Analysis of the Implementation Model of the Policy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Pohuwato Regency

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Abstract—*Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2020-2024 The Government of Indonesia sets the target for stunting prevalence in children under five to be 14% by 2024. Pohuwato Regency is one of the areas of Gorontalo Province that has problems in stunting control. Data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022 shows that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia has decreased from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. This study aims to analyze the Implementation of Stunting Reduction Acceleration in Pohuwato Regency. The research method is qualitative descriptive. The method utilized in this research is qualitative. Information gathering was conducted through interview, observation, and documentation analysis techniques. The results of the study show that: The Pohuwato district government has implemented policies in accordance with national directives in accelerating stunting reduction. Therefore, in this case, it involves cross-sector coordination between agencies such as Bappeda, Social Service, Health Office and others. The Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) in Pohuwato Regency also showed significant performance in reducing stunting rates. In 2021, the prevalence of stunting in Pohuwato Regency was recorded at 34.6%, but this figure was successfully lowered to 6.04% in 2022. The conclusion is that the implementation of the policy to accelerate stunting reduction in Pohuwato Regency has been very good.*

Keywords— *Stunting; Implementation model; Pohuwato regency.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in children under five as a result of chronic malnutrition so that children have a short tendency to be tall based on their age which is calculated based on height according to age (TB/U) with a z-score (-3 SD < -2 SD) (Ministry of Health, 2020). Stunting occurs due to failure during the growth and development process of a child due to suboptimal health conditions and nutritional intake. Stunting is often closely related to socioeconomic conditions, exposure to a disease, and insufficient intake in quantity and quality (WHO, 2014).

The Indonesian government has set a target for stunting prevalence in children under five to be 14% by 2024. To accelerate the achievement of the 14% Stunting Prevalence Target, the Government's National Strategy issued Presidential Regulation number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction which is a replacement for Presidential Regulation number 42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which is carried out in a holistic, integrative and quality manner through Coordination, Synergy and Synchronization among stakeholders, one of which is by establishing a Reduction Acceleration Team Stunting (TPPS) from the National level to the Village level consisting of Directors and Implementers.

Data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022 shows that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia decreased from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022, and the stunting prevalence rate in Gorontalo Province also decreased from 29% in 2021 to 23.8% in 2022. Based on data from the Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Status Study (SSGBI), the stunting prevalence rate in Pohuwato Regency in 2021 was 34.6%, which is very high in the regency/city area of Gorontalo Province (SSGBI, 2021). Meanwhile, according to data from the Electronic Application - Community-Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting (e-PPGBM), the stunting rate in Pohuwato Regency in 2021 reached 5.52%.

Efforts to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Pohuwato Regency There are already policies issued by the Regional Government, including Pohuwato Regent Regulation number 31 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Stunting Prevention Convergence Actions through the Collaborative Movement to Alleviate and Prevent Child Stunting (GERBOS EMAS).

II. METHOD

This research was carried out at the Secretariat of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency (DP3AP2KB) Pohuwato Regency in November-December 2024. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The population in this study is 53 people who are members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS). The sample of this study was taken using *the Purposive Sampling technique.*

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of the Research Location

The strategic location of Pohuwato Regency is in the central area of the Tomini Bay Area, directly facing the International tourist area, namely Togian Island in Tojo Una-Una Regency, Central Sulawesi Province with a travel time from Marisa City of about 2 hours via sea (speedboat). The existence of a ferry port will make Pohuwato Regency a driving area for the development of areas in the Tomini Bay

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area. In addition, the location of Pohuwato Regency, which is on the Trans Sulawesi axis road which is crossed by land transportation routes from Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi, greatly supports the acceleration of regional economic development.

TABLE 1. Area of Sub-districts and Number of Villages in Pohuwato Regency, 2023

Name of District	Area (Km)	Number of Villages/Kel	Information
Paguat	560,93	11	Mother
Dengilo	242,39	5	Expansion 2008
Marisa	34,65	8	Mother
Buntulia	375,64	7	Expansion 2008
Duhiadaa	39,53	8	Expansion 2008
Taludites	159,97	8	Expansion 2008
Lemito	619,5	8	Mother
Budgeting	188,08	7	Expansion 2008
Popayato	90,92	10	Mother
West Popayato	578,24	7	Expansion 2008
East Popayato	723,74	7	Expansion 2008
Randangan	331,9	13	Expansion 2008
Patilanggio	298,82	6	Expansion 2008
Sum	**4.244,31**	**105**	

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Pohuwato Regency, 2024

Pohuwato Regency Administration Map, 2023

In terms of geography, in the future Pohuwato Regency will be faced with several challenges, namely, first, how to make Pohuwato a center of agro-industry, trade and services in the Tomini Bay Area; second, how to make Pohuwato Regency a food barn in Gorontalo Province and support IKN food. One of the things that needs to receive attention in the future is the development of seaport and airport infrastructure to serve as well as be a fider in the Tomini Bay area, Eastern Indonesia to the far east and IKN. In terms of demographics, Indonesian Pohuwato residents are all people who have been domiciled in the territorial area of Pohuwato for 6 months or more and or those who have been domiciled for less than 6 months but intend to settle down. Based on BPS data, the population of Pohuwato Regency in 2023 will be 160,187 people with a population growth rate of 2.89.
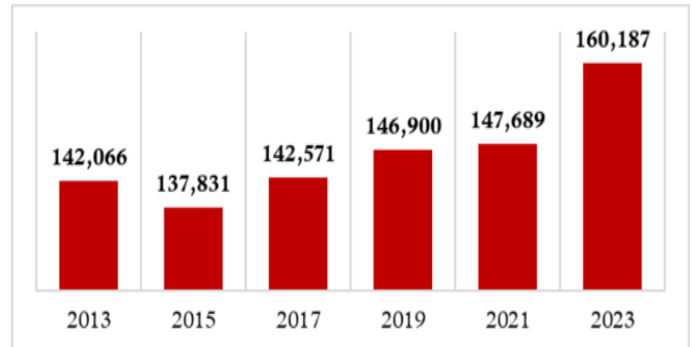

Figure 1. Population Development of Pohuwato Regency, 2013-2023
Source: Central Statistics Agency of Pohuwato Regency, 2024

The population of Pohuwato Regency over the past decade has reached 160,187 people with distribution by sub-district. The average population density level of Pohuwato Regency is $37.74/km^2$, the highest density is in Marisa District $(671.60/km^2)$ and the lowest is in East Popayato District $(12.62/km^2)$. Every year there is an increase in the number of people in Pohuwato Regency.

TABLE 2. Pohuwato Regency Population by District in Pohuwato Regency

Name of District	Total Population (Soul)
Paguat	17.096
Dengilus	6.656
Marisa	23.271
Buntulia	13.199
Duhiadaa	14.150
Taludites	9.299
Lemito	12.099
Budgeting	5.907
Popayato	11.367
West Popayato	8.328
East Popayato	9.132
Randangan	19.078
Patilanggio	10.605
Sum	**160.187**
Source : Pohuwato Central Statistics Agency, 2024	

The demographic characteristics of Pohuwato Regency are characterized by an uneven distribution of population between regions, population growth that exceeds the national figure, a pyramidal demographic structure, and a fairly high dependency ratio, as well as a sex ratio of 103.86

Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Policy in the Pohuwato Regency Government.

In the implementation of efforts to accelerate stunting reduction, there are 19 indicators of achieving intermediate targets and 72 indicators of achieving targets for the implementation of the 5 National Strategy Pillars in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 as well as 42 indicators in priority activities in the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Indonesia (RAN PASTI) which must be implemented by all parties at all regional levels to achieve the targets that have been set.

The Pohuwato Regency Government has implemented various policies to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates. Here are some of the initiatives that have been carried out:

1. Stunting Pioneer Household Program (RTPS).
2. Gebyar SMS (Joint Movement to Serve a Healthy, Advanced and Prosperous People)
3. Farmer Empowerment
4. Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Convergence Action for Stunting Prevention Through the Collaborative Movement to Alleviate and Prevent Child Stunting (Gerbos).
5. Collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture)

Performance of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency

The Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) has shown significant performance in efforts to reduce stunting rates in the area. The Pohuwato Regency Government periodically conducts performance evaluations related to stunting reduction. The Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) has shown significant performance in efforts to reduce stunting rates in the area. The Pohuwato Regency Government periodically conducts performance evaluations related to stunting reduction. Here are some of the achievements and efforts that have been made:

1. Reducing the Prevalence of Stunting
2. Implementation Strategy and Program
    1) Cross-Sector Collaboration:
    2) Utilization of Village Funds: Local governments encourage the use of Village Funds for related programs, such as the construction of sanitation facilities and the procurement of additional food, to support the reduction of stunting rates.
    3) Training and Education: Training is provided to PAUD and elementary school teachers to increase their understanding of the importance of nutrition and good parenting in stunting prevention.

Policy Standards and Targets of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency.

To ensure the effectiveness of the policy, stunting prevention efforts need to target priority groups that include pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children aged 0-23 months. That group is the priority target of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. Therefore, in determining the location or target that will be carried out in the stunting program so that it is carried out properly, it is necessary to pay attention.

1) Implementation of 8 Stunting Convergence Actions.
2) Utilization of Village Funds:
3) Data-Driven Approach:
4) Community Participation:
5) Focus on 1,000 HPK (First Day of Life):

Policy Resources of the Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS).

The Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) has implemented various policies and mobilized resources to reduce stunting rates in its area. One of the initiatives and resources that has been implemented is the Pohuwato Regency TPPS provides direct assistance to families at risk of stunting, with the aim of preventing it from an early age. This approach emphasizes the importance of interventions at the family level to ensure optimal nutrition and health. The policy resources of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) in Pohuwato Regency consist of various aspects that support the implementation and success of the stunting reduction acceleration program.

1) Financial Resources
2) Human Resources
3) Information and Data Resources
4) Infrastructure Resources
5) Social Resources
6) Organizational Resources

Inter-Organization Relations of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency.

In addition to the scope of areas and resources that must be considered, there are several challenges that must be faced in efforts to reduce stunting. The government faces a number of challenges that include structural, economic, and cross-sectoral coordination. Reducing stunting requires the involvement of various sectors such as health, education, sanitation and food. Differences in policies and priorities between the central and regional governments can also cause inconsistencies in the implementation of programs in the field. And budget-related obstacles are no exception. Budgets for stunting reduction programs are often inadequate or have not been optimally allocated in some regions.

The relationship between organizations in the Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) reflects cross-sector collaboration which is the key to the successful implementation of stunting policies. These relationships are systematically organized to ensure the program runs effectively. The following is an analysis of the relationship between TPPS Pohuwato organizations:

1) TPPS Coordination Structure
2) Cross-Sector Collaboration
3) Operational Relations
4) Relations with External Parties
5) Challenges in Inter-Organizational Relationships

Characteristics of the Policy Implementation Agent of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency.

Many efforts to prevent stunting have been made through collaboration and cooperation between agencies. Posyandu is the spearhead of stunting prevention in Indonesia. As the smallest and leading structure of health services from the government, posyandu can reach the community directly. The characteristics of the policy implementation agents of the Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) reflect the ability and work patterns of individuals, groups, and organizations that are directly involved in the implementation of stunting reduction policies. The following is an explanation of these characteristics:

1) Competencies and Capacity
    a. Health Workers
    b. Kader Posyandu

    c. PAUD Teachers and Early Childhood Mothers
2) Organizational Structure and Tasks
    a. Regional Apparatus Organization
    b. Village Head and Village Apparatus

Social, economic and political conditions of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) Policy of Pohuwato Regency.

The Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) operates in social, economic, and political contexts that affect the implementation of stunting reduction policies in the region. From the aspect of social conditions such as poverty level, education and public awareness. Then from the aspect of economic conditions such as economic growth, the agricultural sector is dominant. And the last is from the aspect of political conditions such as local government commitments, policies and regulations. Social, economic, and political conditions in the implementation of the policies of the Pohuwato Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) greatly affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the program and the results achieved.

1) Social Conditions
2) Economic Conditions
3) Political Conditions

Disposition of the Policy Implementer of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of Pohuwato Regency.

The implementation of the stunting reduction policy in Pohuwato Regency shows a strong commitment from the implementers in significantly reducing the stunting rate. The disposition of the TPPS (Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team) policy implementer of Pohuwato Regency refers to the attitude, commitment, and orientation of policy implementers in supporting the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program. This disposition plays an important role in the successful implementation of policies, especially in ensuring that programs run according to the goals and needs of the community. The following is an analysis of the disposition of the TPPS policy implementer in Pohuwato Regency:

1) Attitude and Commitment of Implementers
2) Capacity to Run Programs
3) Orientation to Community Needs
4) Support from the Leadership
5) Obstacles in Impementor Positioning
6) Supporting Factors for Positive Disposition

IV. CONCLUSION

The Pohuwato district government has implemented policies in accordance with national directions in accelerating stunting reduction. Therefore, in this case, it involves cross-sector coordination between agencies such as Bappeda, Social Service, Health Office and others. The Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) in Pohuwato Regency has shown significant performance in reducing stunting rates.

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