open to accepting the

role of the private sector in implementing process and quality improvements.

Useful Consequences of It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as an evaluation and input towards improving the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program policy at UPTD Community Health Centers Cicurug, Cicurug District, Sukabumi Regency, particularly for the UPTD of the Cicurug Health Center, Benda Village, and all sectors involved in it. The research was conducted by researchers and shows results with very good criteria, but there are still a number of things that need to be improved.

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