

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MODEL ACCELERATION STUNTING REDUCTION IN SUMEDANG REGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE

Tuti Ruswati, Muh. Ilham, Ella L. Wargadinata, Yana Sahyana

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia

Email: tuti.ruswati1202@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main problem in this study is that the implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province has not been running effectively and will greatly disrupt the quality of human resources and also become a threat to the nation's competitiveness in the future. The research method used by researchers is descriptive analysis with the type of approach being qualitative. This method describes a situation that was taking place at the time the research was carried out. "Research with a qualitative approach is intended as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior." The qualitative approach was chosen with the consideration that this research is expected to obtain real data and be able to examine the research problem in depth so that the expected results can be obtained. The implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, can be seen from the policy aspect that it already exists and has been implemented well, although overall there are still several things that must be implemented effectively. Meanwhile, from the side of the parties involved, the local government tries to involve and collaborate with various related regional apparatus organizations to be able to synergize in overcoming the acceleration of stunting reduction in Sumedang Regency. However, in its implementation, these factors have not all run effectively, namely policy and economic, social and political resource factors.

Keywords : Implementation of policies to accelerate the reduction of stunting

1.1. Research Background

Within the framework of the commitment to achieve the SDGs/TPB targets in 2030, in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the Government has a target of reducing stunting to 14% and *wasting* to 7% in 2024. This policy is reinforced by Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, in addition to the central government having previously issued Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement .

Until 2022, the condition of malnutrition in Indonesia has not been realized, with a concrete impact on the prevalence rate of stunting in toddlers of 21.6 percent or still above the *World Health Organization (WHO)* threshold of 20% of the total population of toddlers. Even though the figure

is close to the WHO tolerance threshold, this condition indicates that the problem of chronic malnutrition caused by insufficient nutritional intake for a long time due to the provision of food that does not meet nutritional needs is still a problem in Indonesia (Rahmadhita K, 2020). The prevalence of stunting occurs in children under 5 years of age whose scores are still stagnant or increasing by less than 50 percent of the required level (*Sustainable Development Report* , 2022).

National survey results note, the achievement of stunting prevalence in Indonesia in 2018 was recorded at 30.8 percent which is included in the very high category. In its development, in line with the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) it showed a decrease from 2019, namely 27.7 percent to 24.4 percent (2021) and again decreased to 21.6 percent (*Global Hunger Index, 2021*). Meanwhile, West Java Province has the highest prevalence of stunting with the largest number of stunting in Java, namely 24.5 percent or 3,951,623 stunted toddlers in 2021, as can be seen in the table below

Table 1
Stunting Prevalence Data for West Java Province in Indonesia
Year 2021

Province	Number of Stunting Toddlers	Prevalence of Stunting
1	2	3
West Java	3,951,623	24.5
East Java	2,793,402	23.5
Central Java	2,443,282	20.9
North Sumatra	1,352,284	25.8
Banten	1,094,798	24.5
East Nusa Tenggara	577,891	37.8
West Sulawesi	132,425	33.8
In Aceh	508,364	33.2
West Nusa Tenggara	489,891	31.4
Southeast Sulawesi	489,891	30.2
South Kalimantan	369,602	30.0

West Kalimantan	441,161	29.8
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Source: West Java Provincial Health Office

From the data above, it can be seen that special **attention and assistance are needed. 7 priority provinces** based on stunting prevalence (NTT, Sulbar, Aceh, NTB, Sultra, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan) and **5 large provinces** (West Java, East Java, Central Java , Banten and North Sumatra) for the high number of stunting with a large number of toddlers .

Sumedang Regency, which achieved a high prevalence value of 22 percent (2021), and 27.6 percent (West Java Provincial Health Office, 2022). The stunting prevalence value of Sumedang Regency increased by 5.6 percent and is the Regency with the Highest stunting prevalence compared to other Regencies/Cities in West Java, as seen in the data below:

Table 2

Stunting Prevalence Data in West Java Province

No	District/City	Survey Year				
		2013	2018	2019	2021	2022
1	City Bekasi	26.60	16.75	20.03	13.80	6.00
2	Depok City	25.70	23.21	16.09	12.30	12.60
3	Cianjur	41.70	33.51	27.52	33.70	13.60
4	Karawang	34.90	33.11	24.01	20.60	14.00
5	Subang	40.40	28.64	25.73	18.10	15.70
6	City Cimahi	28.20	21.06	34.29	19.90	16.40
7	Cirebon City	28.40	31.18	22.04	30.60	17.00
8	Bekasi	30.30	25.37	20.93	21.50	17.80
9	Ciamis	41.40	33.39	24.21	16.00	18.60
10	Cirebon	42.50	33.71	25.06	26.50	18.60
11	Bogor City	29.80	27.79	21.33	16.90	18.70
12	City of Sukabumi	41.90	28.99	15.60	19.10	19.20
13	City Banjar	39.20	27.89	26.21	23.90	19.30
14	Brass	42.00	28.67	18.06	18.70	19.40
15	City Bandung	32.20	21.74	28.12	26.40	19.40
16	The Place	-	32.71	21.35	22.70	20.00
17	Indramayu	36.10	33.99	29.12	14.40	21.10
18	Purwakarta	33.90	41.01	23.42	20.60	21.80

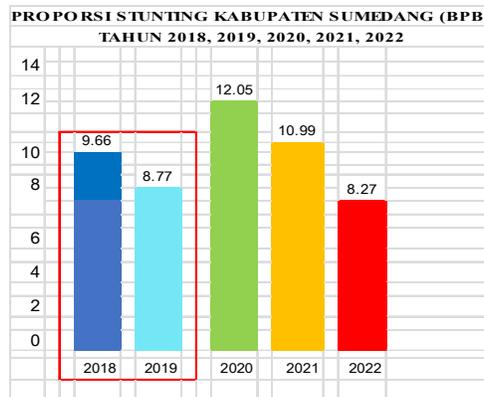
19	City of Tasikmalaya	30.70	25.73	24.75	28.90	22.40
20	Garut	37.80	34.64	27.03	35.20	23.60
21	The Great Plains	29.80	36.62	28.53	23.00	24.30
22	Bogor	28.30	32.86	34.56	28.60	24.90
23	Bandung	40.70	35.21	27.87	31.10	25.00
24	Tasikmalaya	41.70	33.80	34.97	24.40	27.20
25	Bandung West	52.50	36.69	32.12	29.60	27.30
26	Sukabumi	27.10	41.35	21.93	24.20	27.50
27	Sumedang	41.10	32.22	24.43	22.00	27.60
	Province Java West	35.30	31.10	26.20	24.50	20.20

Source :

1. Basic Health Research (2013)
2. Basic Health Research (2018)
3. Indonesian Toddler Nutritional Status Survey (SSGBI) 2021
4. Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) 2021
5. Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) 2022

The Sumedang Regency Government already has a comprehensive environment for stunting prevention with the Simpati application, so that it can produce good data, good decisions, and good results in reducing stunting. One of the efforts made is to fully implement a convergence approach through information technology support.

Based on these efforts, it is directly proportional to the decline in stunting in Sumedang Regency, for three consecutive years it has been ranked first in the implementation of 8 convergence actions in West Java through the stunting handling information system approach (2019-2022). This condition shows that various adaptation steps of the Sumedang Regency Government's intervention have produced positive results for stunting reduction data until 2021, both in survey data and periodic nutritional surveillance data through Toddler Weighing Month activities every February and August and the stunting prevalence target of 17 percent set for 2023 in the 2018-2023 RPJMD . On the other hand, according to the 2018 Riskesdas data, Sumedang Regency has a stunting prevalence of 32.2 percent, which means three stunted toddlers for every ten toddlers. This was repeated in 2022 where Sumedang Regency experienced an increase in stunting prevalence of 5.6 percent and became the district with the highest stunting prevalence (Figure 1.2), although in 2019-2022. However, according to the findings of the Baby Weighing Month , the trend *in stunting* prevalence in Sumedang Regency is different from surveillance measurements because it has decreased over the past three years, with figures of 12.05 percent (2020), 10.99 percent (2021), and 8.27 percent. (WEST JAVA HEALTH OFFICE , 2022) .



Source: Sumedang Regency Government in 2022

Figure 1
Stunting Prevalence Data at Sumedang Regency Level

This is thought to have happened because one of the implementations of stunting handling policies was dominated by a *top-down approach* and minimal bottom-up roles from the perspective of community aspirations, KPM cadres and others. This condition is characterized by the rigid attitude of the community who only carry out programs scheduled and delivered by the Sumedang Regency government. Meanwhile, aspirations and active involvement from the community, especially RW and PKM Health CADRES and the community in each village can add ideas and input as well as *feedback* that can play a role in handling stunting.

In order to overcome these problems, it is important to identify and analyze policy implementation through a top-down approach or what is often called a hybrid approach. This is needed as a step to transform local government management in services and handling and accelerating the handling of stunting in Sumedang Regency, which is ultimately expected to have a positive impact on achieving stunting targets at the West Java Province level.

Specifically, especially for Sumedang Regency which has the highest stunting prevalence rate in West Java Province, a new policy step is needed for stunting management by collaborating on the involvement of contemporary digitalization, which begins to utilize *Artificial Intelligence (AI)* with a *cluster system* in implementing stunting reduction policies by looking at the top-down approach and being responsive to bottom-up aspirations, from the formulation of policies, implementation and maintenance of the results.

The hybrid policy implementation theory attempts to overcome the conceptual weaknesses of the polarized debate between top-down and bottom-up approaches, and combines the political direction of the central government and the importance of regional autonomy. However, in policy implementation, there is often a pattern of influence between actors/stakeholders who interact between different levels so that central policy makers and

important local actors also determine the success of the policy implementation. Therefore, there needs to be a comprehensive and modern identification, mapping, and analysis of policy implementation through a hybrid system and the application of *Artificial Intelligence (AI)* so that **the acceleration of reducing stunting in Sumedang Regency can be more optimal .**

1.2.Theoretical Framework

The framework of thought serves to clarify the direction of the research objectives. This study describes the openness of information in public services, in the pragmatic perspective of Communication Science, it is stated that a system has the principle of openness. The most common characteristic is the free exchange of information between an open system and its environment. One implementation of the openness of public information is handling the reduction of stunting. On the other hand, the process of accelerating the handling of stunting reduction in West Java Province is categorized in the group of regions with the highest prevalence of stunting and the largest number of stunted babies in Indonesia.

Malcolm Goggin, in Riant Nugroho (2011:690), developed what he called a “*communication model*” for policy implementation which he called the “third generation of policy implementation models”. With the aim of developing a “more scientific” policy implementation model by prioritizing a “research method” approach with independent, intervening, and dependent variables, and placing communication factors as the driving force in policy implementation.

The policy implementation approach model formulated by Van Meter and Van Horn in Widodo (2007:15) is called *the AModel of the Policy Implementation*. This implementation process is an abstraction or performance of a policy manifestation that is basically intentionally carried out to achieve high policy implementation performance that takes place in the relationship of various variables. This model assumes that policy implementation runs linearly from political decisions, implementers and public policy performance. Furthermore, Van Meter and Van Horn in Widodo (2007:15) explain that to make a policy implementation effective, it is influenced by several interrelated factors, namely:

- 1). Policy size and objectives

The performance of policy implementation can be measured for its level of success if and only if the size and objectives of the policy are indeed realistic with the socio-culture that exists at the level of policy implementers. When the size of the policy or the objectives of the policy are too ideal (even too utopian) to be implemented at the citizen level, then it is rather difficult to realize public policy to the point that can be said to be successful.

2. Resource

The success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources. Humans are the most important resource in

determining the success of the implementation process. Certain stages of the entire implementation process require quality human resources in accordance with the work required by the policy that has been determined apolitically. But when the competence and capability of these resources are zero, then the performance of public policy is very difficult to expect. But outside of human resources, other resources that need to be taken into account are financial resources and time resources.

3. Characteristics of the Implementing Agent

The focus on implementing agents includes formal organizations and informal organizations that will be involved in implementing public policies. This is very important because the performance of (public) policy implementation will be greatly influenced by the characteristics that are right and suitable for the implementing agents. In addition, the scope or area of policy implementation also needs to be taken into account when determining the implementing agent. The wider the scope of policy implementation, the greater the number of agents involved.

4. Attitudes/Tendencies (Dispositions) of the Implementers

The attitude of acceptance or rejection from the implementing (agent) will greatly affect the success or failure of the performance of public policy implementation. This is very likely to happen because the policy implemented is not the result of the formulation of local residents who are very familiar with the problems and issues they feel. But the policy that the implementer will implement is a policy from above (*top down*) which is very likely the decision makers never know (or are not even able to touch) the needs, desires, or problems that residents want to solve.

5. Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementation Activities

Coordination is a powerful mechanism in the implementation of public policy. The better the coordination of communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that errors will be very small to occur and vice versa.

6. Economic, Social and Political Environment

The last thing that also needs to be considered in order to assess the performance of public implementation in the perspective offered by Van Metter and Van Horn is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of the public policy that has been set. An unfavorable social, economic, and political environment can be the cause of the failure of policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conducive conditions of the external environment.

Based on the concept above, it can be explained that the policy implementation process cannot be separated from six factors that influence the implementation or implementation of public policy. Among these factors, they simultaneously work and interact which in turn directly or indirectly influence the success of public policy implementation, through the implementation of the Van Meter and Van Horn model policies can be explained and analyzed by looking for the relationship between the dimensions that form it, thus providing an explanation of whether or not a policy implementation is optimal.

Maarse in Hoogerwerf (2003:168) stated that vague, contradictory and unclear policy content will confuse implementers, resulting in various different interpretations. Furthermore, Maarse in Hoogerwerf (2003:168) stated that there are four aspects that determine the success or failure of a policy, namely:

1. The content of the policies implemented.
2. The level of information from the actors involved in the implementation.
3. There is a lot of support that needs to be implemented.
4. Distribution of existing potentials (organizational structure, comparison of power and so on).

Unsuccessful policy implementation raises questions about its causes. This can provide important insights into how policy implementation can be improved. The underlying causes of policy implementation failure vary widely. They relate to the content of the policy to be implemented, the level of information from the actors involved in the implementation, the amount of support for implementation, the amount of support for the policy to be implemented and finally the distribution of existing potentials (organizational structure, power ratios and so on).

To analyze the problems related to the implementation model of the stunting reduction acceleration policy in Sumedang Regency, the researcher used the Van Meter and Van Horn theory in Widodo (2007:15) because the factors are in accordance with the characteristics of the problems that occur in the field. In addition, the theory can offer a framework for thinking to explain and analyze the policy implementation process, and can provide explanations for the achievements and failures of the stunting program. Therefore, researchers can create a research thinking shell as follows:

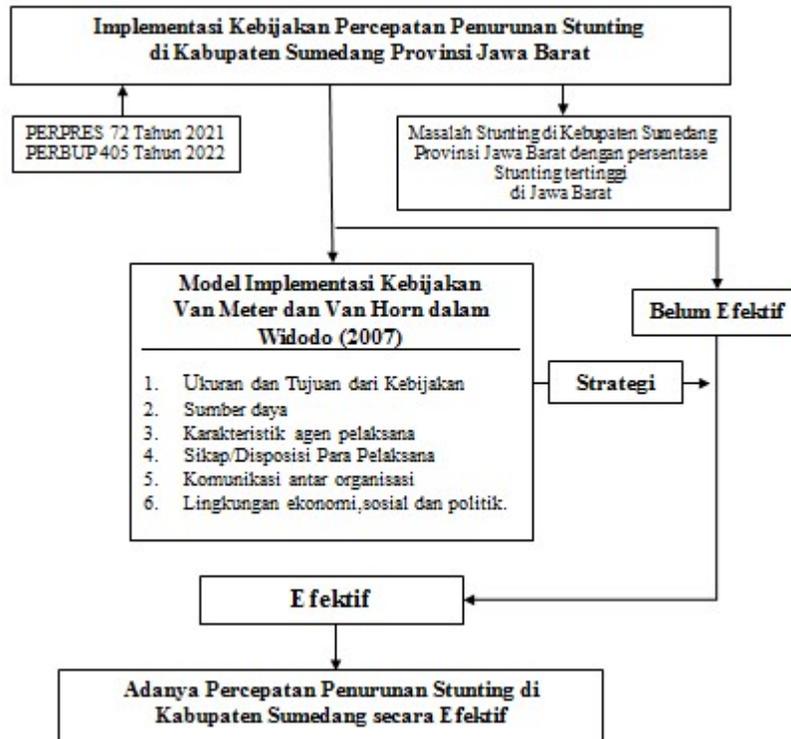


Figure 2

Research Framework

1.3. Research Object

The object of research is intended to obtain an overview, general conditions and characteristics that will be studied as part of the research instrument. The object of research is in Sumedang Regency Province Java West,.

1.4. Research methods

The research method used by the researcher is descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2001:86) that "descriptive analysis is intended as a method that describes a situation that is ongoing at the time the research is carried out". Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2009:3) that "research with a qualitative approach is intended as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior". The qualitative approach was chosen with the consideration that this research is expected to obtain real data and is able to examine the research problem in depth so that the expected results can be obtained. The use of this qualitative research is considered very appropriate in the study of public administration, especially research that tries to examine and understand a society.

1.5. Data collection technique

1. Observation,

Observation is collecting data by observing and recording. In this observation, the author uses participatory techniques, namely data collection carried out through direct observation. In this observation, the author collects data related to the object being studied without being directly involved in the work process.

2. Documentation

Documentation is an inseparable part of the techniques used in this research, such as observation and interviews. Documentation Alone play a role as amplifier information from results interviews or from observations made during the research from the beginning to the end of the research. The information that researchers obtain from documentation is a depiction of what researchers observe, explore, and obtained in a way on purpose use documenting journey research such as among them Photo from location study, Photo from informant identified, as well as photos of the activities.

3. Interview

Interviews are part of the techniques that researchers use in research, researchers consider this as a situation where information is obtained by continuing observation techniques, namely interviews or by asking informants to produce information that can answer questions in this study. Interviews are a *re-checking tool* or proof of information or statements previously obtained.

The interview technique used in qualitative research is *in- depth interviews*. *In-depth interviews* are the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of face-to-face questions and answers between the interviewer and the informant or person being interviewed. In-depth interviews are conducted to supplement data that has been previously obtained through observation.

4. Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative research method that involves a group of participants in a focused discussion to gain in-depth insights into views, experiences, and attitudes related to a particular topic. FGDs serve to explore collective understanding, bring out diverse perspectives, and identify patterns of behavior and views in a social context. Researchers guide discussions, facilitate interactions, and record information. The results of FGDs provide insight into theory development, identification problem, as well as to form base For analysis qualitative Furthermore .

1.6. Data Analysis Techniques

a. Data reduction

In data reduction, the process of selecting, focusing and simplifying data is carried out. Data obtained from the field may be quite large and complex. That is why data reduction is needed. In this case, only data that is relevant to the research objectives is taken, while irrelevant data is discarded. Data is summarized and only the main points are selected, focused on important

data, then the themes and patterns are sought. Thus, the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, making it easier for researchers to collect and add relevant data later. Data reduction is carried out simultaneously with the data collection process until completion.

b. **Data Presentation**

After the data is reduced, the next step is data presentation. Through data presentation, the data will be well organized, arranged in a relationship pattern so that it is easy to understand. Data presentation is presented in the form of narrative text. This presentation in the form of text and narrative is also one of the characteristics of qualitative research.

c. **Making Conclusions, Verification, and Reflection**

Qualitative research methods do not use a statistical model (correlation model between variables) as used in quantitative research as an instrument to produce output on the analyzed data. In this process, the researcher as the key research instrument interprets rationally the empirical data collected and categorized systematically. So because the research instrument is the researcher himself, the explanation put forward by the researcher as the output of data processed in the researcher's head (mind) must be rational (reasonable). In the research, after the researcher obtains data in the form of expressions (words) from the informants, then the reduction and classification process is carried out, then finally the researcher examines rationally and concludes the words (data) in the form of meanings as described in full in the research results.

1.7. Research Results and Discussion

The Sumedang Regency Government is committed to reducing stunting rates in their region by taking intensive and persuasive steps so that stunting can be controlled. They not only intervene in all regions, both those that are already free of stunting and those that are still experiencing stunting problems, but also implement collaborative, integrated strategies that are digitally based. The main goal of all of this is to achieve a condition where Sumedang Regency is truly free of stunting.

Based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) conducted by the Health Development Agency of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting in Sumedang Regency has decreased significantly, namely to 14.4% in 2023. This figure shows a decrease of 13.2 percentage points compared to 2022 with an achievement of around 27.6%. This decrease makes the Sumedang Regency zone a zone that has received appreciation from the center for being able to reduce stunting conditions quickly in West Java Province, when compared to other regencies and cities. This success is a strong motivation for the Sumedang Regency Government to support convergent steps in order to reduce the decline in stunting rates. Supported by various elements of society and existing potential, the prevalence of stunting in Sumedang Regency has succeeded in decreasing from 27.6% in 2022 to 14.4% in 2023 and shows a decrease of two percentage points.

The Sumedang Regency Government is implementing a strategy to make food resources more effective through various collaborations, integrations, and innovations in stunting reduction

programs. This includes programs such as the Sangkuriang installation which continues to be optimized. The development and acceleration of the Simpati and Sinurmi programs are also a priority as a tool for monitoring and evaluating the reduction in stunting rates in at-risk families. For more clarity, each dimension can be explained as follows:

1. Policy Size and Objectives

The effectiveness of policy implementation can be assessed from the success of realistic policy initiatives and objectives. If policies and objectives are too ideal to be implemented, then they will also be difficult to implement. To see the effectiveness of policy implementation, the level of success can be measured by the standards and objectives in clarifying the provisions that form the basis for implementing policies that aim to accelerate integrated braking by being known and understood by policy implementers. objectives of policy implementation.

Based on the results of the field analysis conducted with informants, information was obtained that the Sumedang government has had a standard for implementing policies to accelerate the reduction of obstacles, namely by accelerating the Sumedang Ruler Regulation (PERBUP). Number 82 of 2019. Integrated Growth Reduction and Prevention which is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. Decree Number 42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which has now been replaced by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Growth Reduction in the Integrated Sumedang Region, has been quite effective in implementing funds to use integrated anti-stagnation policies throughout the jurisdiction of Sumedang Regency.

It should be noted that policy implementation is a stage where the government determines the policies that will be implemented by government agencies, private agencies and the community. The purpose of implementing a policy is not a simple process because the policy is related to the nature of the problem to be solved, the condition of the surrounding environment, or the organization responsible for the policy. Likewise, the policy of the Sumedang Regency government on stunting which addresses public health conditions and the environment that do not support child growth and development, which has not been measured by the ability and capacity of the local government. Meanwhile, the standard that can be achieved in the stunting policy is that Sumedang Regency is free from stunting and is able to produce a golden generation, namely the next generation as human resources (HR) who need serious attention in the current situation. in the era of globalization, because the golden generation will have a very strategic role in its success in 2045.

Based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) conducted by the Health Development Policy Agency (BKPK) of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting in Sumedang Regency was 14.4% or decreased by 13.2 percentage points compared to 2022 (27.6%). In 2022, the prevalence of stunting in Sumedang Regency was 27.6%. This shows that the

Sumedang Regency Government's policy has yielded results, namely a significant decrease in the number of changes, and has been recognized nationally.

The Integrated Stunting Prevention Acceleration Policy of Sumedang Regency aims to improve the quality of community nutrition and resolve stunting problems in Sumedang Regency which must be handled in a multidisciplinary manner. Sumedang Regency, which has quite high stunting cases, the purpose of developing this integrated stunting acceleration policy targets all regional machine organizations from the Sumedang Regency level to the village level and is based on the target community regulations of the Sumedang Regent. consists of specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions.

Implementers have understood and implemented the standards and objectives of implementing the integrated anti-slowdown policy, but there are still OPDs that have not been able to properly explain the standards, intent and objectives of implementing the integrated anti-slowdown policy. acceleration policy. acceleration policy. related standards, intent and objectives are still not uniform across all related OPDs. In Sumedang Regency, the prevalence of stunting in 2022 was 27.6%. This number makes Sumedang the area in West Java with the highest number of stunting cases compared to other regencies/cities. This condition is a strong impetus for the Sumedang Regency Government to strengthen convergent efforts in accelerating the reduction of the slowdown. Strengthened by the GRMD KKN and thematic KKN programs, strategies to make specific and sensitive nutritional interventions effective through collaboration, integration and innovation in the stunting reduction program. The use of the Simpati and Sinurmi applications as development and evaluation tools in handling beatings in families at risk of disability will be further developed and its use accelerated.

Based on the results of the analysis of the results obtained from the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration policy in Sumedang Regency, it is known that the Simpati application (Stunting Prevention System), one of the results of the Sumedang Digital Regency Program in collaboration with Telkomsel, all main services are accelerated well to reduce the slowdown, except for the indicator of the proportion of malnourished children (children) who receive nutritional supplements under the age of five is still low.

2. Resource

The policy implementation process requires quality resources in accordance with the established policies and the availability of adequate resources. The success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the ability to use available resources quantitatively and qualitatively. In this case, the resources in question consist of human resources and financial/budget resources. Both the availability of human resources and the expertise and readiness of a person's field in implementing a policy are important factors in the success of each policy implementation process.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, it can be seen the availability of resources for the implementation of accelerated stunting prevention starting from the formation of

access coordination groups for accelerated stunting prevention in all regional and multidisciplinary organizations throughout Indonesia. Sumedang Regency, the number of Posyandu cadres in each village is still less than the number of normal cadres. Regarding personnel, in addition to quantity, the quality of human resources, namely expertise and ability in implementing policies, must also be considered.

Human resources are a strategic element of the state as well as an actor of development. As stated in the Vision and Mission of Sumedang Regency, support and participation of all elements are needed to produce quality human resources. In the context of stunting, where the need for human resources as a health driver is greatly needed to handle the acceleration of stunting reduction, it is known that stunting is a condition where children under the age of two fail to grow due to chronic malnutrition which is characterized by a shorter height than their peers. This malnutrition can occur since in the womb and in the first days after the birth of a child, but does not appear until the age of 2 years, the nutritional status of the mother and child is an important factor in child growth.

Despite the differences in stunting data in Sumedang Regency between the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) survey and the Simpati application, the Sumedang Regency Government will continue to focus on resolving stunting. Stunting is a problem that must be faced and addressed in an integrated and integrated manner through collaboration between all parties.

The Sumedang Regency Government in dealing with the problem of stunting has disbursed a considerable budget from the APBD and is supported by the Sumedang Regency DPRD with the same vision, namely to accelerate the reduction of stunting in the jurisdiction of Sumedang Regency. The budget disbursed from the APBD is not only allocated for handling health and supporting health infrastructure for the community, but also for education and training of human resources to support handling of stunting in remote rural areas that are far from reach. This is how important human resources in the health sector are in supporting the health of the community, at a time when Indonesia is facing a transition. epidemiology that will provide challenges and strategic issues for human resources in the health sector. Whereas health is one aspect important in development and the still low quality of human resources approaching the golden generation in 2045.

Health is an absolute tool to increase productivity and the main prerequisite for the development of quality human resources, so the development of health services should not be ignored. The Sumedang Regional Government is aggressively developing quality human resources as the main capital to achieve national development goals in order to be able to compete in all fields in the global world. One of the government's efforts to improve its human resources is in the health sector. Innovation and creativity in the health sector are the most important keys to improving the quality of human resources in the era of globalization. The dynamics of the current public health situation show that creativity and innovation offer choices, opportunities and have a major impact on improving human resources.

Based on the results of the analysis of effective models in the implementation of policies to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Sumedang Regency from resource factors, it generally shows that funding for human resource development in Sumedang Regency to handle the acceleration of stunting reduction, needs to pay attention to the following: first; training for pregnancy companion cadres is needed, second; training for health cadres for early detection of stunting in toddlers, third; training to strengthen nutritional package interventions (PMT, vitamin A, iron tablets) for pregnant women and toddlers, fourth; training to monitor the nutritional status of toddlers, fifth; formation and training of nutrition post cadres, sixth; training for smart mother communities to prevent stunting, and seventh; formation and training of Occupational Health Post cadres.

3. Characteristics of A P Implementing Agent

The characteristics of policy implementers are very important in policy implementation. This is important because the effectiveness of policy implementation is greatly influenced by the characteristics that are very important and appropriate for those responsible for implementation. The characteristics of implementing agents are the attitudes of each policy implementer. The characteristics of enforcement officers in this study are related to the division of authority, applicable SOPs (standard operating procedures), and supervision.

Based on the results of the informant interviews, the division of power is explained in the Regent Regulation and its supporting regulations. In addition, the handover of the mandate for the Peak Reduction Acceleration Policy has been implemented quite well and has an impact on various sectors. At the district level with informants, namely, Bappeda, Health Office, DPPKBP3A, DISKOMINFO, SOCIAL OFFICE, PKK Chairperson, PKK Activists, Posyandu and stakeholders have prepared SOPs for implementing integrated suspensions, based on SOPs. Reduced Acceleration Policy. However, the Village Community Empowerment Office (DMPPD) does not yet have a standard for activities related to direct stunting prevention. The smooth implementation of the task of accelerating the reduction of stunting in Sumedang Regency requires proper organizational management, cost or budget targets, and supporting devices for implementing the task of accelerating the reduction of stunting.

Based on the results of the analysis of effective models in the implementation of policies to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency from the character factor of the implementing agent , that the performance of policy implementation is influenced by the implementing agent of the policy in the form of organizational structure, relationship patterns to norms that exist in each individual implementing the policy program. In general, the organizational structure is formal but in its implementation it is participatory. This is in line with the established communication, DPPKBP3A Sumedang Regency is responsible for implementing the program at the district level.

The community as a target group in program implementation also has a role in its implementation, where community participation is the key to the success of the program in the village, so that the relationship pattern established between implementing agents is participatory.

The participatory relationship pattern in program implementation is the basis for seeing the commitment and effectiveness of individual implementing agents. Based on research, individual responses related to effectiveness and commitment show that the division of work duties and relationship patterns between implementers are effectively established. Implementing agents have strong determination and commitment in implementing acceleration. This can be seen from the innovations that have been made.

The PPKBP3A Service also provides guidance and advice to the apparatus in the sub-district and village, as well as the community also participates in the implementation of the program. The participatory relationship pattern shows effectiveness, in addition, effectiveness is also seen from the implementation of each activity related to the implementation of the acceleration of stunting reduction. This results in variations in the implementation of SOPs, some support SOPs and some depend on the situation, conditions, and budget availability.

4. Attitude/disposition of the implementers

The success of policy implementation is also influenced by the behavior of policy implementers' acceptance and rejection. The behavior of implementers can include a description of the content of the policy, the objectives of the policy, the behavior of accepting, neutralizing or rejecting the policy, and the intensity of the behavior. In this study, the indicators of implementer behavior are divided into two, namely. implementation assumptions and implementation descriptions.

Based on the results of interviews with informants related to sub-markers, the assumptions of policy implementers in the implementation of the integrated deformation acceleration policy have good assumptions and there is no rejection. The implementers are quite accepting of the overclocking policy that disables this slowdown. The behavior of suggesting or rejecting in policy implementation is also an important issue and needs attention, not only other sub-indicators of policy implementation. In addition to responding to the policy, policy implementation also requires an understanding of the policy that must be possessed by its implementers.

The reality of its implementation is that we understand well the implementation of the integrated acceleration and deceleration policy. However, public understanding of the stunting policy is still lacking, because there is still a perception of the ins and outs that are misinterpreted as malnutrition, and many are still not aware and very committed to the implementation of the integrated stunting reduction acceleration policy. An implementer can be said to be good if the implementer or implementer has carried out his duties according to procedure, meaning understanding what is involved in the program and what the implementer's duties are.

Based on the results of the analysis of the effective model for implementing the policy to accelerate Stunting Reduction in Sumedang Regency, the local government is trying to form a brake task force with main tasks and functions. Based on its mandate, this is due to the lack of capacity building activities for implementers which results in uneven knowledge and experience in slowing down treatment. The knowledge of implementers affects commitment and efficiency,

where personnel play a very important role in implementing organizational activities. The challenge to achieving convergence is that each OPD still has its own ego in each sector, because socialization is still less than optimal so that many do not fully understand the prevention program.

Based on the results of the analysis of the level of economic capacity of small-category regions, regions are still not fully able to implement and finance regional policies. Ensuring the availability of operational budget allocations is very important to ensure the implementation of policies, without adequate budget support, policies are difficult to run effectively in achieving the goals and objectives that have been set. The realization of resources related to the provision of manpower, talent, creativity and enthusiasm as the main drivers of the organization is important in policy implementation. One effort that can be made is to prioritize incentives as an increase in work enthusiasm. To motivate implementers to achieve good results and goals, it is necessary to pay attention to the needs related to the motivation and motivation of policy implementers.

5. Inter-organizational communication

In realizing the successful implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Policy in Sumedang Regency, effective coordination and communication are also needed. The better the coordination and communication between the parties involved in the policy implementation process, the less likely there will be errors. Coordination and communication are mechanisms as well as the main requirements in determining the success of policy implementation. Every organization or *stakeholder* involved in policy implementation must establish good communication, coordination, and cooperation in order to achieve policy objectives.

The form of communication established between organizations is shown to build coordination and cooperation between stakeholders involved. Communication is carried out in carrying out tasks so that they run smoothly. This form of communication can be seen from the accountability in cooperation between implementing organizations in implementing the acceleration of stunting reduction in Sumedang Regency. Although communication runs smoothly, it is undeniable that there are still obstacles in its implementation, for example experiencing miscommunication with the target community in terms of distributing additional food and funding.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, organizational coordination and communication were carried out by the implementers. The implementation of the integrated slowdown political acceleration policy was informed and coordinated through prevention of slowdowns, regular meetings and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to official communication, coordination and communication of the integrated hour acceleration policy implementation process were also carried out informally through WhatsApp groups.

The implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting requires very good support and coordination between implementers, because the implementation of the acceleration of the reduction of profit sharing requires good cooperation between several economic sectors. The policy will not run without support and coordination with other institutions. In reality, not all programs or policies always run smoothly. However, there are also obstacles in providing

information to the public, sometimes the public finds it difficult to accept the explanation given, causing the public not to participate in the implementation of the policy.

Inconsistent and inaccurate communication with implementers is very likely to cause political failure. Therefore, coordination and communication between parties involved in policy implementation must continue to be built to minimize the possibility of errors.

Based on the results of the analysis of effective models in the implementation of policies to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency from the communication factor between organizations, in general the communication built by each organizational institution runs well, although there is miscommunication between implementers but it can be overcome so that the message conveyed to the community still gets through. It's just that digesting the information takes time for the community to understand it.

6. Economic, Social and Political Environment

The success of policy implementation is greatly influenced by social, economic, and political conditions in the program implementation area. These conditions are described by the support or rejection of participants, environmental economic resources, and support from political elites in program implementation. Low economic conditions in a family's economy make it difficult to fulfill basic needs, especially nutritious food intake for children. Lack of nutritional intake caused by poverty over a long period of time causes children to become stunted. This is evidenced by the majority of stunted children coming from families with lower to middle economic levels. In helping to improve the conditions of the economic environment that supports and fulfills community nutrition.

One of the indirect causes of stunting is the family's economic income which is influenced by the level of parental education. If the parents' education is high, then the greater the opportunity to earn enough income to be able to live in a good and healthy environment. Parents with better jobs are often busy with various activities so that they pay less attention to the problems faced by their children, even though in fact these children really need parental affection. Child nutritional status

The social environment is very necessary to support the success of political implementation, because the existence of society requires the support of the social environment. One of the instruments of the social environment is related to community participation and views on policy implementation. Therefore, the community has participated in activities or programs that support the promotion of stunting reduction in Sumedang Regency, but it is undeniable that there are still people who have not fully followed and understood the promotion of stunting reduction due to limited knowledge. good education patterns and related nutritional intake. This unbalanced nutritional intake is only found in breast milk which is not given before the age of 6 months.

The results of the researcher's monitoring in the field, the average level of education of parents who have stunted children is at a low level of education. The level of education is one of

the factors that can affect a person's level of knowledge. If the level of parental knowledge is low coupled with poor parenting patterns, there is a high risk of stunting in children. Therefore, in supporting the social environmental conditions of the community, every community service such as Posyandu and Puskesmas strive for activities that can increase public knowledge, especially mothers, regarding breastfeeding through KP-ASI activities. Providing activities to increase maternal knowledge is not enough if it only relies on one sector, there needs to be a commitment from other implementers in improving the social conditions of the community.

The results of this study indicate that the government's political commitment to overcoming the decline in stunting is very important in Sumedang Regency, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure, health, social and economic factors must be viewed comprehensively. For the Sumedang Regency Regional Government, it is necessary to build cross-sectoral cooperation, including the Health Office, Education Office and BKKBN and others through programs in order to increase cooperation in overcoming the decline in stunting comprehensively. Provision of routine health counseling both formally and informally, by forming a youth posyandu program, will cut the chain of problems since adolescence is closer to health services and gets proper information

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be explained that economic, social and political environmental factors are needed to support the successful implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting. This is because the existence of a policy needs to get support and participation from various conditions from the community environment in Sumedang Regency.

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion above, the researcher can modify the Implementation Model for the Policy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Sumedang Regency as below:

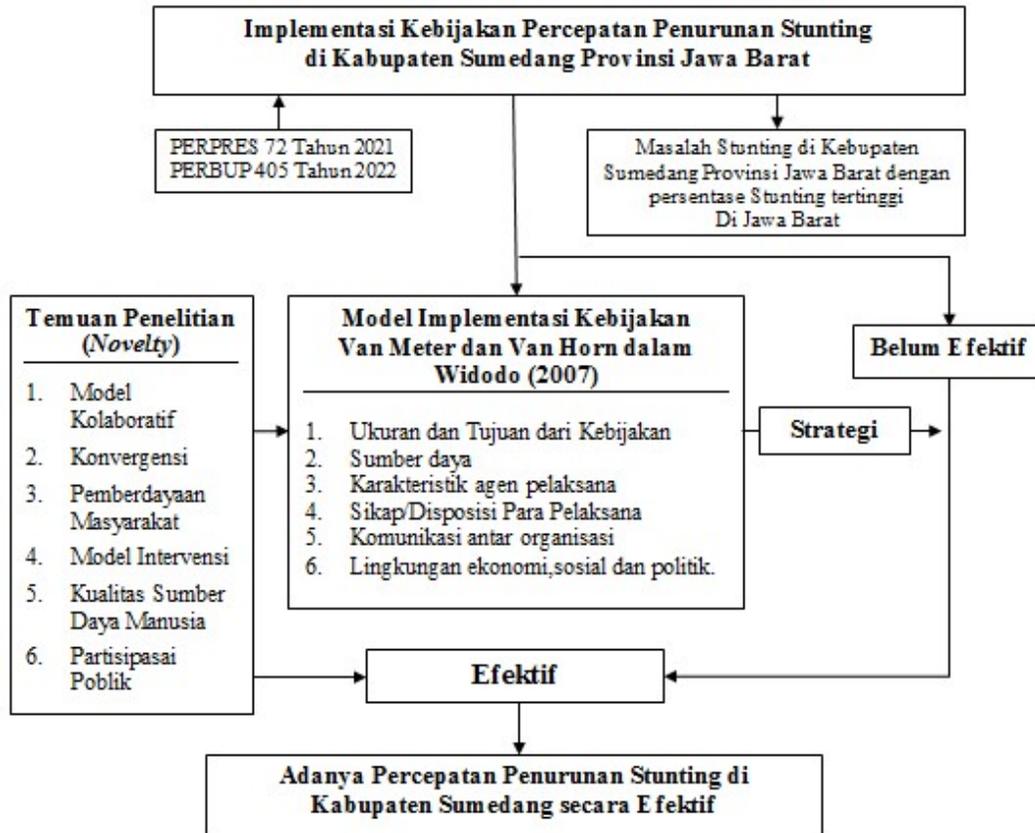


Figure 4

Model for Implementing Stunting Reduction Acceleration Policy
in Sumedang Regency

The researcher can explain from the image above that the effective Implementation Model for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction Policy in Sumedang Regency does not only use the Van Meter strength approach . and Van Horn in Widodo (2007) , in which there are still various weaknesses but are supported by research findings (*Novelty*) or the existence of something new as a factor that can strengthen the various weaknesses of the theory, such as the Collaborative Model factor, Convergence, Community empowerment, Intervention Model, Quality of Human Resources and Public Participation, so that the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Sumedang Regency is achieved effectively.

1.8. Conclusion

1. The implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, can be seen from the policy aspect that it already exists and has been implemented well, although overall there are still several things that must be implemented effectively. Meanwhile, from the side of the parties involved, the local government tries to involve and collaborate with various related regional apparatus organizations to be able to synergize in overcoming the acceleration of stunting reduction in Sumedang Regency. Apart from regional apparatus organizations, the parties involved in the implementation of the policy to overcome the acceleration of stunting reduction also consist of community organizations, posyandu groups in each sub-district and village that have been integrated and connected to the health office. Environmental factors that influence the implementation of the policy are also inseparable from the social and economic conditions of the community. Weak socio-economic conditions including poverty problems are factors that influence the acceleration of the decline in stunting rates.
2. What factors are obstacles in the implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, namely Public Perception of Stunting is not optimal, namely Public Perception of Stunting is not optimal, Human Resources supporting the Stunting program are not optimal, Sumbar Dana is not optimal, Coordination of OPD Stunting Handling Programs is not optimal and Collaboration with *Stake Holders* needs to be improved so that it will greatly interfere with the achievement of accelerating the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province
3. There is an effective model in the implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province by applying standard factors, policy measures and objectives, policy measures and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, attitudes of implementers, communication between related organizations and implementation activities, and the economic, social and political environment. However, in its implementation, these factors have not all run effectively, namely policy and economic, social and political resource factors.

1.9. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion results as described above, the researcher can then recommend the results of this study, both theoretical or academic suggestions and practical suggestions. The suggestions in question are as follows:

1.9.1. Theoretical/Academic Suggestions

1. It is recommended to other researchers, so that the policy of accelerating the reduction of stunting provides the best path to quality public services in the health sector , further research or studies should be carried out in different loci and problems.

2. It is recommended to other researchers that the Van Meter and Van Horn theory in Widodo (2007:15) that researchers use can be developed further. This is because the theory is still quite relevant and actual, although there are still weaknesses at the empirical level in the field. This means that there are still factors that have not been running effectively. These factors are policy resource factors and economic, social and political factors.
3. It is recommended to other researchers that research findings (*Novelty*) which are new in relation to policies to accelerate the reduction of Stunting can be studied and developed further, such as: Collaborative Model, Convergence, Community Empowerment, Intervention Model, Quality of Human Resources and Public Participation.

1.9.2. Practical Advice

1. It is recommended to the Sumedang Regency Regional Government through the Health Service and other related Regional Government Organizations to be able to implementing the policy of accelerating the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province in an integrated, dynamic and sustainable manner, so that this policy can be implemented properly and the obstacles that occur can be overcome.
2. It is recommended to the Sumedang Regency Government through the Health Service and other related Regional Government Organizations so that the policy resource factor can be implemented more effectively so that the problems faced related to the implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province can provide quality services to the public /community according to the expectations of the government and the community . Concrete steps that must be taken are so that human resources, sources of funds and facilities and implementing incentives can be met both in quantity and quality.
3. It is recommended to the Sumedang Regency Regional Government through the Health Service and other related Regional Government Organizations so that economic, social and political factors can be... implemented more effectively so that the problems faced related to the implementation of the policy of accelerating the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province can provide quality services according to the expectations of the government and the community. Concrete steps that must be taken are to be able to pay attention to the external environment can be well maintained and maintained conducive and the intensity of the implementer's responsibility so that the implementation of the policy of accelerating the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province can be met according to the needs of the regional government and the community of Sumedang Regency. Weak socio-economic conditions including the problem of poverty are factors that influence the acceleration of the reduction in Sumedang Regency, also by trying to collaborate on health programs and community economic empowerment programs as an effort to reduce the decline in stunting in Sumedang Regency.
4. It is recommended to the Sumedang Regency Government through the Health Service and other related Regional Government Organizations to pay attention to and improve existing inhibiting

factors that can affect the implementation of the policy to accelerate the reduction of Stunting in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, starting from the Community's perception of Stunting which is not optimal, Human Resources supporting the Stunting program are not optimal, West Sumatra Funds are not optimal, Coordination of OPDs for the Stunting Handling Program is not optimal and Collaboration with *Stake Holders* needs to be improved.

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