

## Policy Implementation Handling Stunting in Bogor District West Java Province

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*Manuscript accepted: 2025-06-20*

*Revised: 2025-06-23*

*Date of publication: 2025-06-24*

### KEYWORD

regional autonomy;  
implementation of public policy;  
stunting.

### ABSTRACT

The stunting prevalence rate in Indonesia is still relatively high when compared to neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore in 2021. Then Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 was born as an effort to accelerate the reduction in stunting prevalence. Bogor Regency is one of the Autonomous Regions in West Java Province which also contributes to the high stunting prevalence rate, through Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention with the aim of reducing stunting rates. The purpose of this study is to analyze the Implementation of Stunting Handling Policies in Bogor Regency, West Java Province. To analyze the Implementation of Stunting Handling Policies in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, researchers used Hamdi's theory of public policy implementation which consists of Productivity, Linearity, and Efficiency. The method used in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, namely by describing and analyzing the Implementation of Stunting Handling Policies in Bogor Regency, West Java Province. The data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, and documentation. The results showed that the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, has been running well from the aspects of productivity, linearity, and productivity. This can be seen from the decline in stunting prevalence from 27.6% to 7.59%. However, there are several determinant factors that influence the unsuccessfulness of Policy Implementation such as budget constraints, therefore the author suggests the Bogor Regent to make a Regent's regulation regarding the priority use of the budget each year.

### INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has taken strategic steps to accelerate the reduction in stunting prevalence rates, which although better than Myanmar (35%), are still much higher than neighboring countries such as Vietnam (23%), Malaysia (17%), Thailand (16%), and Singapore (4%) (UNICEF, 2021; WHO, 2022). Indonesia's stunting prevalence rate was recorded at 24.4% in December 2021. In response, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021, focusing on the national strategy to reduce stunting to 14% by 2024 (Bappenas, 2021). The implementation of this policy has shown significant results, with the prevalence of stunting declining to 21.6% in 2022 despite the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic (Ministry of Health, 2023). This demonstrates that coordinated, multisectoral interventions supported by political will and community engagement can yield measurable progress (Pramono et al., 2022; Rachmad et al., 2023). Achieving the annual reduction target of 3.8% remains feasible as long as

consistent and evidence-based strategies are maintained, particularly in improving maternal nutrition, access to clean water, and early childhood development programs.

To support the acceleration of stunting reduction, Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 established a *Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team* led by the Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) (Nahak & Nitsae, 2024), under the direction of the Vice President and supported by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture and other ministers (Bappenas, 2021; Ministry of Health, 2022). This multisectoral coordination structure has been replicated at the provincial, district, and sub-district levels to ensure program implementation across all layers of society (Pramono et al., 2022). Such governance models have been shown to be effective in reducing stunting rates through integrated health and nutrition programs (Titaley et al., 2023). Stunting, a condition marked by impaired growth and development due to chronic malnutrition, affects not only the physical stature of children but also their cognitive potential and long-term productivity (Dewey & Begum, 2011; Victora et al., 2021). Scientific studies have indicated that genetic factors, maternal nutrition, environmental hygiene, and early-life stimulation all significantly influence children's brain development (Black et al., 2013; Grantham-McGregor et al., 2007). The critical period from conception to a child's second birthday—often referred to as the *first 1,000 days*—is recognized as vital for intervention to prevent irreversible developmental setbacks (Bhutta et al., 2020). Children suffering from stunting are not only at risk of reduced IQ, but are also more vulnerable to infections and poor academic performance, reinforcing the need for sustained and integrated public health efforts (Kusuma et al., 2021).

The causative factors of stunting are complex and cumulative, encompassing various aspects that occur during pregnancy and childhood. Several factors such as genetics, low birth weight history, history of infectious diseases, and socioeconomic conditions of parents play a major role in the incidence of stunting. In addition, gender, age, and nutritional status also greatly affect children's growth. This growth disorder does not only come from nutritional factors, but is also influenced by socio-economic factors as well as maternal health during pregnancy. By understanding these various causes, appropriate interventions can be designed to address the problem of stunting, so that it can improve the quality of life of children and society in general.

In an effort to find out the nutritional status of toddlers, it is important to monitor various indicators such as stunting, wasting, overweight, and severe acute malnutrition. In addition, determinant factors such as diet, infection, immunization behavior, and access to health services also need to be considered. In Indonesia, although some regions have succeeded in reducing the prevalence of stunting below 20%, the national target listed in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is to reduce the stunting rate to below 14%. According to the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI), East Nusa Tenggara recorded the highest prevalence of stunting, reaching 35.3%, followed by Papua and West Nusa Tenggara. Meanwhile, West Java has a prevalence of 26.5%. This assessment of the nutritional status of toddlers is very important to achieve the main goals of the Healthy Indonesia Program, which aims to improve the health and nutrition of children throughout Indonesia.

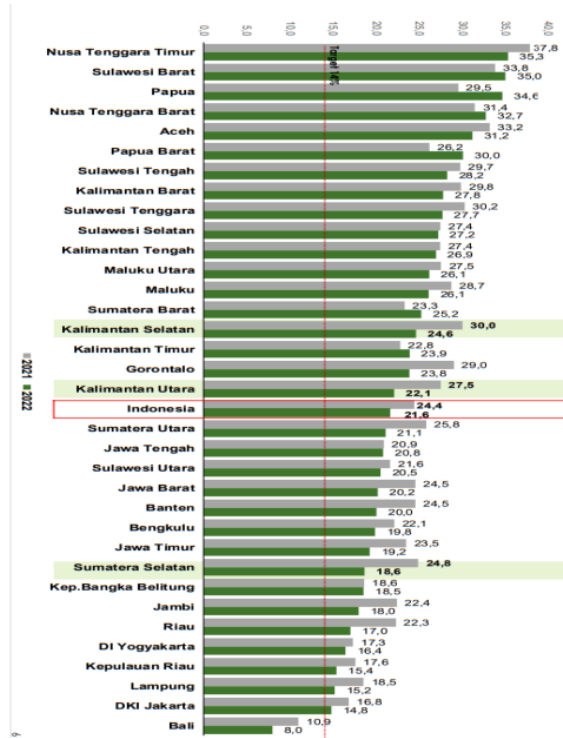


Figure 1. Stunting Rate by Province in Indonesia 2021-2022

Source: Ministry of Health SSGI, 2022

Based on the data in figure 1. above, most of the 34 provinces showed a decrease compared to 2021 and only 5 provinces showed an increase. This shows that the implementation of government policies to accelerate stunting reduction in Indonesia has given quite good results. SSGI 2021 conducted by the Health Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Health not only provides an overview of the nutritional status of toddlers but can also be used as an instrument for monitoring and evaluating the achievement of specific intervention indicators and sensitive interventions both at the national and district/city levels which has been carried out since 2021 and until 2024.

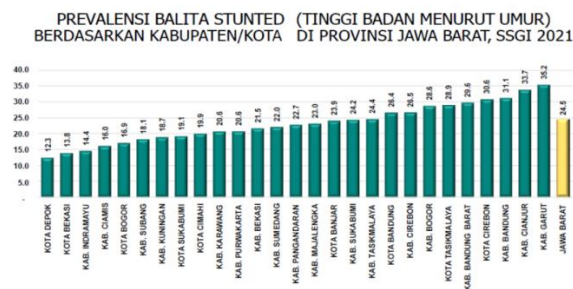


Figure 2. Prevalence of Stunting Toddlers (Height by Age)

Source: Ministry of Health SSGI, 2021

Based on Regency/City in West Java Province, SSGI 2021

The graph above illustrates the prevalence rate of stunting under five in West Java in 2021, which shows that Bogor Regency is one of the districts with a fairly high prevalence rate in West Java of 28.6 then in 2022 it dropped to 24.9.

Malnutrition conditions in children under five, especially stunting, is a serious problem that requires more attention from various parties. Malnutrition status can be seen through the weight

graph indicators by height (BB/TB) and upper arm circumference (LILA). Stunting is not a condition that appears suddenly; Children who are diagnosed with stunting usually have been malnourished for a long period of time. The latest data shows that the prevalence of stunting in West Java Province reaches 20.2%, with Bogor Regency recording a higher figure than the national target of 14% for 2024. Of the total 449,634 children under five in Bogor Regency in 2021, as many as 32,123 children under five or 9.98% were identified as stunted. Meanwhile, data as of February 2022 shows a decrease in the number to 7.91%, although the prevalence of stunting in this area is still a major concern.

To overcome the problem of stunting, the Bogor Regency Government has launched several intervention programs. The Rumah Ceting program provides nutritious food for 30 days to toddlers and pregnant women with strict health monitoring. In addition, the Genting Program focuses on stunted children and pregnant women who experience chronic energy deprivation, supported by health workers from the Health Center. The GOTASMIL initiative aims to prevent new stunting cases, while the Posyandu serves as a place to monitor the development of toddlers. However, despite the various programs that have been implemented, data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) shows that 24.9% of children in Bogor Regency are at risk of stunting, and the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) recorded an increase in stunting rates to 27.6%, placing Bogor Regency in the second highest ranking in West Java Province.

The causes of stunting are very complex and involve multidimensional factors. In addition to malnutrition, this condition is influenced by socioeconomic factors, parenting habits, and access to health services. Poor parenting practices, such as lack of knowledge about nutrition, and low rates of exclusive breastfeeding are among the main causes. Limited health services, access to expensive nutritious food, and lack of access to clean water and sanitation also contribute significantly to the high prevalence of stunting. Therefore, handling stunting requires a holistic approach and involves various stakeholders. Interventions must target not only children, but also adolescent women and mothers, with appropriate programs for each group, so that it is expected to effectively reduce the prevalence of stunting in the future.

The stunting phenomenon is a big challenge that must be overcome, especially in Bogor Regency. One of the main causes of stunting is improper parenting. Many mothers work so they rely on domestic assistants to take care of their children, including in terms of feeding. As a result, children's nutritional intake is often not properly considered, and the food given is not always healthy. Research shows that the way of parenting, feeding, and hygiene has a great influence on the incidence of stunting in toddlers. This underscores how important it is for parents to pay attention to proper parenting and nutrition for their children.

To overcome the stunting problem, the Regent of Bogor has issued a policy based on Presidential Regulation Number 72, which aims to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence. The Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 establishes a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action, which focuses on specific and sensitive nutrition interventions. This policy shows a strong commitment to tackling stunting, although there are still many challenges to be faced. The Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) is working to implement support programs that are expected to significantly reduce stunting rates.

Stunting prevention must not only be focused on the first 1000 days of life, but also needs to continue until the child reaches adulthood. Health interventions carried out since adolescence have the potential to provide long-term benefits, both economically and socially. Healthy adolescents will become the next generation who are qualified and able to break the cycle of stunting. In addition, fulfilling nutrition, improving parenting, and access to good health services

are essential. Although various programs have been implemented, challenges remain, especially in terms of understanding the dangers of stunting and how to prevent it. This research is expected to provide deeper insights to improve the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency.

Stunting remains one of the most urgent public health challenges in Indonesia due to its long-term impact on human resource quality. In 2021, the national stunting prevalence reached 24.4%, significantly higher than neighboring countries such as Malaysia (17%), Thailand (16%), and Singapore (4%). Although the prevalence decreased to 21.6% in 2022, the figure still indicates the need for stronger and more structured interventions. In West Java Province, Bogor Regency recorded a high stunting prevalence of 27.6% in 2023, ranking second in the province. This situation highlights the critical need for targeted policy implementation at the local level to accelerate stunting reduction.

Several previous studies have addressed national strategies for reducing stunting. For example, Maryuni et al. (2024) emphasized the importance of balanced nutrition and early intervention in their book *Butating*, while Samsuddin et al. (2023) explored the effectiveness of national programs such as the "First 1000 Days of Life" across various provinces. However, most of these studies focus on macro-level approaches and outcomes, without offering an in-depth analysis of implementation challenges at the regional or district level, particularly in high-prevalence areas like Bogor Regency.

There is a notable gap in the literature regarding the practical implementation of stunting reduction policies at the regional level. Many existing studies concentrate on technical aspects or output achievements without evaluating the effectiveness of policy implementation using public policy frameworks. Yet, the success of stunting intervention programs heavily depends on how well local governments translate national policies into concrete, context-appropriate actions. Therefore, research is needed that examines local implementation processes using a systematic analytical model.

The novelty of this research lies in its application of Hamdi's policy implementation theory—focusing on productivity, linearity, and efficiency—to evaluate the local execution of Bogor Regent's Instruction No. 440/884 of 2019 on Integrated Stunting Intervention. Unlike most previous studies, this research does not merely assess policy outcomes, but also investigates the operational processes, challenges, and enabling factors at the local level. The specific focus on Bogor Regency, one of the regions with the highest stunting rates, provides valuable insights into how national policy frameworks are localized.

This study aims to analyze the implementation of stunting management policies in Bogor Regency by evaluating their productivity, linearity, and efficiency. In addition, it seeks to identify key enabling and inhibiting factors affecting the success of policy implementation and to provide strategic recommendations for improving stunting management at the local government level.

The results of this study are expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it enriches the discourse on public policy implementation, particularly in the field of public health at the regional level. Practically, the findings can serve as a reference for local governments to improve coordination, optimize resource utilization, and design more effective and

locally responsive interventions. Ultimately, this research supports national efforts to sustainably reduce stunting and improve child health outcomes across Indonesia.

## **METHOD**

Basically, when the researcher conducts research, it is necessary to choose the right design so that the research can run well. Simangunsong explained that research design or research methods are defined as "scientific ways to obtain data with specific purposes and uses". In a research to be able to produce correct and maximum results, it is necessary to have a research design that is in accordance with the situation and conditions and also in accordance with the object to be studied. Based on this, the research design used in this study is qualitative research, which is believed to be appropriate and appropriate to the nature and objectives of the research to be achieved. According to Cresswel, qualitative research is "methods for exploring and understanding the meaning of the behavior of a number of individuals or groups of people that are considered to be derived from social or humanitarian problems". Then Simangunsong explained that qualitative research "is seen as participatory research whose research design has a flexible nature or is possible to be changed to adjust from the plan that has been made".

Departing from the explanation above, the approach or method chosen and used in this study is qualitative descriptive where this method is shown to describe or provide an overview of the phenomena that occur in the field. The selection of this approach is based on the consideration that the data sought is data that explains how to implement the Stunting Handling Policy in Bogor Regency, West Java Province.

Data collection techniques and instruments in qualitative research are an important part of the "field research" approach, which is carried out entirely in the field. According to Simangunsong, data collection is carried out through several techniques, including interviews, observations, documents, Focus Group Discussions, and data triangulation. Interviews are the process of interaction between researchers and informants to dig up in-depth information about the issue being researched. Observation involves using the senses to obtain information related to a particular activity, event, or atmosphere. There are several forms of observation, including participatory observation, unstructured observation, and group observation. Documents, which can be letters, diaries, or archives, are used to collect information related to the object of research, and are differentiated into primary and secondary documents. Focus Group Discussion aims to achieve a common understanding of the issues discussed, while data triangulation combines various techniques and data sources to improve the validity of research results. In data analysis, the most frequently used approach is the Miles and Huberman model, which includes three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The analysis process begins before data collection and continues until the writing of the research results. Conclusions drawn are temporary and are subject to change based on the evidence obtained. The location of this research was conducted in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, which was chosen because it is one of the areas with the most stunting problems in the province, making it relevant for research.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Implementation of Stunting Handling Policy in Bogor Regency**

The implementation of the stunting handling policy in Bogor Regency is based on the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency

that the substance of the purpose of this policy is to accelerate the reduction of the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency. Based on the explanation and description of the problems that have been discussed in the previous chapters, in this section is the answer that is the basis of this research. The results of the analysis of primary and secondary data obtained by the researcher and based on the theory of policy implementation Hamdi (2014), the implementation of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency ran effectively. As the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, organizational structure and the place of implementation of the policy mentioned above in Bogor Regency.

The researcher analyzed the data obtained to find out how the implementation of the Regent Instruction policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency using the perspective of policy implementation proposed by Hamdi, namely productivity, linearity, and efficiency. As well as providing suggestions to improve the implementation of the policy, it is felt to be suitable for the problems that are occurring, namely stunting prevention in Bogor Regency. Successful policy implementation can fail (frustrated) when implementers (officials) are not fully aware of the basic measures and policy objectives. Basic measures and policy objectives are closely related to implementers. The direction of the disposition of implementers to basic measures and policy objectives is also crucial. Implementers may fail to implement policies, because they refuse or do not understand what the purpose of a policy is.

### **Productivity**

Productivity is defined as the relationship between an organization's outputs or outcomes and the inputs required. Better productivity is indicated by how well resources are needed in society. Productivity can be measured by inputs and outputs, human and social resources. Productivity can also be seen from the additional results of a program created, as well as the goals achieved.

Regarding the implementation of the Regent's Instruction policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, the target group in question is the beneficiaries of the program in this policy, namely adolescents, prospective brides, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children aged 0 (zero) – 59 (fifty-nine) months. However, in this case, the main focus is to reduce the stunting prevalence rate in Bogor Regency to move towards "Bogor Zero Stunting Regency". Then reduce the number of stunting children who have been successfully prevented, so that it does not increase every year or known as "Bogor New Zero Stunting Regency."

In response to the above, according to informant 1, the Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated the following: With the achievement of a stunting prevalence rate in 2024 of 7.59%, which has exceeded the 2021-2026 RJPM periode target of 14%. So the productivity of the implementation of the Regent Instruction policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Formation of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency has gone well, in my opinion.

Then informant 2 Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning of Bogor Regency stated that: The productivity of the implementation of the Integrated Stunting Intervention policy and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, which so far has been quite good and the impact of the policy for the reduction of prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency. In the implementation of the policy, the rate of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency has increased beyond the set target.

Likewise, informant 3 of Cibinong Sub-district stated as follows: The productivity of the implementation of the Integrated Stunting Intervention policy and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency is very good, very productive in the implementation of the policy, thanks to the support of local government programs. In addition, the policy has an impact on reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency and can accelerate the reduction of stunting in the sub-district area.

The prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency in 2023 is 27.6% based on data from the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI). In 2024, the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency will drop to 7.59% based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI).

A program can be said to be productive in terms of results, if the ideal goals or conditions of the program can be achieved. The ideal condition referred to in this stunting treatment program is a decrease in the number of children under five who experience stunting, or the number of stunting children who are successfully prevented increases every year. In line with the results mentioned above, according to the results of the interview with informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated that:

With the achievement of the Integrated Stunting Intervention policy target and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency, has increased the rate of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency with evidence in e-PGBM data, and has exceeded the National stunting reduction target, the productivity of the implementation of the policy is effective in reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency.

Meanwhile, the informant of 5 TPK 1 cadres stated as follows: The Integrated Stunting Intervention Policy and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integrated Action in Bogor Regency, have been effective and have increased the rate of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency. Even in the field, families who have stunting, they don't want their children to be called stunted, so we use the term that their children lack BB and TB, ma'am.

Furthermore, the information from Informant 6 TPK 2 states as follows: In my opinion, about the Integrated Stunting Intervention Policy and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, it has been effective, where families with stunted people, they have admitted that their children are stunted, but we in the field always use other languages such as that the child lacks BB and TB, ma'am. So it has to be blah.. Blah.. Blah.. Only then did the family want to accept us as TPK in the field.

Based on Hamdi's view that policy implementation is a stage of the policy process regarding efforts to turn targets into results. The target is the concretization/specification of policy objectives that have been determined in detail and in stages into programs or sub-programs and activities. In an effort to handle stunting in Bogor Regency, it must continue to be carried out to support the Zero New Stunting program in 2024. Currently, the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency is 7.59 percent based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI).

### **Linieritas**

Hamdi (2014:105) that linearity is related to the conformity of the standard fulfillment process with the standard specification guidelines that have been determined. The suitability concerns procedures, time, costs, place and implementation. The more in accordance with the process of meeting standards in policy implementation, it can be stated that the implementation of the policy is more linear. The measurement of indicators in this dimension of linearity is the degree of conformity with the standard procedure, the degree of conformity with the standard time, and the degree of conformity with the standard of the place. Thus below is a description of the indicators in the linearity dimension as follows:

#### **Degree of Procedural Suitability**

Public policy is a concept related to systems, procedures, and mechanisms, as well as the ability of public officials (official officers) in translating and implementing public policies, so that the vision and expectations to be achieved can be realized in reality. Understanding public policy from both perspectives in a balanced and comprehensive manner will help us better understand and understand why a public policy, even though it has been well formulated, is difficult to realize in its implementation.

Regarding the degree of procedural conformity in the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency in its implementation is adjusted to what is known as RAN-PASTI. Through the implementation of the Per BKKBN No.12 of 2021 policy concerning RANPASTI in Bogor Regency, the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (RAN-PASTI) in Bogor Regency is implemented through systemic and systematic stages, starting from the planning and budgeting stages, provision of data/filtering, mentoring, surveillance, case auditing as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of stunting handling as a complete and comprehensive series of gradual activities. As a system, each stage of intervention is interrelated and affects each other. Likewise, as a systematic stage, each stage must be carried out sequentially, starting from data provision, filtering, mentoring, surveillance and case audits. The National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (RAN PASTI) aims to support the goals of the national strategy in achieving the target of reducing stunting prevalence. Related to the above, according to informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated as follows:

The procedure for implementing the policy implementation of the Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency has gone well, in my opinion. Where RANPASTI itself is a guide for the implementation of stunting reduction policies, especially in Bogor Regency. With the formation of TPPS in Bogor Regency up to the village/sub-

district level and the existence of TPK as a Family Assistance Team for the implementation of stunting reduction programs in Bogor Regency.

Likewise, according to informant 2, the Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office stated as follows: In my opinion, the policy implementation procedure of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency have been running in accordance with applicable regulations, where various cross-sectors in Bogor Regency have supported the reduction of stunting with satisfactory results.

In line with the results mentioned above, according to the results of the interview with Informant 3 of the Cibinong Sub-district stated that: With the achievement of the policy target of the Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency, it has increased the rate of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency with evidence in e-PGBM data, and has exceeded the target of reducing the National Stunting, and must be in accordance with the applicable procedures and regulations in its implementation

Then informant 4 of Bojonggede Village added the following: I am of the opinion that the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency has been carried out in accordance with the applicable standard procedures and rules regarding the acceleration of stunting reduction in Bogor Regency.

Based on the presentation and explanation above, the standard for the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the Per BKKBN policy No.12 of 2021 concerning RANPASTI and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency. The implementation of RAN PASTI in Bogor Regency aims to achieve the target of reducing the prevalence of stunting. Then to encourage and strengthen convergence between programs through the approach of families at risk of stunting which consists of priority activities that least include:

- a. Provision of data on families at risk of stunting;
- b. Assistance for families at risk of stunting;
- c. Assistance for all prospective brides/prospective couples of childbearing age (PUS);
- d. Surveillance of families at risk of stunting; and
- e. Stunting case audit.

The statements of some of the informants above, which illustrate the importance of policy programs in accordance with procedures as conveyed by Meter and Horn that change, control and compliance act are important concepts in implementation procedures. For this reason, the steps that can be taken by the actors involved in the implementation of a policy to facilitate its implementation are, before a policy is implemented, the policy must be accompanied by clear procedures that must be obeyed by the implementing agencies when they implement the policy

Based on informant information and observations in the field, the researcher concluded that from the perspective of the degree of suitability of the stunting handling policy implementation procedure in Bogor Regency was in accordance with the applicable procedures. The existence of a procedure based on regulations aims to ensure stability in implementation, so that the implementation of an ideal policy is carried out according to the procedure, as it is said that to improve performance it is impossible to achieve if the situation is unstable. In achieving this, it is necessary to have clarity in work procedures and the accuracy of time scheduling. As explained and also the results of interviews with the informants, the implementation of the stunting handling policy in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the degree of conformity of applicable procedures and regulations.

### **Degree of Conformity with Time standards**

The importance of a policy being implemented in line with time, as stated is that implementation is that set of activities directed toward putting a program into effect. This shows that, to achieve the effect or impact of the achievement of a goal in the stages of policy implementation, of course, it takes time. A good policy program is actually in line with the opinions of Hood and Gunn to be able to implement state policies perfectly (perfect implementation), the availability of time and adequate resources is needed.

Regarding the degree of timeliness in the implementation of stunting handling policies based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, it is a form of the government paying special attention to stunting cases in Bogor Regency. Then it is also based on the Bogor Regency Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (RJPMMD) 2019-2024 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Bogor Regency by 14%. So that the degree of suitability of stunting handling time in Bogor Regency will continue to be carried out until the Bogor Zero Stunting target is reached. Based on the above explanation, the degree of suitability for the implementation of stunting handling is in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures, and will continue or be continuous or sustainable until Bogor Regency achieves zero stunting. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office as follows: Alignment of time in the implementation of the policy implementation of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency in reducing stunting in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the time implementation and applicable rules. Where the stunting handling time will continue until the target of Bogor Zero Stunting Regency is reached.

The opinion of informant 2 of the Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office stated as follows: The implementation of the policy implementation of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency is in line with the implementation time, where every year. Alhamdulillah, there has been a decrease in the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency and has exceeded the specified target.

Meanwhile, the opinion of informant 3 of Cibinong Sub-district is of the following opinion: The implementation of the Regent Instruction policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency in reducing stunting in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the time and applicable SOPs. Where this has been proven to have achieved the 2024 stunting reduction target.

Based on the results of the presentation and description of interviews with the informants, and also based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency in reducing stunting in Bogor Regency, then the researcher can conclude that the degree of suitability of the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency is in accordance with applicable regulations. Then also the matter of the appropriateness of the implementation time of this policy will continue to be carried out according to the procedure until the target of "Bogor Zero Stunting Regency" is achieved.

### **Degree of conformity with Cost standards**

Sources of funds or financing in efforts to handle stunting follow existing government financing schemes, either from village funds (APBDesa), district/city funds (district/city budgets), Special Allocation Funds (DAK), provincial funds (provincial budgets), ministries/institutions funds (APBN), and other legitimate revenues. Regarding the suitability of costs in the implementation of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency, informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated as follows:

Financing or funding in the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integrated Action in Bogor Regency in reducing stunting in Bogor Regency is in accordance with applicable regulations, namely Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and has been budgeted in Bogor Regency Budget.

In line with the above opinion, informant 2 of the Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office expressed the following opinion: In my opinion, the implementation of the policy implementation of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency in accordance with the cost is appropriate, so that the cost of use has been budgeted in the Bogor Regency APBD.

Based on the results of the presentation and description of interviews with the informants, and also based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, the researcher can conclude that the degree of conformity



RJPMD for the 2019-2024 period to 14% and is in the low category. However, the target that will be achieved by Bogor Regency in reducing stunting will be "Bogor Regency Zero Stunting".

Related to the above, the opinion of informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated that: Based on the policy Per Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, the place of implementation is in accordance with the applicable regulations, namely Regulation President (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction

Likewise, the opinion of the informant from informant 2 Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office also stated: "In my opinion, the effectiveness of the implementation of the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the with the regulations and targets of the Bogor Regency RJPMD in 2019-2024".

Then informant 4 of Bojonggede Village stated "In the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the established procedures, as well as the time and place of implementation according to the implementation procedure".

Based on the results of the presentation and description of interviews with the informants, and also based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, the researcher can conclude that in the dimensions of linearity and indicators The degree of suitability of the place where the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency is in accordance with applicable regulations and is well implemented in Bogor Regency.

#### **Degree of Conformity with Implementation Standards**

Regarding procedures, operational programs are programs whose content can be easily understood and implemented by the implementer. The program not only contains clarity of the objectives/objectives that the government wants to achieve, but also describes in detail the allocation of resources needed, then the clarity of the work methods and procedures that must be taken, and the clarity of the standards that must be guided. Based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-Law/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, it is a form of the government paying special attention to stunting cases. As well as the establishment of the Stunting Handling Acceleration Team (TPPS) in Bogor Regency. Related to the above, informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office stated as follows:

In my opinion, the effectiveness in implementing the policy implementation of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency has been effective, where the implementation is also in accordance with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction.

In line with the above opinion, according to the results of interviews with informant 2 the Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office stated that: Conformity with implementation standards in the implementation of policies of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in the Regency Bogor has been running according to the rules and RANPASTI that have been approved by the authorities. Where in its implementation involves multisectors to handle stunting in Bogor Regency.

Likewise, the opinion of the Cibinong Sub-district stated as follows: "I am of the opinion that the implementation of the Regent Instruction policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency has run in accordance with and is also in line with the applicable implementation standards both Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration Reducing Stunting."

Meanwhile, information from Informant 5 TPK Bogor Regency said as follows: The Regent's Instruction Policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Action in Bogor Regency, have been running effectively and in accordance with the implementation standards carried out by the Bogor Regency TPPS team. With the increasing rate of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Bogor Regency as proof of the success of the program.

Based on the results of the presentation and description of interviews with informants, and also based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regent Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, the researcher can conclude that the degree of conformity with the standards The implementation is in accordance with applicable regulations and policies regarding stunting reduction in Bogor Regency. Where in the implementation of RAN-PASTI in Bogor Regency, it is carried out with various innovative approaches that are directly to the target group through the Family Assistance Team. The dominant factor has high leverage and contributes significantly to the success of stunting management as a strengthening of an integrated, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition in handling stunting. The family-based approach at risk of stunting is an approach that is carried out as an effort to ensure that all interventions, both specific and sensitive, can reach all families who are at risk of giving birth to stunted children. Efforts to take a family-based approach to stunting risk are expected to be a trigger as well as a spur in improving performance in the implementation of stunting handling, which has at least 5 (five) priority activities as follows:

- a. Provision of data on families at risk of stunting;
- b. Assistance for families at risk of stunting;
- c. Assistance for all prospective brides/prospective couples of childbearing age (PUS);
- d. Surveillance of families at risk of stunting; and
- e. Stunting case audit.

By carrying out at least 5 (five) risk family-based approach schemes, it is believed to have a large and significant impact on stunting management. The National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Indonesian Stunting Reduction (RAN-PASTI) is implemented through systemic and systematic stages, starting from the planning and budgeting stages, providing data/filtering, mentoring, surveillance, case audits and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of stunting handling as a complete and comprehensive series of gradual activities. As a system, each stage of intervention is interrelated and affects each other. The aspect of the provisions or regulations of the effectiveness of a program can also be seen whether or not the rules that have been made are functioning in order to maintain the sustainability of the activity process.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, the researcher drew the conclusion that the implementation of the policy to reduce the stunting prevalence rate in Bogor Regency in the dimension of linearity in the indicators of conformity to (procedures, time, cost, place and implementer) has been appropriately implemented and is also in accordance with the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Formation of the Coordination Team The implementation of the Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency and the existence of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration policy in Bogor Regency aims to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence in Bogor Regency. This is also in line with the policy of Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. Where the more appropriate the process of meeting standards in policy implementation, it can be stated that the implementation of the policy is more linear. As the results of this study, having the procedure is appropriate, the time is also right, then using the cost budget from the State Budget and the Bogor Regency Regional Budget and also the program implementers, namely TPPS and TPK Bogor Regency are in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### **4.2.2. Factors Hindering the Implementation of Stunting Handling Policies in Bogor Regency**

The implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency has achieved maximum results. This is seen and known because in 2024 the highest stunting prevalence rate in Bogor Regency will be 7.59% from the previous year. From the results of the research conducted by the author on the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency, the author can find several obstacles and inhibiting factors in the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency. The following are the factors that are obstacles or inhibiting factors in accelerating stunting reduction:

#### **Conduct of Implementing Officers**

The behavior of the task of the implementers of the implementation of stunting handling policies in Bogor Regency is in accordance with the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency and the establishment of the Bogor Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) chaired by the Deputy Regent of

Bogor. Related to the above, informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office expressed the following opinion: In my opinion, about the Policy Per BKKBN No.12 of 2021 concerning RANPASTI in Bogor Regency, where the behavior of the implementing duties included in the Bogor Regency TPPS and Bogor Regency TPK has not carried out its role properly and in accordance with the duties that have been determined and based on the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency.

Then the opinion of the informant 2 Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Office of Women and Children Empowerment stated as follows: The Regent's Instruction Policy number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Bogor Regent Decree number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, regarding the behavior of the implementing duties that have not been carried out effectively, This happens because in the field there is a shortage of human resources because there are new stunting cases, so collaboration and cooperation from various parties is needed so that TPK in the field can run in accordance with its duties in handling cases of stunting toddlers in Bogor Regency.

Furthermore, information from informant 3 of Cibinong Sub-district stated the following: The role of the implementing officer in the implementation of the policy of the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Action in Bogor Regency, has not been effective, where they have not carried out their duties in accordance with what has been determined. Because these implementing officers are members of the TPPS which is multisectoral, adequate cooperation and coordination are needed to achieve the target, namely Bogor Regency zero stunting.

Based on the results of the presentation and the description of interviews with the informants, and also based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and the Regent's Instruction number 440/884 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Intervention and the Decree of the Regent of Bogor number 444/294/Kpts/per-UU/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Stunting Integration Actions in Bogor Regency, the researcher can conclude that the behavior of the implementation task The stunting handling policy in Bogor Regency has not been effective in accordance with applicable regulations. The Bogor Regency TPPS and its staff from various agencies tasked with handling stunting in Bogor Regency.

### **Community participation**

The implementation of public policies certainly cannot be separated from the target group aspect, this will encourage policy success. The target group is those who are the subject of policies who then benefit from the policies implemented in the short, medium and long term. In the context of implementation, the target group is not just a subject but a party that is also able to influence the implementation of policies. Policy implementation related to understanding the conditions of the target group is a condition and conditions that must be implemented, the statement means that the target group is increasingly participating in active participation in the policy implementation process.

The implementation of stunting reduction policies certainly cannot be separated from the target group as well as various parties involved, both from government institutions and the community and the private sector. These parties certainly have goals and interests to be achieved. The parties involved in this matter cannot be separated from the process of implementing the policy that will be carried out. The target groups in the stunting control policy are those included in the health coaching data (community groups with child growth disorders) and family groups who have toddlers with malnutrition. Then the government and various parties involved in a structured manner develop stunting response programs starting from the Bogor Regency level to the village/sub-district level in Bogor Regency.

Public acceptance of a policy implemented in relation to community responsibility, which is able to contribute to the carrying capacity of a policy implementation. This is in Suparno's opinion that the condition of the community regarding the level of compliance and responsiveness also affects the success of policy implementation. Community responsibility is how much the community responds to policies launched or made by the government, the more responsive the community, the higher the success rate.

Regarding this, informant 1 Head of Public Health of the Bogor Regency Health Office expressed his opinion as follows: The hope is how the responsiveness of the beneficiaries of the program here, whose main focus is families with stunted toddlers in Bogor Regency, can be suppressed by increasing the provision of PMT to the child. However, the response in the field that occurred was that the families who were identified as having stunted toddlers, they did not want their children to be called stunted. So here an approach and communication that can be accepted by the public about the importance of danger and the need for serious handling of stunting toddlers are needed.

Likewise, the opinion of informant 2 Head of the Division of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection of the Bogor Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Office, follows: The responsibility of the community receiving programs or policies, especially families with stunted toddlers, still needs to be improved, especially related to the ability to contribute according to procedures. Before the community can contribute properly, there is a preliminary task of TPK or TPPS Bogor Regency which must be socialized about stunting and its handling seriously. An aware community will more easily accept and ultimately contribute to the success of the stunting reduction policy in Bogor Regency.

Then the opinion of the informant 4 of Bojonggede Village is as follows: The importance of increasing public knowledge, especially families with stunted toddlers, about stunting and how to handle it properly, related to nutrition and parenting for stunted toddlers. This is the cause of the ability to contribute according to the procedure is classified as ineffective. Some families who have stunted toddlers, when directed about nutritional knowledge and do not give flavorings to their toddlers' food, most of the toddlers or their mothers refuse and the toddlers also do not want to eat. Because this is also related to the parenting style and habit of giving nutritious food without flavorings that are still unfamiliar in the people of Bogor Regency. Not to mention that families who do not want their children are included in the stunting category when weighing in the field. So this is a serious consideration and homework and must be handled better, so that Bogor Zero Stunting Regency is achieved in accordance with the predetermined targets.

The same thing was also conveyed by the informant of 6 TPK cadres in the field, who stated that: Families, especially families with stunted toddlers, their contribution needs to be improved even better, because previously they did not really understand what stunting is and how to handle it well, so that it does not interfere with the growth and development of the child. Initially, they

refused to know if their children were stunted, but with patience and intensive instruction to them, finally most of them understood and were willing to follow the procedures for handling stunted toddlers according to the applicable SOPs. Another obstacle is the family's anti-posyandu attitude, so this is the task of TPK who must be diligent and diligent so that their ability to contribute according to their procedures increases properly.

Based on the above explanation, the implementation of the stunting reduction policy in Bogor Regency in the indicator of the ability to contribute according to the procedures, both the implementing officers and the beneficiary communities of the program has not been effective in accordance with the applicable rules. This can be seen in the field of the contribution of beneficiaries here, such as families who have stunted toddlers, at first they refuse or do not want to if their child belongs to the stunting category. In the end, they became anti-posyandu, but with the TPK approach, Bogor Regency found in every village/sub-district approached and communicated in a familial manner and not judgmental. They are finally open and their insight and knowledge are also open about stunting and nutritious food for their stunted toddlers.

The knowledge of parents and the public who consider that stunting is not malnutrition but only a genetic factor from parents is an obstacle in accelerating stunting reduction because it causes people not to follow activities and socialization about good nutritional intake. Some people still think that the condition of growing up short is caused by the result of short parental descent. In fact, a child who grows short can be indicated not because of the genetics of the parents but also indicates that a child is experiencing poor nutrition.

The lack of public knowledge and trust in stunting is an obstacle in the implementation of policies to accelerate stunting reduction, because when socialization is held, only a few of the related communities come to attend, both from stunted mothers under five and pregnant women. Parents' lack of knowledge of stunting also affects a child's diet because of the lack of knowledge and understanding of child nutrition which can cause imbalance and lack of nutritional intake in children. The people of Bogor Regency still hold the local belief that if they consume too much fish, they can cause worms.

The acceleration of stunting reduction is another inhibiting factor that is also associated with children's diet, which is still trusted by the community's understanding and belief. The understanding of the public who think that growing short is not stunting but is a hereditary factor that makes them unwilling to carry out examinations, monitoring growth and development in children. In addition, the belief that is still held and trusted by the community, especially in Bogor Regency until now, is that it is not allowed to consume too much fish and eggs. People in Bogor Regency believe that eating too much fish can cause worms and eating too many eggs can cause ulcers. Even though according to the person in charge of nutrition, fish and eggs are good proteins for children's nutritional growth, the community still thinks about local beliefs. Another factor is that parents also do not pay much attention to the food consumed by their children. Like many children who consume unbalanced or excessive snacks that can have a negative impact on children's nutrition.

### **Efforts to Overcome Obstacles to Handling Stunting in Bogor Regency, West Java Province**

Bogor Regency continues to increase intervention efforts against stunting cases in order to realize a Stunting-Free Bogor Regency. Among them are eight convergence actions to reduce stunting in Bogor Regency. Then in general, the provincial and district/city health offices according to their authority play a role in coordinating the implementation and control of programs/activities related to stunting prevention, identifying obstacles and strategies to overcome

them, and compiling periodic progress reports on the implementation of programs/activities. More specifically, some of the key roles that can be carried out by the Bogor Regency Government are as follows:

1. Increase the socialization of stunting prevention policies to the community and other stakeholders.
2. Guidance to health units in improving the nutritional status and nutritional knowledge of the community.
3. Implementing health promotion strategies.
4. Encourage policies in the regions related to communication strategies for behavior change and interpersonal communication that are tailored to the local context.
5. Develop a local nutrition surveillance system accompanied by an accurate, fast and adequate case detection and referral system.
6. Providing nutritional supplementation to pregnant women and toddlers.
7. Provision of Supplementary Food (PMT) for pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) and malnourished toddlers.
8. Provision and distribution of micronutrient supplementation in adolescent girls, women of childbearing age, pregnant women, and infants under five years of age.
9. Improving childbirth services in Health Service Facilities.
10. Coordinating with the Public Works Office in the implementation of the Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) program.
11. Provision of filariasis and worm disease control services.
12. Monitoring and Evaluation Stage; In general, at the monitoring and evaluation stage, the provincial and district/city Health Offices according to their authority have a role in carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the final results of the plan as a basis for measuring performance achievements, to subsequently compile reports on the results of monitoring and evaluation, as well as performance achievements.

Meanwhile, the role of the PKK in stunting prevention is as follows: in the fight against stunting, the empowerment of family welfare (PKK) plays a role as an agent of change to carry out community empowerment so that the goals of health development can be achieved. The goal is to increase public awareness about stunting issues, improve healthy lifestyles, and be able to jointly handle stunting cases by implementing community empowerment by family welfare empowerment groups (PKK).

The important role in handling stunting, especially carried out by the PKK, can be seen in stunting sensitive interventions. The family and the general public are also used as subjects and objects of the implementation of sensitive nutrition interventions. As well as the implementation of sensitive interventions according to the socio-cultural of the local community. These programs or activities can be in the form of increasing awareness of stunting issues, a commitment to be more proactive in participating in health services such as Posyandu or training and socialization that can be carried out by the PKK, and education about parenting and balanced nutritional intake that is in accordance with the child's growth and development conditions.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the Implementation of Stunting Handling Policies in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, the author draws several important conclusions. First, the ability to implement stunting handling in Bogor Regency has been well realized for the target group, as seen from a significant decrease in stunting prevalence from 27.6 percent to 7.59 percent thanks to the

flagship program of premarital schools. In addition, the implementation of stunting management policies in Bogor Regency is fairly linear, especially in terms of procedures, time, and place, although there are still shortcomings in the cost and quantity of implementation. The efficiency of resource use in stunting management policies is also quite good, including the implementation of activities, the use of assets, funds, and technology. Furthermore, there are several determinant factors that affect the success and unsuccess of the implementation of this policy. Factors that support success include clear policy content specifications, alignment with provincial and central government policies, high motivation from implementing officials, and good cooperation between implementers. On the other hand, the lack of success is caused by a lack of community contribution, minimal financial support, limited infrastructure, and lack of information received by the community. To overcome the inhibiting factors, internal efforts such as collaboration between Regional Apparatus Organizations and the provision of incentives to posyandu and PKK cadres need to be carried out. Meanwhile, external efforts must prioritize sanitation development through community-based total sanitation programs and socialize the community about the importance of stunting prevention and treatment.

To improve the sustainability and effectiveness of the stunting prevention policy, several strategic recommendations are proposed. First, it is crucial to strengthen community education and engagement by enhancing public awareness about stunting prevention through targeted campaigns, particularly in rural areas. These campaigns should be culturally tailored to address local beliefs and misconceptions about nutrition. Second, the local government, particularly the Regent, is encouraged to establish a clear budget prioritization framework by issuing a regulation that mandates the inclusion and prioritization of stunting-related programs in the annual regional budget (APBD), ensuring consistent and sustainable financial support. Third, the capacity of implementing officers—specifically TPPS and TPK cadres—should be enhanced through regular training, supervision, and performance-based incentives to improve service quality and monitoring effectiveness. Fourth, sanitation and nutrition interventions must be promoted in collaboration with the Public Works and Health Offices to ensure better access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and essential nutrition, especially protein-rich foods such as eggs and fish. Fifth, the integration of technology and data systems should be prioritized to enable real-time monitoring and cross-agency coordination, facilitating more accurate and timely policy responses. Lastly, empowering community-based organizations like PKK is essential by equipping them with the resources and tools necessary for effective outreach, home visits, and nutritional counseling, thus fostering stronger grassroots participation in stunting prevention efforts.

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