

The Strategic Model of The Pangkahwetan Village Government Ujung Pangkah Sub-District Gresik District in The Acceleration of Stunting Reduction Programme in Coastal Communities

* Khosifatul Mulik¹, Sri Umiyati², Arfah³

^{1,2,3} Master of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Hang Tuah Surabaya, Indonesia

ABSTRACT : This study aims to analyse the strategies carried out by the Pangkahwetan Village Government in an effort to accelerate stunting reduction. The research method used is qualitative which produces data in the form of written words from interviews, observation and documentation. The results showed that the strategy carried out by the Pangkahwetan Village Government does not only focus on efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting that can be seen in quantity, but with the output of creating independence in the community in behaving Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour (PHBS). This strategy can be seen from 3 aspects, namely Purpose, Environment and Action. The goal strategy is carried out by implementing a specific integrated nutrition intervention approach aimed at ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women and children and reducing risk factors for infection and nutrition-sensitive interventions aimed at improving the quality of family life preparation, improving parenting, increasing access and quality of health services, and food safety. The environmental strategy is realised through the formation of the Village TPPS which directly coordinates services and assistance to target families to accelerate stunting reduction carried out by the TPK. The action strategy is carried out as a form of preventive measure that is holistic, integrated, and comprehensive. This effort is supported by adequate resources ranging from human resources, infrastructure facilities, and an optimal budget so that it has implications for positive results as evidenced by the decrease in stunting rates in Pangkahwetan Village.

KEYWORDS: *prevention; strategic management; stunting; coastal*

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of stunting is one of the nutritional problems faced in the world, especially in poor and developing countries (Unicef, 2013). Stunting is a problem because it is associated with an increased risk of morbidity and mortality, suboptimal brain development resulting in delayed motor development and inhibited mental growth (Lewit, 1997; Kusharisupeni, 2002; Unicef, 2013). In 2020, there were still 149.2 million or around 22.0% of under-fives experiencing stunting. This figure has shown a decrease when compared to 2000 which reached 33.1%, even so, the reduction in stunting cases in children under five is still far from the World Health Assembly (WHA) target of 40% by 2025. When viewed regionally, more than half of the toddlers who are stunted in 2020 live in Asia or around 53% of toddlers. Of the 135.9 stunted toddlers in Asia, more than 11% of cases occurred in Southeast Asia (World Health Organization 2022).

In Indonesia itself, in 2020 the Government through the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) has a strategic plan with the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (RAN PASTI) to achieve the target of reducing stunting by 14% by 2025. This programme prioritises specific and sensitive nutrition in the first 1000 days of life up to 6 years of age. Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem caused by a lack of nutritional intake over a long period of time, resulting in growth disorders in children that are lower in height or short (stunted) than their age standards. So far, the Government's role in overcoming the stunting problem is quite reasonable, as evidenced by the various steps to deal with the stunting problem (Ipan, Purnamasari H, 2021). Nationally, the steps to reduce stunting are realised in the form of pillars to accelerate stunting reduction. The government hopes that the five pillars of reducing and preventing stunting can be implemented by every local government from the provincial level to the rural level (Media_Indonesia, 2023).

Pangkahwetan Village, Ujung Pangkah Subdistrict, is one of the target villages of the accelerated stunting reduction programme in Gresik Regency This was conveyed by the Deputy Regent of Gresik Aminatun Habibah, who also serves as the Chairperson of the Gresik Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, opening the Evaluation of the Achievements of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) Semester I Year 2024, Thursday (22/08/2024). Although the achievements and efforts made have been quite good, the vice regent

emphasised that all parties need to work harder and smarter to achieve the target of reducing stunting prevalence by the end of this year. One of the strategic steps that has been taken is the launch of the DETAK KERIS innovation (Detect, Mitigate, Reduce Family Risk of Stunting), which aims to improve the quality of assistance and ensure data alignment through integration with the Gresik Urus Stunting application. In addition, a local Supplementary Feeding (PMT) programme for pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CHD) and stunted toddlers has also been implemented and will continue to be monitored to ensure its effectiveness.

For information, in June 2024 the percentage of children under five weighed in Gresik Regency was 95.02%. The highest percentage of under-fives weighed was achieved by Puskesmas Slempit with 100% of under-fives weighed, followed by Puskesmas Duduksampeyan with 99.97% and Puskesmas Ujungpangkah with 99.95%. To support the success of the Programme, the Gresik District Government has developed Gresik Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Reduction in Gresik District. In this Regent Regulation, a Stunting Reduction Acceleration Strategy has been developed which aims to; (a) reduce the prevalence of stunting; (b) improve the quality of family life preparation; (c) ensure the fulfilment of nutritional intake; (d). improve parenting; (e) improve access and quality of health services; (f) improve access to drinking water and sanitation.

Therefore, Pangkahwetan Village's APBDes budget is primarily aimed at activities that support the programme to reduce the incidence of stunting in children under five, such as improving nutrition for pregnant, lactating and under-five mothers through posyandu or puskesmas. The larger the APBDes budget, ideally the incidence of stunting in children under five will decrease. Based on this background, the author is interested in conducting research on the Pangkahwetan Village Government's strategy in reducing the incidence of stunting.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research. Qualitative research methods are research processes/procedures that aim to collect, describe and analyse descriptive data in the form of writing, expression and observed human behaviour (Islamy, 2005).

Data analysis using the Miles & Huberman interactive model (2014: 17) states that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion. Data analysis techniques in qualitative research include data collection, data presentation (data display), data condensation (data condensation) and conclusion drawing (verification) as follows: 1. Data collection; 2. Data presentation (data display); 3. Data condensation (data condensation); 4. Conclusion drawing / verification.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pangkahwetan Village Government's Strategy in Accelerating Stunting Reduction Programme. Gresik Regency is one of the locus areas for stunting with a prevalence of 24.8 per cent based on the results released by the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI). The Gresik District Government (Pemkab) prioritises handling stunting cases in several villages spread across a number of sub-districts, one of which is Pangkahwetan Village in Ujungpangkah District. Based on research conducted by the author, the Pangkahwetan Village Posyandu Cadre in attracting the community to actively come to the posyandu, education and counselling is given to toddlers, babies, cantin (prospective brides), bumil (pregnant women), and the elderly about understanding the importance of child health. In addition, they also visited the homes of residents who were not active in the posyandu. From these visits, the cause of the family's inactivity in bringing infants and toddlers to the Posyandu is known. Thus, families at risk of stunting can be directly assisted so that the toddler or baby can be released from the risk of stunting.

Dalam upaya mengatasi permasalahan di atas, keberhasilan Desa Pangkahwetan menjadi salah satu contoh bahwa pemerintah mampu mengatasi dan menekan angka stunting. Hal ini sejalan dengan yang diungkapkan oleh Svehors et al., (2020) bahwa pada level makro, diperlukan kekuatan kebijakan, strategi, regulasi dan koordinasi antar sektor serta seluruh pemangku kepentingan untuk memastikan implementasi isu-isu seperti pemberdayaan masyarakat, pengentasan kemiskinan, ketahanan pangan, dan pendidikan.

Strategi yang matang dan tepat dapat mengatasi permasalahan yang ada. Dalam hal ini, masalah stunting dianggap sebagai kasus yang perlu ditangani secara khusus mengingat dampaknya tidak hanya pada kesehatan seorang anak tetapi berdampak pada perkembangan kecenderungan produktivitas SDM di suatu daerah (Nirmalasari, 2020) . Dengan demikian, anak-anak yang sehat, cerdas dan produktif merupakan aset penting karena mereka adalah generasi penerus untuk mendukung keberhasilan pembangunan negara (Wardita, 2021).

Strategic Objectives

The ideal condition of determining goals in this stage of government strategy is explained to be able to understand why the goal is important, then what makes the goal a necessity to be implemented by the organisation and what kind of expectations it wants to have in implementing the goal (Mulgan cited in Taryana, 2022). In this case, the Gresik Regency Government through the Gresik Regent Decree on Priority Villages for Stunting Prevention and Handling and Specific and Sensitive Nutrition Interventions has set a priority locus, namely Pangkahwetan Village as one of the priority targets for accelerating stunting reduction in the year 2024.

The objectives to be achieved in accelerating stunting reduction in Pangkahwetan Village are through the Stunting Prevention and Handling Program such as providing assistance to families of stunted toddlers, increasing the knowledge of parents/caregivers of stunted toddlers about stunting prevention and toddler diet according to balanced nutrition and Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour (PHBS), forming good parenting behaviour to support stunting prevention, and increasing the capacity of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) cadres. These programmes are considered to be able to bring significant benefits because they increase community participation in the health sector and encourage community independence in PHBS behaviour and obtain an overview of the causes of stunting and how to overcome it.

In line with research conducted by Zakiah et al. (2024), that for the implementation of the PHBS improvement programme as a stunting prevention intervention, there needs to be awareness from the community by synergising with health workers to avoid stunting. Efforts to accelerate stunting reduction will not be maximised if there is no comprehensive and targeted socialisation. The Pangkahwetan Village Government responded to this by creating a planned, structured, and systematised timeline or agenda.

The Pangkahwetan Village Government conducted socialisation 1 (one) month prior to the implementation of the Stunting Prevention and Handling Program. This socialisation is carried out by the Pangkahwetan Village Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS), which includes the Family Assistance Team (TPK) as a group of personnel formed and consisting of Puskesmas Ganting Midwives, Village Midwives, Posyandu Cadres and PMBA Cadres to carry out assistance including counseling, facilitating referral services and facilitating the acceptance of social assistance programs to prospective brides / couples of childbearing age, pregnant women, postpartum mothers, children aged 10-59 months and conducting surveillance of families at risk of stunting to detect early risk factors for stunting. Under various conditions, the composition of the TPK can be adjusted by collaborating with midwives from other villages in Ujungpangkah sub-district or involving nurses or other health workers.

In addition, the Pangkahwetan Village Government has a strategic plan for operational data, mobilisation and family assistance where the Pangkahwetan Village TPPS as an organisation to accelerate stunting reduction is tasked with coordinating, synergising and evaluating the implementation of stunting handling to target communities carried out by TPK. According to Kurniawati & Ardiansyah (2022); Nurfatimah et al., (2023), this TPK is a preventive step in overcoming stunting problems by assisting the course of communication to health workers and providing education to the community and prevention efforts that can be done. The village government is very important in efforts to reduce stunting rates so that the government is engaged in assistance through socialisation and provides adequate facilities in the form of baby scales, height measuring instruments for toddlers and health service places.

From the results of the study, it can be seen that the village government has worked well in facilitating posyandu houses for the local community by inviting the community to participate in socialisation that the importance of stunting prevention, and people who visit the posyandu post have received quite good service from posyandu cadres and village midwives. The village government is very important in efforts to reduce stunting rates so that the government is engaged in assistance through socialisation and provides adequate facilities in the form of baby scales, height measuring instruments for toddlers and health service places. So the role of the government has met the needs of the community well in running or launching the PMT (Supplementary Feeding) programme so that pregnant women and toddlers are free from malnutrition but, the PMT programme only runs for three months in Pangkahwetan Village.

Environmental Strategy

The environment is one of the success factors of a predetermined strategy in achieving goals. The environment is also a land for behavioural development because it has a great influence on individuals. The ideal condition of the environment in analysing the environment both internal and external to the agency, means the extent of the capacity of the agency implementing the strategy to respond to it (Mulgan cited in Taryana, 2022). Pangkahwetan Village has set environmental targets that are the locus of accelerating stunting reduction, which are supported by adequate resources. Pangkahwetan Village has 12 (twelve) toddler posyandu supported by 50 cadres, 1 (one) nutrition post with 15 cadres, and 15 trained PMBA cadres, and KAP cadres. With the resources it has, the Pangkahwetan Village Government collaborates with related parties, namely 1) Midwife of Puskesmas Ganting, 2) Village midwives, 3) Posyandu toddler cadres, 4) Nutrition Post cadres, 5) trained PMBA cadres, 6) KAP cadres, where all of these parties are incorporated into the TPK and 7) The community as the target.

Each party has a different role, such as the midwife as the coordinator of family assistance and provider of health services. Then the Posyandu Balita cadre, the Nutrition Post cadre, the trained PMBA cadre, the KAP cadre as a mobiliser and facilitator (mediator) of services for families, where they jointly conduct counselling on parenting toddlers, so that children grow up healthy, active, smart and responsive. In these activities, cadres can provide consultation services, counselling, group discussions, and demonstrations (practice) with parents/families of toddlers. It is expected that the collaboration of health workers between midwives and cadres and family

empowerment can be a catalyst for accelerating stunting reduction in Pangkahwetan Village. The involvement of several parties in family assistance is one of the renewal strategies to accelerate stunting reduction through a family approach in reaching the target groups, namely catin, pregnant and lactating mothers, and children aged 10-59 months.

The results of the study explained that in reducing stunting in Pangkahwetan Village, the Village Government has involved various stakeholders in Pangkahwetan Village. The Village Government has an organisational strategy in stunting prevention that involves formulating the mission, goals, values, and new strategic initiatives needed to achieve organisational goals. The implementation of the stunting prevention programme involves all groups ranging from the Village Government (Pemdes), community leaders, and health workers, who coordinate well. The Pangkahwetan Village Government routinely coordinates with the local health centre, resulting in a good relationship between institutions that has an impact on the smooth running of the stunting prevention programme. This aims to prevent cases of malnutrition and cases at risk of stunting, especially in children under five. In this case, the Pangkahwetan village government as a unit apparatus to carry out activities and programmes and even strategies.

Strategy Action

Action refers to a concrete step taken to achieve a predetermined goal by implementing a strategy (Mulgan cited in Taryana, 2022). In the action of stunting prevention efforts in Pangkahwetan Village to accelerate stunting reduction, it is jointly attempted between the village government and the community through the participation and interests of stakeholders in a planned and coordinated manner to accelerate the acceleration of stunting reduction through the determination of activity strategies.

In addition, there are also families of toddlers who have not implemented PHBS properly, not all families of toddlers understand about stunting and how to prevent it and balanced nutrition. This is also because feeding of toddlers is mostly done by mothers/caregivers and the role of fathers in the care of toddlers/feeding is not optimal in some families of stunting toddlers. In line with the research of Purwanti et al., (2023), that most mothers of toddlers do not have sufficient knowledge about responsive feeding practices. More than 50 per cent of mothers experienced difficulties in feeding practices for toddlers. To overcome the above problems, the Pangkahwetan Village Government has an action plan, namely referring stunted toddlers to the Puskesmas for further examination if there is no weight gain or they are sick during the assistance and referring stunted toddlers to a paediatrician if necessary in accordance with the management.

In general, the Pangkahwetan Village Government has implemented a strategy to reduce stunting cases. In the strategy implemented by the Pangkahwetan village government to make efforts to improve the quality and quantity of food and drinks consumed by toddlers, provide vitamins and perform acupressure therapy on toddlers. Many possible solutions carried out by parents themselves or with the help of a medical team to prevent stunting can be measured through the government strategy model from Samsul Bahri (2021) in Salusu (2006: 104-105) which has indicators, namely 1). Organisational Strategy, 2). Programme Strategy, 3) Resource Support Strategy.

IV. CONCLUSION

The strategy carried out by the Pangkahwetan Village Government does not only focus on efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting that can be seen in quantity, but with the output of creating independence in the community in the behaviour of Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour (PHBS). This strategy can be seen from 3 aspects, namely Purpose, Environment and Action.

The goal strategy is to implement a specific integrated nutrition intervention approach that aims to ensure adequate nutrition for pregnant women and children and reduce risk factors for infection and nutrition-sensitive interventions that aim to improve the quality of family life preparation, improve parenting, increase access and quality of health services, and food safety. Both interventions have been prepared in a timely and targeted manner through the timeline agenda for accelerating stunting reduction activities.

The environmental strategy is realised through the formation of the Village TPPS which directly coordinates services and assistance to target families to accelerate stunting reduction carried out by TPK. It is hoped that the collaboration of midwives and cadres and family empowerment in the involvement of educational and counselling activities can be a catalyst for accelerating stunting reduction in Pangkahwetan Village.

The action strategy is carried out by the Pangkahwetan Village Government as a form of preventive measure that is holistic, integrated, and comprehensive. This effort is supported by adequate resources ranging from human resources, infrastructure facilities, and an optimal budget so that it has implications for positive results as evidenced by the decrease in stunting rates in Pangkahwetan Village. The most prominent thing in the success of the strategy to accelerate stunting reduction is the activeness and seriousness of the TPK.

REFERENCES

- [1] AG, Subarsono. 2010. Public Policy Analysis Theory and Application Concepts. Yogyakarta Student Library
- [2] Agus Mauluddin & Novianti, 2019. Study on the Role of Population, Family Planning, and Family Development (KKBPk) Programme in Reducing the Prevalence of Stunting.
- [3] Aria Raja Wiguna, Dine Meigawati & M. Rijal Amirulloh, 2022. Case study of the Implementation of Stunting Prevention Policy by the Health Office in Sukabumi District, Vol 6 February 2022.
- [4] Arikunto, S. 2013. Research Procedure: A Practical Approach. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta Dr Abdul Kadir, SH, MSi, 2020, Public Policy Phenomena in Perspective.
- [5] Candarmaweni1 & Amy Yayuk Sri Rahayu, 2020. Study on Prevention of Stunting in the Era of New Adaptation 'New Normal' through Community Empowerment in Pandeglang Regency, Vol 09 September 2020.
- [6] Dewi Anggreni, Lusiana Andriani Lubis & Heri Kusmanto, 2022. Case study of the implementation of the stunting prevention programme at the Dolok Sigompulon health centre, Padang Lawas Utara Regency, Vol 1 No 2 July 2022.
- [7] Dian Rosa Sunaryo, Candradewini, Ria Arifianti, 2021. Case study of Policy Implementation to Accelerate Stunting Prevention and Control in Bandung Regency, Vol 4 No4 2021.
- [8] Dyah Wulan Sumekar Rengganis Wardani, Marita Wulandari & Suharmanto, 2020. Case study of the relationship between socio-economic factors and food security on the incidence of stunting in toddlers, Vol 10 No 2 2020
- [9] Fermana, S. 2009. Public Policy: A Philosophical Review. Jogjakarta: AR-RUZZ MEDIA
- [10] Idham Choliq, Dede Nasrullah & Mundakir, 2020. Study on Prevention of Stunting in Medokan Semampir Surabaya through Food Modification in Children, Vol 1 No. 01 April 2020.
- [11] Indriadi, S. S. (2006). Basics and Theory of Public Administration First Edition. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- [12] Kinanti Rahmadhita, 2020. Study on the Problem of Stunting and Its Prevention
- [13] Komalasari, Esti Supriati, Riona Sanjaya & Hikmah Ifayanti, 2020. Case Study of Factors Causing the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers, Vol 1 October 2020.
- [14] LPPM STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru 2015. Study of the Problem of Stunting and Interventions to Prevent Stunting (A Literature Review), Vol. 2, No. 6, May 2015.
- [15] Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, and Saldana, J. 2014. Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Translation Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press.
- [16] Moleong, Lexy J. 2012. Qualitative Research Methodology. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Mulyadi, Dedi. 2016. Public Policy and Public Service Studies. Bandung. Alfabeta
- [17] Non-Profit Organization. Jakarta: Grasindo Gramedia Widia Sarana Indonesia. Pasolong, H. (2007). Public Administration Theory. Bandung: Alfabeta. village-government-part-2/ accessed on May 7, 2017
- [18] Puspo Edi Eriwono & Stefanus Indrayana, 2015. Study on the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Movement: Improving Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Cooperation in Overcoming the Challenge of Nutritional Deficiencies in Indonesia, Vol 2 (1) 74:79 2015
- [19] Sugiyono, Prof, Dr. 2017. Quantitative, Qualitative and R & D Research Methods. Bandung. Alfabeta.
- [20] Sugiyono. 2014. Quantitative, Qualitative, and R & D Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta.