

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED STUNTING PREVENTION POLICY IN GRESIK REGENCY

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Abstract

Stunting is a manifestation of growth failure that begins in the first 1000 days of birth. To overcome this problem, the Gresik Regency Government issued regent regulation Number 9 of 2023 regarding the Acceleration of Reducing Integrated Stunting as an effort to prevent and reduce stunting rates in Gresik Regency. Driyorejo District is an area with a fairly high number of stunting cases in Gresik Regency. This research aims to analyze how the integrated stunting reduction acceleration policy is implemented in Driyorejo District, Gresik Regency. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. Data collection using interview, documentation and observation methods. This research is based on the implementation theory according to Edward III which is influenced by 4 variables, namely bureaucratic structure, communication, resources and disposition. The results of the research explain that the communication process is carried out through coordination meetings which aim to discuss the implementation of stunting prevention so that it can run optimally. . All human resources work together and material resources are also needed to reduce the stunting rate. Apart from that, other supporting factors such as SOPs and fragmentation in carrying out their roles and responsibilities are carried out with coordination which is an element in the bureaucratic structure and the policy implementers in reducing integrated stunting prevention at the Driyorejo Community Health Center have integrated human resources related to stunting prevention.

Keywords: Integrated, Policy Implementation, Stunting Prevention,

A. INTRODUCTION

Health is an important element that must be well maintained in life, because health greatly influences future activities (Sulaiman, 2021). Every group, including toddlers, children, teenagers, adults and the elderly, must pay attention to their health and maintain their diet to avoid dangerous diseases, especially for toddlers who are susceptible to disease (Bahnur, 2023). Stunting is a serious problem in toddlers, stunting is failure of growth and development which can cause linear disorders in toddlers due to lack of nutrition from pregnancy to 24 months of age (Adriana, 2020). Stunting is also malnutrition in a toddler's body which can interfere with the child's physical growth and development, making them more susceptible to disease, mental disorders in children, and the worst condition that can occur is death. Population health and good nutrition are reflections of optimal growth and development in toddlers, this also influences the quality of society (Rahmadani et al., 2023).

Indonesia is one of the countries where there is a stunting problem which has a negative impact on its human resources (Azizah et al., 2022). The results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) announced by the Ministry of Health show a decrease in the prevalence

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rate of stunting in Indonesia from 2021 with a figure of 24.4% to 21.6% in 2022 (kemkes.go.id, 2023). The efforts made by the Indonesian government to reduce stunting have had positive results. In 2023, it will still use the stunting prevalence in 2022, which is 21.6%. The Indonesian government has a target to reduce the stunting rate by 3.8% every year, so it is hoped that in 2024 it can reach 17.8% or even up to 14% with some encouragement. efforts from the government. The government has provided support to regions in Indonesia by providing fiscal incentives in 2023 covering 9 provinces, 97 districts and 21 cities with incentives worth a total of IDR 750 billion. These incentives are given to be used to reduce and prevent stunting in areas receiving incentives. (kemkes.go.id, 2023).

East Java is one of the regions in Indonesia where the prevalence of stunting is quite high. The province of East Java is one of the 12 priority region provinces in the stunting rate reduction program in Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Health of East Java Province. The prevalence of stunting in East Java in 2019 was 26.9%, in 2021 it fell to 23.5%. Apart from that, data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) showed that the prevalence of stunting in East Java in 2022 was 19.2% and decreased from 4,000. 3% from the previous year. However, the prevalence of stunting in East Java has still not reached the national target. Even though there are 21 cities/districts in East Java Province that have experienced a sharp decline in stunting above 18.4%, there are still 3 districts/cities where the stunting prevalence rate is still said to be high, at above 30%. This is of course the main focus in efforts to deal with stunting in East Java. In overcoming this problem the East Java provincial government continues to strive to handle stunting seriously and has a target of reducing the prevalence of stunting rates to 14 percent by 2024 (Health Development Policy Agency, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2022).

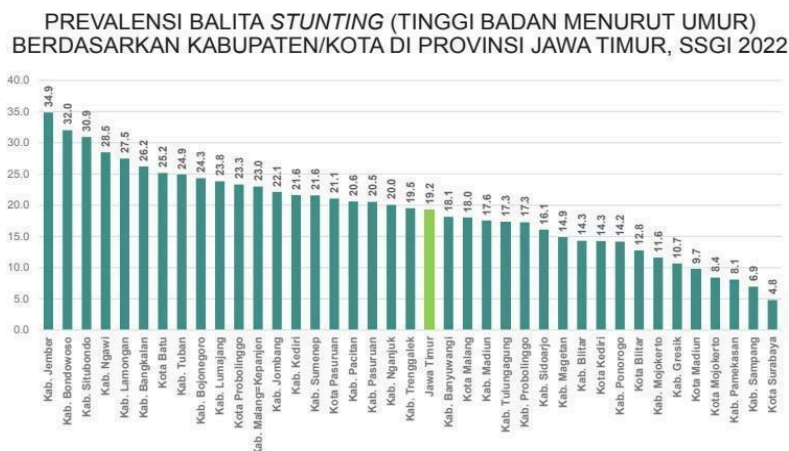


Figure 1. 1 Prevalence of Stunting Toddlers Based on Province
Source: Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2022

To deal with the stunting problem in East Java, the government is guided by Governor Regulation no. 68 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Integrated Stunting in 2021-2024. This effort is carried out by accelerating the reduction of stunting in an integrated manner, including Specific Interventions and Sensitive Interventions which are carried out in a convergent, holistic, integrative and quality manner through multi-sector collaboration at the central, regional and village levels. The intervention approach is carried out in a coordinated, integrated and joint manner to target geographic areas and households with the first 1,000 days of birth in priority locations. Providing specific nutritional interventions at the right time can prevent and control stunting. The East Java Provincial Government together with district and city governments throughout East Java continue to make efforts to

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prevent stunting. This effort is not only carried out through providing assistance to babies and toddlers, but also to pregnant women. They also empower posyandu in the form of UKBM (Community Resource Health Efforts) which are implemented by, from and with the community to empower and make it easier to obtain health services, especially for mothers, babies and children. This is an effort to prevent stunting that starts when the baby is still in the womb.

Gresik Regency is one of the districts in East Java that has succeeded in reducing stunting rates. This is proven by the number of stunting numbers which have decreased significantly from year to year. With the high commitment made by the regional government of Gresik Regency together with elements and levels of society, namely by implementing Gresik Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2023 regarding the Acceleration of Reducing Integrated Stunting in the Regency. Gresik has had a positive impact in that the stunting rate in Gresik district has decreased drastically from 23% in 2021, down to 10.7% in 2022, according to the Indonesian nutritional status study (SSGI) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. In fact, the reduction in the stunting rate in the Gresik district area fell drastically below the data for East Java Province, where the figure reached 19.2% and the national status was 21.6%. However, in implementing this policy, several obstacles are still encountered, namely that there are still several sub-districts where the stunting rate can be said to be quite high. This is caused by unbalanced eating patterns, decreased height and weight in toddlers. Therefore, to overcome this problem, early treatment of stunting is needed.

It is known that the problems that are driving the number of stunting sufferers in Gresik, based on the results of investigations by PKK cadres and Community Health Center officers, consist of a number of variables, including economic conditions, parenting patterns, low birth weight (LBW), and mothers whose calorie intake is insufficient during pregnancy also contribute towards the problem of stunting in Gresik. This case of stunting in toddlers is caused by an unbalanced diet. Then, there is a decrease in height and weight. The need for early treatment of stunting is still not widely understood by the general public. This can be seen from the public's limited access to health information (Suwarma, 2023). Based on Riskesdas data in 2018, almost 30% of Gresik Regency residents received exclusive breastfeeding services. This figure is clearly much different from the government's target of 77%. In Gresik, there is still little additional food (PMT) given to pregnant women and malnourished babies and toddlers. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2018), 82.7% of pregnant women with CED do not experience malnutrition, compared to 45.6% of babies and toddlers who experience malnutrition. The percentage of mothers who exclusively breastfeed, especially in Driyorejo District, in 2018 was 63.9% (Rahma, 2019).

The Gresik Regency Government has implemented policies for areas affected by stunting in an effort to combat and prevent it. These policies include campaigns and education to the public about the importance of healthy eating patterns during pregnancy and the child's growth period. One of the Gresik Regency Government's efforts to reduce stunting is by issuing Regent's Regulation Number 9 of 2023 concerning the Integrated Stunting Reduction Strategy in Gresik Regency. Apart from that, the Gresik Regency government has also made public health services more accessible, especially for pregnant women and young children, providing nutritional supplements to children and pregnant women to ensure adequate food needs (Maksum, 2019). To identify children at risk of stunting from an early age and offer intervention, the Gresik district government has also implemented a policy of regularly monitoring children's growth and development (Laili & Khasanah, 2023).

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The Gresik Regency Government is trying to reduce the stunting rate by focusing on 7 sub-districts where the stunting rate is still considered quite high (gresikkab.go.id). Driyorejo District is one of the sub-districts in Gresik Regency which has a fairly high stunting rate and is the focus of the Gresik Regency Government in efforts to reduce stunting. Driyorejo sub district itself has two community health centers, but researchers focused their research more on one of the community health centers, namely the Driyorejo community health center. The Driyorejo Community Health Center oversees 10 villages and Community Health Centers. Based on stunting data obtained from the Driyorejo Community Health Center, the prevalence of stunting in Driyorejo District has decreased. In 2021-2024, the number of stunted toddlers will begin to decline, initially recorded in 2020, the total number of stunted toddlers was 687, decreasing significantly to 295 toddlers. The Gresik government's efforts to reduce the spread of stunting can be seen from the data, where initially the total number of stunted children under five was at 15.6%, down to 7.2%. This significant reduction is the result of the hard work carried out by the Gresik government in the last 4 years which has produced good results.

REKAP DATA STUNTING 2022						
NO	DESA	JUMLAH BALITA SANGAT PENDEK	JUMALH BALITA PENDEK	JUMLAH BALITA STUNTING	JUMLAH BALITA DITIMBANG (D)	% BALITA STUNTING
1	DRIYOREJO	5	18	23	316	7.3
2	CANGKIR	4	19	23	339	6.8
3	BAMBE	10	46	56	645	8.7
4	MULLUNG	9	30	39	337	11.6
5	TENARU	3	15	18	297	6.1
6	PETIKEN	10	36	46	662	6.9
7	KESAMBEN WETAN	13	48	61	409	14.9
8	WEDOROANOM	13	63	76	364	20.9
9	RANDEGANSARI	12	44	56	348	16.1
10	GADUNG	12	50	62	597	10.4
TOTAL		91	369	460	4314	10.7

REKAP DATA STUNTING 2023						
NO	DESA	JUMLAH BALITA SANGAT PENDEK	JUMALH BALITA PENDEK	JUMLAH BALITA STUNTING	JUMLAH BALITA DITIMBANG (D)	% BALITA STUNTING
1	DRIYOREJO	3	16	19	417	4.6
2	CANGKIR	1	16	17	304	5.6
3	BAMBE	6	22	28	567	4.9
4	MULLUNG	6	25	31	313	9.9
5	TENARU	4	4	8	289	2.8
6	PETIKEN	1	36	37	842	4.4
7	KESAMBEN WETAN	3	12	15	412	3.6
8	WEDOROANOM	6	53	59	388	15.2
9	RANDEGANSARI	6	51	57	479	11.9
10	GADUNG	17	29	46	545	8.4
TOTAL		53	264	318	4214	7.5

Figure 1. 2 Driyorejo District Stunting Data for 2022-2023
Source: Driyorejo Community Health Center, 2024

Based on the stunting prevalence chart for each village in Driyorejo District, according to the e-PPGBM results in August 2023, there is still one village whose stunting rate is approaching the maximum limit. Even though the maximum limit for stunting in a region is 16%. The two villages that are the main locus for efforts to reduce stunting in Driyorejo District are Wedoroanom Village and Randegansari Village, each of which has a stunting prevalence of 15.20% and 11.90%. This figure has decreased from the previous year which reached 20.9% and 16.1%.

Currently, the Gresik Regency Government, especially the Driyorejo Community Health Center, has made efforts to reduce the stunting rate which is still high. The Gresik government focuses this program on areas that have high rates of stunting. From the available data, Driyorejo sub-district is one of the sub-districts that has a stunting distribution rate that is still quite high. Based on the problems that occur, the focus of this research is to find out how stunting prevention is implemented through the accelerated stunting reduction program in Driyorejo District, guided by Gresik Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2023 regarding the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Reduction in Gresik Regency.

Based on the background description above, this research focuses on analyzing and describing the implementation of stunting prevention through an integrated stunting reduction acceleration program in Driyorejo District using implementation theory according to Edward III which is influenced by four variables, namely bureaucratic structure, communication, resources, and disposition. This theory provides answers to the objectives of this research which are related to policy implementation. In implementing this policy, Edward III stated that policy implementation begins with policy challenges that must be overcome and resolved through the application of the implementation problem method which examines the variables that facilitate and hinder the success of policy implementation.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Public policy is a plan, method, technology, instrument, or tool used to lift a society out of its desired social condition (Tjilen, 2019). According to Roy V. Solomon, IIPG facilitator and lecturer at the Faculty of Administrative Sciences (FIA) at the University of Indonesia, public policy is essentially a collection of laws that are basically made by the government. He also said that "Public policy is the rules that ultimately regulate the lives of the members of a society." Since we are the ones who are governed by public policy, which essentially means determining our fate as members of society, it is important for us to understand it. In the context of stunting prevention, public policy refers to the steps taken by the government to achieve this goal. In this case, the government has implemented a number of public policy steps to avoid stunting (Tambaip, 2023).

Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is basically a method used to ensure that a policy can achieve its objectives (Hafizh et al., 2021). In practice, policy implementation is a very complex process which often involves political content and intervention from various interests of policy makers. According to George C Edward III in (Agustino, 2006) states that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

1. Communication

Communication is the understanding that successful policy implementation requires implementers to communicate the aims and objectives of the policy to the target group so that bad implementation bias can be reduced.

2. Resources

Policies are communicated clearly and consistently, implementation will not be effective if policy implementers lack the resources to implement them. These resources can be human resources, such as implementing skills or financial resources.

3. Disposition

Traits and qualities possessed by individuals, such as commitment, integrity and democratic nature. If the implementer has a good disposition then he will be able to implement the policy in accordance with the wishes of the policy maker. The policy implementation process also becomes ineffective if the implementers have different attitudes and perspectives from the policy makers.

4. Bureaucratic structure

The organizational structure responsible for implementing policies has a large influence on the implementation of these policies. Aspects of organizational structure include

standard operating procedures (SOP) and fragmentation. If an organization has an organizational structure that is too long, then supervision tends to be weak.

Stunting

Indonesia is one of the countries with a high prevalence of stunting, according to UNICEF and WHO data. Indonesia's stunting prevalence rate is in 27th place out of 154 countries that have stunting data. Apart from that, Indonesia is also in 5th place among countries in Asia. And the 2nd highest in Southeast Asia according to basic health research data (Riskesdas) in 2018 (Masiyaroh et al., 2023). Quoting from Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, Stunting is a disruption in the growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by their length or height. below the standards set by the minister who handles government affairs in the health sector.

Integrated Stunting in Gresik Regency

Stunting is a manifestation of growth failure that begins in the womb until the child is two years old (the first 1000 days of birth). The problem of stunting at an early age, especially in the period of the First 1000 Days of Birth), will have an impact on the quality of Human Resources (HR). This is a note for the Gresik Regency government to overcome this problem. In order to support the integrated implementation of stunting reduction interventions in Gresik Regency, the regional government is targeting the prevalence of stunting in 2024 to be achieved through the implementation of the 5 (five) pillars in the Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction as well as Efforts to Accelerate Integrated Stunting Reduction which can be facilitated through Village Community Institutions, community organizations, religious organizations, business world, universities, professional organizations, community organizations, religious organizations, non-governmental organizations, mass media philanthropic institutions, business actors and community members in Gresik Regency. As well as integrated stunting prevention, namely by carrying out specific nutritional interventions by creating programs, namely outreach through the Pregnant Women's Class program and posyandu assistance through cadres.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This research refers to the implementation theory put forward by George C Edward III in (Agustino, 2006). This theory states that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. This research aims to find out and explain how the integrated stunting reduction policy is implemented in Gresik Regency, especially in Driyorejo District.

Data collection techniques in this research were carried out through interviews, observation and documentation methods. Interviews were conducted in a structured and in-depth manner with informants who had a deep understanding of the research phenomenon. The informants in this research consisted of informants at the Nutrition Expert at the Driyorejo Community Health Center, Head of Social Welfare Section, Driyorejo District, Posyandu Cadres and the Community. Observations in this research were carried out by observing directly to see how the implementation of the policy to accelerate integrated stunting reduction in Gresik Regency, especially in Driyorejo District, was implemented to get more accurate results (Apriyani et al., 2022). Documentation in this research was carried out by collecting data and documents related to the research. This research uses data analysis techniques proposed by (Miles et al., 2014; Walsh, 2023) which consist of data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gresik Regency as a district with a stunting prevalence with a percentage of 10.7% of the figure for East Java Province, namely 23%, is proof that Gresik Regency is committed to realizing stunting prevention. The Gresik Regency Government continues to strive to prevent and reduce stunting cases to achieve a stunting-free Gresik or zero stunting. In 2023, there will still be 3,701 cases of stunting recorded in Gresik Regency (Gresikkab.go.id). Thus, one of the efforts currently being made by the Gresik Regency Regional Government is to overcome the problem of stunting by coordinating with related regional organizations. This is one of the strategic efforts to achieve the goals you want to realize, because the stunting problem is caused by various aspects including health, food availability, education, clean water and sanitation, and social security. The results of this research are based on data and facts in the field based on the results of interviews with the informant, namely Mrs. Yuli, who is a nutritionist at the Driyorejo Community Health Center. This research aims to analyze how the integrated stunting reduction acceleration policy is implemented in Driyorejo District, Gresik Regency. This research is based on implementation theory according to Edward III which is influenced by 4 variables, namely bureaucratic structure, communication, resources and disposition. The following is an explanation regarding these 4 variables:

Communication

According to Edward III, communication is an important factor in the policy implementation process (Nurlailah, 2021). Policy implementers must know and understand what must be done and what targets must be achieved from a policy. In implementing the integrated stunting prevention policy in Driyorejo District, communication is carried out through coordination meetings which aim to discuss the implementation of stunting prevention so that it can run optimally. In communicating internally and externally, the Driyorejo Community Health Center collaborates with nutrition officers, village midwives and hospital heads. Meanwhile, in external communications, he also collaborates with all relevant village governments, posyandu cadres, and the Driyorejo District Community Welfare Bureau. Apart from that, the Driyorejo Community Health Center's efforts to implement an integrated stunting reduction policy include providing understanding in the form of outreach to the community regarding the reduction and prevention of stunting in order to realize Gresik Zero Stunting. This socialization is carried out routinely once a month during classes for pregnant women and toddler immunization classes in each village. Apart from the Driyorejo Community Health Center, the Driyorejo District Government also routinely carries out outreach to village officials and the community regarding integrated stunting reduction policies in Gresik Regency. However, it can be said that the implementation of this socialization is still not going well, because there are still many pregnant women who are not aware of the importance of participating in the prenatal class program and the importance of preventing stunting in babies. According to the Driyorejo Community Health Center Nutritionist, this is due to a lack of awareness among the community due to low resources and low educational factors. It is hoped that positive communication between implementers and target groups can make it easier and helpful in achieving policy goals.

Resources

Based on the implementation theory put forward by Edward III, resources are one of the factors that influence the success of a policy implementation (Anta et al., 2022). Full support from resources is very necessary for implementation, both human resources and material resources (Sangsurya et al., 2021). However, of these two resources, human resources are the

most important because in policy implementation they function as subjects and objects. Driyorejo District is ready to implement policies regarding the reduction of integrated stunting prevention in Gresik Regency, this is proven by the full support of its human resources. The human resources involved in implementing this policy are Driyorejo Community Health Center nutritionists, village midwives, village nurses and posyandu cadres. Each of these human resources has an important role in it. Nutritionists have the main task of controlling health at the Community Health Center, planning and implementing nutrition programs. Posyandu cadres also have an important role, with posyandu cadres being able to monitor stunting from the lowest level. All human resources work together to implement this policy to prevent and reduce stunting rates. Another resource factor that influences the implementation of this policy is material resources. Material resources come from village funds in accordance with the budget provided to support the implementation of these policies. Each village must be able to maximize the funds that have been budgeted by supporting and providing the best facilities to the community. These village funds will certainly be accounted for in the form of a report as proof of appropriate use to support the implementation of integrated stunting reduction and prevention policies in Gresik Regency, especially the Driyorejo sub-district area.

Disposition

The third factor that influences success in implementing a policy according to Edward III, is the Disposition factor (Manik, 2022). Disposition is a characteristic possessed by a policy implementer or also called an Implementor (Mansur, 2022). Disposition is one of the most important factors in the success of policy implementation. Because, in carrying out their duties, the Implementor must be able to understand and have a good view regarding the policy. It can be understood that the implementation of policies in reducing integrated stunting prevention at the Driyorejo Community Health Center is said to be quite good. Human resources (HR) play a significant role in tackling stunting prevention, where implementers include Driyorejo Community Health Center nutritionists, village midwives, village nurses and posyandu cadres. These Implementers have carried out their roles very well, it can be seen that the prevalence of stunting nationally is at least 17% with the hard work carried out by these Implementers, the Driyorejo area is at 7.7% of the Gresik district scale which is at 10.7%. In the context of decentralization, Government Regulation (PP) Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Regional Governments and Regency/City Regional Governments regarding the division of authority between district/city governments regarding management, placement, utilization, capacity building, registration, coaching and supervision of health Human Resources.

In line with these regulations, policy implementers in reducing integrated stunting prevention at the Driyorejo Community Health Center have integrated human resources related to stunting prevention through the PNBA Posyandu socialization program and providing vitamin A, giving blood-boosting tablets to teenage girls and pregnant women, and integrated ANC programs to mothers. pregnant, and also make special visits to babies who are indicated to be stunted. Therefore, the Implementor's role, from procurement to guidance and supervision of stunting prevention in the Driyorejo area, already follows the health HR system in general. However, there are still obstacles faced by policy implementers, namely in 2022-2023 there are still several activities such as posyandu which are still not running routinely, however, with the existence of Regent Regulation Number 9 of 2023 concerning Integrated Stunting Reduction Strategies in Gresik Regency, policy implementers carry out improvements, namely holding regular posyandu activities once a month for pregnant women

and toddler immunization classes in every village in the Driyorejo sub-district area to realize Gresik Zero Stunting.

Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure is the final variable in Edward III's theory of policy implementation. One organization that often runs its operations as a whole is a bureaucracy. Bureaucracy can be found in private entities, government systems, and other settings. This argument shows that studying the implementation of government policies requires a basic understanding of bureaucratic structure. According to Edward III, there are two main characteristics of bureaucracy, namely standard operational procedures (SOP) and fragmentation.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

The result of internal demands for consistency of complex and extensive work structures and certainty of time and resources. SOPs are usually used to handle scenarios that frequently arise in both the public and private sectors. Implementers can maximize their time by following SOPs, which also help standardize organizational authorities taking complex actions. Therefore, there may be many similarities and similarities in the application of regulations. Implementation of policy SOPs is likely to cause obstacles in its implementation; however, there are potential obstacles to policy implementation that are not related to useful SOPs.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with Mrs. Yuli as a nutritionist at the Driyorejo Community Health Center, she explained that: "The funds we use for stunting reduction activities use funds that come from village funds. And the human resources involved in the stunting reduction program come from community health centers and also villages, if at the community health center there are nutritionists, if in the village there are nurses or cadres who can help control..." (Interview results 10 May 2024)

Fragmentation

The second characteristic of the bureaucratic structure variable is fragmentation, which also influences how policies are implemented. Fragmentation is the process of giving policy responsibility to several groups, requiring coordination. In general, the more coordination required to implement a policy, the less likely the program is to succeed.

"The stunting prevention programs in Driyorejo sub-district start from giving vitamin A to mothers who are postpartum, giving blood-boosting tablets to pregnant women and teenage girls and this integrated ANC program. Every pregnant mother must carry out an integrated examination, there are many programs in it, including nutrition and teeth." (Interview results, May 10, 2024)

In implementing the stunting prevention program in Driyorejo District, Gresik Regency, nutritionists have a role as implementers of activities in carrying out their roles and responsibilities by coordinating. This is done as an effort to achieve the goal, namely the implementation of the program and its activities once a month. In implementing the stunting prevention program, it is carried out by nurses or nutritionists and also involves village cadres in supervising the implementation of the stunting prevention program in Driyorejo District.

E. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the integrated stunting prevention reduction policy in Gresik Regency, especially in Driyorejo District, involves various programs such as providing nutritional supplements, integrated health services, and special visits for stunted babies

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carried out by cadres in Driyorejo District. The Gresik government's efforts through the policy of reducing integrated stunting prevention can be said to be successful as proven by the stunting prevalence figure with a percentage of 10.7% compared to the figure for East Java province, namely 23%. Even though there are obstacles such as the irregularity of the posyandu, efforts to improve it are carried out with regulations from the regional government. Factors such as communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure play an important role in the successful implementation of such policies. Good communication between posyandu cadres, village midwives and nutrition officers and the community is an important factor in the policy implementation process so that it runs optimally. Nutritionists, posyandu cadres, village midwives and nurses have an important role in carrying out the main tasks of policy implementation so that the policy implementation process can be carried out well. Therefore, reliable human resources are needed to carry out their duties as policy implementers. Other supporting factors such as SOPs and fragmentation which are elements in the bureaucratic structure also need to be considered because understanding the bureaucratic structure is a fundamental factor in implementing policy implementation. The implementation of the integrated stunting prevention reduction policy in Gresik Regency, especially in Driyorejo District, can be said to be successful, as can be seen from the national stunting prevalence of at least 17% with the hard work carried out by the Implementers. The Driyorejo area is at 7.7% of the scale for Gresik Regency which is located at 10.7%.

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