



Quality Family Village-based Stunting Handling Innovation

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Abstract. In 2022, the prevalence of stunted toddlers in East Java will fall below the national figure (19.2%). Even though the trend of stunting in children under five is decreasing at around 3.8% per year nationally, acceleration needs to be done to reach the target of 14% in 2024 through specific and sensitive nutritional interventions at the family level. Quality Family Villages in stunting locus villages are a strategic innovation to reduce stunting. The reduction in stunting rates in several regions cannot be separated from program innovation. The good stunting reduction innovations implemented in Pamekasan need to be studied in more depth. This research aims to describe innovations in handling stunting based on Quality Family Villages and cross-sector support in handling stunting. This research used a qualitative approach and took place in KB Pamekasan Village. Data collection techniques through FGD and in-depth interviews. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and data validation uses the tri-angulation method. Innovations in handling stunting in Pamekasan began with KOPI (Participatory and Innovative Optimal Coordination), the KOIN SAPU RANTING program (Collaboration of GenRe Saka Kencana Individuals and the Youth Counseling Information Center in Reducing Stunting), the DAHSAT (Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting) program which was implemented consistently. Apart from that, PMT's innovation in processing the pumpkin that is served must meet balanced nutrition. Accelerating handling of stunting in Pamekasan is the role of all related sectors and work partners, both from social institutions and other non-governmental organizations. In efforts to reduce stunting, the Health Service plays a role in specific interventions and the KB OPD plays a role in sensitive interventions. The role of other cross-sectors is very strong and solid. All sectors work according to their duties and optimally regarding stunting.

Keywords: Innovation, Stunting, Convergence.

1 Introduction

Based on the results of the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia has decreased by 2.8% to 21.6%. East Java Province is included in the top 10 provinces with a significant reduction in stunting prevalence rates. In 2022, the prevalence of stunted toddlers in East Java will fall below

the national figure, namely 19.2%. Even though the trend of stunting in children under five is decreasing at around 3.8% per year nationally, acceleration needs to be done to reach the target of 14% by 2024. In an effort to achieve this target, the participation of various parties is needed by looking at the good practices that have been carried out each year. regions in reducing stunting rates. The reduction in stunting rates is supported by specific and sensitive nutritional efforts. In order to handle stunting, efforts need to be made by various parties. By applying specific and sensitive nutritional interventions at the family, community and government level, it is hoped that it can improve the level of public health and the quality of human resources.

On the other hand, Quality Family Villages have been established in several stunting locus villages as a form of strategic innovation to fully implement priority activities of the Bangsa Kencana Program in the field. Quality Family Villages are a miniature model of the total implementation of the Bangsa Kencana Program as a whole which involves all sectors within the BKKBN environment and synergizes with Ministries/Agencies, work partners, relevant agency stakeholders according to regional needs and conditions, and is implemented at the lowest level of government (according to the prerequisites for determining the location of Quality Family Villages) in all districts and cities [1].

In order to optimize the role of cross-sectors in quality family villages (Kampung KB) to improve the quality of human resources, in accordance with Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 3 of 2022, district governments are required to have a commitment to implementing programs, empowering communities and strengthening families. The government must also provide facilities, infrastructure and human resources. In implementing the program, coordination is also required both between regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and with the private sector. Regional governments are also required to carry out reporting both periodically and at any time if necessary. Pamekasan Regency is one of the regions with the most significant reduction in stunting rates compared to other regions in East Java [2].

Pamekasan Regency's success in reducing the stunting prevalence rate to 6.9% cannot be separated from various efforts, programs and activities carried out over the last few years. The program innovations that have been implemented need to be studied in more depth to get an overview of the programs that have been running in the village which are based on Quality Family Villages. The factors that cause the success of the Pamekasan Regency government, both from the regional government level to the family level, are not yet known, so research needs to be carried out regarding this matter. Based on the explanation above, the aim of this research is to describe innovations in handling stunting based on Quality Family Villages and cross-sector support in handling stunting.

2 Method

This research used a qualitative approach and took place in Kampung KB Pamekasan. Data collection techniques through FGD and in-depth in-interview. FGDs are carried out involving family members (mother and father) who participate in program implementation. The key sources in this research were the village head and chairman of the Quality Family Village working group. Trained facilitators from the research

team will facilitate FGD activities. Facilitators conducting interviews are required to have local language skills and obtain consent from research informants. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and data validation uses the method of triangulation of data sources (secondary data analysis, observation) and triangulation of informants.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Innovation for Handling Stunting Based on Quality Family Villages

Pamekasan is one of the areas in East Java Province that can reduce stunting levels significantly. It started with the breakthrough of the Deputy Regent of Pamekasan to form KOPI (Participatory and Innovative Optimal Coordination). Another innovation realized in Pamekasan is the KOIN SAPU RANTING program (Collaboration of GenRe Saka Kencana Insan and Youth Counseling Information Center in Reducing Stunting) which is a collaboration between teenagers in providing outreach about stunting and maturing marriage age. As an effort to control and monitor the optimization of the stunting reduction program, the TPK provides reports every month regarding the targets being accompanied through the ELSIMIL (Electronic Ready for Marriage and Pregnancy Ready) application. This application shows the development of families at risk of stunting based on the level of visits. If it is seen that there is no development in the family at risk, then counseling is given about parenting patterns and providing optimal nutrition to provide stimulus to the child's development to the family. Apart from that, there is a Mini Workshop program, where the data obtained by the TPK is discussed in detail to match the data contained in the TPK with the data shown by the ELSIMIL application.

The Family Planning Village Program is one of the instruments being promoted as an effort to reduce stunting, including the management of Village Funds which must be allocated for education and health. The DAHSAT (Healthy Kitchens Overcome Stunting) program is implemented consistently. The innovation that has been implemented to reduce stunting rates is by running the PMT menu. The PMT menu is based on what is grown and it just so happens that 2023 is pumpkin. Every cadre in the posts is freed to manage pumpkins. In the second program, the Village government and Village PKK have special funds for stunting recovery by providing milk and biscuits. The PMT menu program uses pumpkin processing, the menu served must provide balanced nutrition and complete with animal protein. Bettet Village also has the ASMANTOGA (Independent Care of Family Medicinal Plants) program which is integrated with the PKK. Apart from that, there is also the Life Warung program, which is an innovation of the KB Village. Before selling it to community groups, the PKK took the initiative to sell it to posyandu-posyandu first. The task force formed by the PKK is trying to negotiate with the Health Service and the Ministry of Religion to require residents to have regular health checks at the community health center.

Innovation is the process of conveying new ideas outside a particular society [3]. Innovation is often related to adoption, which can be interpreted as an attitude of accepting or rejecting new ideas by society. Roger [4] defines innovation adoption as a society that is divided into several categories related to attitudes towards accepting an innovation. Roger explained that when society accepts an innovation, it cannot be taken for granted. This is due to the characteristics of certain communities that are less

responsive to new ideas. Roger defines innovation as a way to convey new ideas outside society into a particular society. Meanwhile, adoption is an attitude of rejecting or accepting new ideas that have not yet been encountered in society.

An innovation is not only related to cultural values that are deeply embedded in society, but also ideas that have been accepted previously. The connection of an innovation to previous ideas can speed up or hinder the speed of adoption. Old ideas are tools for predicting new ideas. Individuals cannot relate innovation to their situation unless it is based on something they are familiar with and have known for a long time. The speed of adoption of new ideas is influenced by the old ideas that precede them [4].

The obstacle in implementing the stunting management program is the budget. KB Village can synergize with other village programs which are claimed to be KB Village programs as long as the program is beneficial to the community. Cadres often forget to record the activities they have carried out along with the data, so the OPD enters the data accompanied by the operator. Another obstacle faced while implementing the stunting management program is that there is still egocentrism which hinders mutual agreement. Another obstacle is that it takes a long time to see valid data on families at risk of stunting.

3.2 Cross-Sector Support in Handling Stunting

Accelerating handling of stunting in Pamekasan is the role of all related sectors and work partners, both from social institutions and other non-governmental organizations. In efforts to reduce stunting, the Health Service plays a role in specific interventions and the KB OPD plays a role in sensitive interventions. In particular, the innovations that exist in the OPD do not work alone, especially many of the innovations from the Health Service, there are more than 100 innovations, namely from the UPT Puskesmas and other sector partners, from the PKK and the education service. The OPD KB innovations are Peka Runting, Gempita Rasa, Twig Pinusan, Sadar Cross PDK, and Biling Catin. KIE involves all elements, regional legal leaders, including Muspika, Koramil, sub-district heads, police chiefs must know the number of KB villages in their sub-district. Cross sectors are involved, both from districts, sub-districts and villages that have potential in that village. The family planning OPDs involved in providing advocacy or IEC to the community about contraception, especially post-natal family planning, are directed to MKJP because in the community those interested in contraceptives are still non-MKJP such as injections.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted in Depok which stated that increasing parents' knowledge and attitudes regarding handling stunting, as well as empowering local cadres, is expected to reduce the stunting rate in Cimpaeun Village. [5] Another research conducted in Sleman Regency regarding collaborative governance in efforts to overcome stunting, stated that in Sleman Regency, supporting factors for stunting prevention activities include human resources, natural resources and budget. [6]

The role of other cross-sectors is very strong and solid, not only in the KB OPD and can be proven by data. All sectors work according to their duties and optimally regarding stunting. Apart from that, we also supervise 5 themes, apart from guarding TPPS. There are things called stunting discussion, TPK, and LJM. Apart from that, the

approach was also carried out through ustad which was felt to be more effective through recitation activities. Apart from that, there is the Gempita Rasa Program which is a movement to pick up IUD assets and implants towards prosperous families, leading to family planning services. It is hoped that participating in family planning can regulate birth spacing. KB Village in Pamekasan makes plans and plans for where this activity will be carried out and in what month. The Working Group in KB Village, this already has a communication sector for the KB Village Working Group. If these programs are already running, how can they contribute to reducing the prevalence of stunting? Providing food, parenting styles, what we found was the mother taking her child to PAUD and leaving her alone to buy a pentol, well, that's what we really understand. This is in line with research carried out by Manggala, et al [7] who conducted research related to handling stunting at the Rancakalong Sumedang Community Health Center. The research states that the success of stunting promotion is due to good collaboration and coordination between related sectors. [7] In other research in Surabaya, it was stated that policies/programs that can be implemented well and are on target as well as the existence of additional programs that support policies are supporting factors for the success of reducing stunting in the city of Surabaya. [8]

4 Conclusion

Innovations in handling stunting in Pamekasan are implemented consistently and are the role of all relevant cross-sectors and work partners, both from social institutions and other non-governmental organizations. In efforts to reduce stunting in Pamekasan, the role of other cross-sectors is very strong and solid. All sectors work according to their duties and optimally regarding stunting.

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