

Handling Stunting in Policy Perspective in Sinjai District

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ABSTRACT

The problem of stunting cannot only be solved through nutrition programs, but must be integrated with other programs. This study aims to analyze the implementation of policies in handling stunting in Sinjai District. Therefore, this study uses qualitative research methods with observational data collection techniques, interviews and documents. As for data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Based on the results of the study, it is known that overall the indicators that are variables in the implementation of policies in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency are quite good, this can be seen from the effectiveness of intense communication carried out by the government to regional device organization who has responsibility, in addition to adequate resource coverage so that the objectives of the policy can be realized, namely the reduction in stunting rates in Sinjai Regency and the existence of good dispositions and bureaucratic structures so that the objectives of policy implementation can be achieved.

Keywords: health, policy, stunting

INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a chronic nourished problem caused by multi-factorial and intergenerational realms. In Indonesia, society frequently weigh growing short as a descent factor. The false perception in society makes this issue not easy to bring down and need great attempts from the authorities and many relevant sectors in dealing with it. The results of the study proved that the influence of heredity only contributed by 15%, while the largest element was related to the problem of nutrient intake, growth hormone and the occurrence of recurrent infectious diseases, (Harding, 2004; Sari et al., 2010). Another variable in stunting growth that has not been widely mentioned is the influence of exposure to cigarette smoke and smoke pollution also affects stunting growth, (Kyu et al., 2009).

Stunting that has happen if not evens with caught growth (growth chase) outcome in dropped growth, the issue of stunting is a public health problem related with an rise risk of illness, death and obstacles to both motor and mental growth. Stunting is formed by inadequate growth faltering and catcth up growth which reflects the inability to achieve optimal growth, it reveals that the group of toddlers born with normal weight can experience stunting if the fulfillment of further needs is not met properly, (Rahmadhita, 2020).

Stunting is identified by comparing the height of a child with the standard height of a child in a normal population according to the same age and sex, (Trihono et al., 2015). Children are said to be stunted if their height is below minus 2 standard deviations from the WHO standard, (Begum et al., 2014). The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia almost stagnated at 37% from 2007 to 2013 with a cutoff point of more than 20%, so WHO classifies Indonesia as having a public health problem, (Aryastami & Tarigan, 2017). In addition, based on the explanation (Rahmadhita (2020) that the stunting prevalence of infants under five years old in Indonesia in 2015 was 36.4%.

This means that more than a third or around 8.8 million toddlers experience nutritional problems where their height is below the standard according to their age. Stunting is above the threshold set by WHO of 20%.

The prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia is the second largest in the Southeast Asian region below Laos which reaches 43.8% (Asian Development Bank, 2018). However, based on Nutritional Status Monitoring (Publikasi Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2017), Stunted children under five were recorded at 26.6%. The figure consists of 9.8% in the very short category and 19.8% in the low category. The first 1,000 days is actually the golden age of babies, but in fact there are still many toddlers aged 0-59 months who actually experience nutritional problems. In order to reduce the problem of infant nutrition, the government conducts a national movement for stunting prevention and multi-sector partnerships.

Stunting prevention requires integrated nutrition interventions, including nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Global experience shows that the implementation of integrated interventions to target priority groups in priority locations is the key to successful improvement of nutrition, child development, and stunting prevention.

The problem of stunting cannot only be solved through nutrition programs, but must be integrated with other programs. Convergence of stunting prevention is an intervention that is carried out in a coordinated, integrated, and joint manner targeting priority target groups living in the smallest government areas (villages/kelurahan). The implementation of these interventions is carried out by integrating and harmonizing various resources starting at the planning and budgeting stages, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation. Based on this, the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) has implemented 160 priority districts for stunting reduction, including Enrekang District, South Sulawesi Province. Although, Sinjai Regency is not included in the TNP2K priority, but based on Riskesdas data in 2018, the stunting prevalence rate in Sinjai Regency is 42.2%, in 2019 it is 34.28% (SSGBI data), and in 2021 it is 30.1% (SSGI data), while in 2022 it is 29.4%, (Kemenkes, 2023).

The number of stunting in Sinjai Regency in 2022 can be presented in table 1:

Table 1.
Number of Stunting Toddlers

No	District	Community Health Center	Number of stuntings
1	Sinjai Barat	Manipi	91
2	Sinjai Barat	Tengngalembang	57
3	Sinjai Borong	Borong Kompleks	72
4	Sinjai Borong	Biji Nangka	55
5	Sinjai Selatan	Samaenre	136
6	Sinjai Selatan	Aska	83
7	Tellulimpoe	Mannanti	126
8	Tellulimpoe	Lappae	58
9	Sinjai Timur	Panaikang	73
10	Sinjai Timur	Samataring	156
11	Sinjai Timur	Kampala	90
12	Sinjai Tengah	Lappadata	46
13	Sinjai Tengah	Manimpahoi	88
14	Sinjai Utara	Balangnipa	85
15	Bulupoddo	Bulupoddo	116
16	Pulau Sembilan	Pulau Sembilan	159
Amount			1491

Source: Sinjai District Health Office, 2022

Based on the above findings, the Sinjai Regency government to support the integrated implementation of stunting reduction interventions is implemented through several regulations, namely Peraturan Bupati Nomor 10 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Stunting di Desa, Peraturan Bupati Nomor 38 Tahun 2020 Tentang Kesehatan Ibu, Bayi Baru Lahir, Bayi Dan Anak Balita, Peraturan Bupati Sinjai Nomor 40 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Stunting Di Daerah. Therefore, this study aims to determine the implementation of policies in handling stunting.

METHODS

The type of research in this study is qualitative with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is research in the form of words, sentences, schemes, and descriptions (Creswell & Clark, 2017; Emzir, 2014; Suyitno, 2018). Data sources consist of primary data and secondary data obtained from observation, documentation, and interviews. Primary data comes from information, statements, and information from informants. Secondary data comes from a review of documentation. The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself with the help of a mobile phone recorder; observation sheet; and interview sheets.

Data collection techniques used, namely observation, interviews, and documentation, (Sugiyono, 2018). The collected data is checked by triangulation, which is checking the validity of data that uses something other than the data concerned for checking purposes or as a comparison. Data analysis techniques using interactive analysis models from Miles & Huberman

(2012) The stages of data analysis carried out in this study include data reduction; data presentation; and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research regarding policy implementation in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency are described based on the variable success of policy implementation according to George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012) as follows:

Communication

Good communication will ensure good and correct understanding of a policy and thus its implementation will be carried out properly and effectively. Based on the research results, it is known that the policy directions for Sinjai Regent Regulation Number 40 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Stunting in the Regions are carried out through the implementation of 8 Convergence Actions for stunting prevention, namely 1) situation analysis; 2) preparation of activity plans; 3) stunting rembuk; 4) preparation of regulations; 5) fostering human development cadres; 6) stunting data management system; 7) measurement and publication of stunting; and 8) annual performance review. The communication carried out by the regional government in implementing convergence action is to carry out coordination meetings (rakor). This coordination meeting aims to strengthen the capacity of the Stunting Convergence, improve cross-sectoral coordination, and agree on an integrated stunting reduction intervention activity plan and build public commitment to convergence action to accelerate stunting reduction and prevention.

The research findings also show that in implementing stunting prevention policies, the local government conducts cross-sectoral consultations with the regional apparatus responsible for services, the sector/non-governmental organizations and the community. Therefore, the communication built between agencies in the action of convergence of cross-sectoral activities in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency has been carried out well. The implementation of activities involved in the convergence of cross-sectoral activities in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency, so far all sectors have played an active role and synergized with each other and are committed to reducing stunting rates. This is in line with the opinion of George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012) that the communication variable is a determining factor for the success of policy implementation which requires that the implementor know what to do, where the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group (target group), so that it will reduce implementation distortions.

Resource

A policy may have clear and logical objectives, but not only these factors affect the implementation of a program. Resource factors also have a very important influence. As explained by (Yuliah, 2020) that resources are an important factor in implementing public policy. Availability of resources in implementing a program is a factor that must always be considered, George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012).

Based on the results of research regarding the implementation of policies in handling stunting, it can be seen that the availability of resources in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency is quite adequate, such as professional and trained human resources such as Village Officials, District Planning Teams, Human Development Cadres (KPM) who come from from posyandu cadres or PAUD teachers and other health cadres Family Hope Support (PKH), puskesmas officers, village/kelurahan midwives, posyandu cadres, family planning (KB) officers and other

field workers (health extension workers, community leaders, community organizations, professional organizations, agricultural extension, fishery, and animal husbandry). Apart from that, the allocation of funds and facilities is also a resource which is an important calculation in handling stunting. This is in line with the opinion of George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012) that resources can be in the form of human resources, for example implementing competence and financial resources. Resources are an important factor for policy implementation to be effective. Without resources, policies only remain on paper as documents. In line with this, (Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017) explains that the allocation of resources how the budget is distributed, the personnel who will implement the program and the organization responsible for implementing the program.

Disposition

George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012) explained that disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. If the implementor has a good disposition, then the implementor can carry out the policy as well as what the policy makers want. When the implementor has a different attitude or perspective from the policy makers, the policy implementation process also becomes ineffective.

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the disposition of the implementers in the framework of implementing stunting management policies was very good, this was due to the agency's response/response to the action of convergence of cross-sectoral activities in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency and all agencies supported and committed to the shoelace action. which is the way the Regional Government makes efforts to handle stunting cases.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure relates to the suitability of the bureaucratic organization that is the organizer of public policy implementation. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the basis for implementing stunting management in Sinjai Regency when viewed from the structure of the implementing bureaucracy are all regional apparatuses involved in convergence actions, namely organizations that have significant authority and influence with policy implementation, such as Village Officials, District Planning Team, Human Development Cadres (KPM) from posyandu cadres or PAUD teachers and other health cadres Family Hope Assistants (PKH), health center staff, village/kelurahan midwives, posyandu cadres, Family Planning (KB) officers and field officers others (health extension workers, community leaders, community organizations, professional organizations, agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry extension officers). This is in line with the opinion of George C. Edward Edward III (Subarsono, 2012) that all organizational devices in charge of implementing policies have a significant influence on policy implementation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that overall the indicators that are variables in the implementation of policies in handling stunting in Sinjai Regency are quite good. adequate resources so that the objectives of the policy can be realized, namely reducing the stunting rate in Sinjai Regency and the existence of good disposition and bureaucratic structure

so that the objectives of policy implementation can be achieved. terintegrasi. The commitment of the Regional Head as the main person in charge of handling stunting has formed a stunting reduction acceleration team involving related OPDs, the appointed team is then responsible for organizing the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of integrated stunting reduction activities organized by cross-OPDs, the team has been established through the Decree of the Regent of Sinjai Number 363 of 2022 concerning the Formation of a Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction Sinjai District

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