

Implementation of Stunting Handling Policy in Palu City

Diah Puspita¹, Nasir Mangngasing², Nuraisyah³

Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia

E-mail: Diahpuspita2024@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to describe, analyze, and interpret the process of implementing policies for handling stunting and identifying factors that support and hinder the handling of stunting in Palu City. The research method used was descriptive research with a qualitative approach, with sampling using the Purposive Sampling method, with a total of 7 informants. The theory used is the Van Meter and Van Horn Theory. The research results show that regarding measures and objectives, there are already standards in implementing policies, but there are still implementers who do not understand the standards, goals, and targets in implementing policies properly. Human resources at the lower level are still lacking both in terms of quantity and quality, the availability of budget resources is quite good. Characteristics of implementing organizations, there are still implementers who do not have SOPs in implementing policies. The attitude of the implementers and the response of the implementers in implementing the policy are quite good, but the public's understanding of stunting prevention is still lacking. Communication and coordination are still lacking, because there are still activities that are not on target in their implementation. The conditions of the social environment, economic environment, and political environment in the city of Palu do not fully support the success of accelerated integrated stunting prevention policies.

Keywords implementation, policy, stunting, resource.

INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition that fails to grow in children and toddlers (baby under five years) consequence from lack of nutrition so that child is too short for his age. Lack of nutrition happens to the baby in content and in the early stages after baby born However, stunting has only just appeared after baby 2 years old (Kurniawan & Maani, 2020). Based on the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2020, the PB/U or TB/U Index is used to describe height or growth of a child 's height based on age. This index can identify children who are short or very short because of a lack of malnutrition or frequent illness. Z scores for categories short are -3 SD to <-2 SD, and the very short category is <-3 SD (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Stunting is related to enhancement risk of pain and death as well as obstruction of motoric and mental. Stunted Toddlers have risk of decline ability intellectual, productivity, and improvement risk disease degenerative in the future (Indah Yun Diniaty R & Arisna Kadir, 2022).

Impact bad period shortness caused by deficiency nutrition at this time is disturbed development brain, intelligence, distraction growth physical and disorderly metabolism in body. The decline ability cognitive and presentation learning, decline immunity body until easily get sick, and risk high for emergence disease degenerative is impact lack nutrition period long. Of all things the can lower quality source Power people, productivity and power competitive nation (Simanjuntak & Wahyudi, 2021).

Day movement First life consists of intervention nutrition specifics and interventions nutrition sensitive. Intervention nutrition Specific is something intended action or activity



especially for the 1000-day group First life. Generally, these activities are carried out by sectors health like immunization, administration food addition Mother pregnant and toddlers, growth monitoring toddlers at posyandu, gift iron-folate tablet supplement Mother pregnancy, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, MP-ASI and so on with contribution by 30%. Whereas intervention nutrition sensitive is various activity development outside sector health with contribution of 3 70% against reducing stunting with target public general and not specific to Mother pregnant and toddlers at 1000 days First life. Interventions carried out must involve various coating both sectors health or non- health, such as public civil, government, private, union Nations (UN) through action collective in increase repair nutrition, good intervention specific (term short) or intervention sensitive (term long) (Sahroji et al., 2022).

In an attempt government stunting prevention set Regulation President Number 42 of 2013 concerning the Accelerated National Movement Nutrition Improvement, it is mentioned that movement the is effort together between government and society through fundraising and participation as well as concern holder interest in a way planned and coordinated for acceleration repair nutrition public priority on a thousand-day First life or ordinary called with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). This rule aims to lower the nutrition problem by focusing on 1000 days in the first life (270 days during pregnancy and 730 days after birth to 2 years of age).

In the Regulations President Number 42 of 2013 concerning the Accelerated National Movement Improved Nutrition "That increases source Power healthy, intelligent and productive humans is global commitment and constitutes a very valuable asset for nation and state of Indonesia, that to realize source Power Indonesian people are healthy, intelligent and productive optimal nutritional status is required, with method do repair nutrition in a way Keep going continuously."

Nutritional problems are problems in cycle of life is very complex and important to immediately handled This can happen start from baby Still in pregnancy, toddlers, teenagers, even up to carry on age. Problem nutrition can happen all over group age; problems nutrition on one group age certain will influence nutritional status during the cycle cycle life next (Republic of Indonesia 2012). Indonesia has the problem of adequate nutrition marked weight with many cases nutrition bad for children toddler. Toddler short (stunting) is problem not enough nutrition chronic so that impact fail grows in the body and brain consequence lack nutrition in a long time. As a result child grow more short from normal child of his age and has lateness in think (Ariani et al., 2021)

Stunting is problem nutrition the main thing will be impact on life social and economic in public. Stunting can also happen happen since fetus in content consequence problem not enough protein intake at the time Mother currently You can get pregnant too influential from condition environment (Ariani et al., 2021). The Problem of insufficient protein energy (KEP) is one main available nutrition influencing the growth process flower child. Lack of energy and protein in period a long time will be cause obstruction growth toddler (Hardiansyah, et al, 2011).

According to Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) 2023, the prevalence Palu City *stunting* is 24.7 percent from the previous year 23.9 percent or an increase of 0.8 percent. e-PPBGM data also shows that 1,221 toddlers in this area were affected *stunting*, compared to more than 22,400 toddlers in Palu City. Palu City Health Service Nutrition Program data manager said There are a number of factor main reason the magnitude of *stunting* in Palu City. These factors are pattern eating, pattern foster care and sanitation. However, the most common find is pattern foster. Not only that level Palu City still suffers from poverty around 6.63% or 29,995 houses ladder.

RPJMN 2020-2024, government target number the prevalence of *stunting* in Indonesia is decreasing to 14%. That target naturally can be achieved by involving role multisectoral and ensuring synchronized programs from level national to level village. Steps taken to speed things up achieving that target is determining district/city and village certain as five focuses. Amount district/city this focus will be expanded in a way gradually until covers all over districts/cities in Indonesia.

Based on results research conducted in Palu City regarding The incidence of *stunting* is high *stunting* rate in Palu City because Still lack of understanding public about the dangers and impacts of *stunting* and what *stunting* is apart from that Lots people who are lazy to carry the child goes to the posyandu, facility facilities and infrastructure adequate in some health centers and posyandu like Still exists the facilities are not good facet quality nor quantity.

In the implementation of First 1000 Days program intervention Life also involves several cross sectors so that several implementers Still do not understand what the First 1000 Days Life is and still life become constraint Still there is a sectoral ego that appears in several related OPDs. Encouraging efforts to synchronize acceleration programs to reduce *stunting* is also regulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.31 of 2019 concerning Guidelines Drafting Regional Government Work Plan for 2020. This Permendagri mandates government areas to enter activity acceleration reducing *stunting* inward Work Plan 8 (eight) a Regional Government (RKPD). Referring Minister of Home Affairs, the government Palu city Prepare the program prevention and reduction of *stunting* has been entered in Palu City RPJMD documents for 2021–2026 are appropriate Regional Regulation No. 4 YEAR 2021 as indicators in support achievement of Healthy Cities. Other efforts were made Palu City government to speed up reducing *stunting*, government has published Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated *Stunting* Prevention and Reduction, this shows that the Government Palu City Regency is quite good in terms of commit in a way concrete in implementation handling *stunting*.

The government is responsible for ensuring intervention cross-sector for acceleration reducing *stunting* so that it can be achieved effectively at level province, district/city up to level village. To determine running or not a program can analyzed through approach developed by Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn, where in success implementation something policy influenced by variables Communication between organizations and activities implementation, source power, Characteristics of the Implementing Agency, Disposition Executor and Environment (Kurniawan & Maani, 2020). Related from matter



the can be seen from several results study previous where From results research (Nefy et al., 2019) states lack source Power human beings are good quality nor quantity. For example, there is a lack of power nutrition of as much as 62.5%.

Lack power nutrition and some power health as well as power instructor other causing sub optimality implementation intervention in the field, and very influential to effort repair nutrition public. This is also supported by research (Maulina & Marfari, 2021) which states that the implementation of nutritional status stunting toddlers in the Puskesmas work area related to health programs Mother pregnancy is integrated with quite good however Not yet resolved 100%, because Human Resources (HR) still need addition especially power appropriate implementer with competence for socialization cross sector about integrated ANC services.

Refers to the second pillar nation Acceleration strategy stunting prevention shows importance communicate change behavior. Pillar 2, namely campaign national and communications change behavior aims to improve knowledge and awareness public so that can trigger adoption behavior positive for preventing stunting. Pillar 2 is important in increasing effectiveness intervention nutrition nutrition-specific and sensitive (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. Communication changes behavior in effort. Stunting prevention aims to raise awareness in society and change behavior key. Communication change behavior aimed at important (communication) issues but not urgent (requires process and time for change). Declining the stunting rate is a problem period long. Hence, change behavior key must be sustainable and persistent. It needed time to change behavior in public. Research conducted by (Hagqvist, 2020) reported necessity development and improvement competence in communication culture to do change behavior public specifically for health workers.

METHOD

This research uses approach qualitative (qualitative approach). In this research it is used approach qualitative. According to Creswell (2014 : 4), research qualitative is methods for exploring and understanding meaning by a number of an individual or group of people is considered originate from problem social or humanitarian (Creswell, 2014), taking sample using Purposive Sampling method, with amount informant as many as 7 people. The theory used are the Van Meter and Van Horn theories.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Driving Team's Stunting Prevention Program Implementation Process Empowerment Well-being the Tatanga District Family (PKK) aims to discover what a stunting prevention program is like in the sub-district Challenge. With use Van Meter and Van Horn theory where There is six variables (1) standard and target policy (2) resources (3) characteristics organization (4) attitude implementing (5) communication between related organizations and activities implementer (6) social environment, political economy. Stunting data in Palu City as following: Transposition or implementation in policy means implementing one from a series of policy processes, at which stages the results are expected will be achieved If policy

is held as planned. In practice, implementation policy cannot done in a way automatic or flowing except involve direct role of the maker policies and policy targets. The resulting policies from implementation action government more effective when impact positive for society to achieve set goals in decision policy. Therefore, the government need ensure that implementation policy based on reasonable and appropriate program design targets.

Implementation as one of the from Suite policy most importantly from element policy, because held in a way maximum in frame realize objective from something policy. In practice, implementation cannot walk with itself or flows without direct role of formulator policies and groups target from something rules, reality shows that implementation that policy since beginning involve a very complex rational and emotional process. To measure something implementation policy required a number of indicator as reference in implementation, in this thesis theory implementation used is the concept outlined by Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn (Nugroho, 2017).

The dimensions stated by Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn are integrated One each other to give evaluation success implementation something policy (Nugroho, 2017). That's why researchers discuss every dimension the based on existing data obtained in the field directly about Implementation Policy Handling Stunting in Palu City.

Standards and Policy Objectives

Standards and targets from the policy of the Stunting Management Program in Palu City is significantly related tightly with public as well as influential with growth toddler. One of focus government currently is prevention of internal stunting order so that Indonesian children can grow and thrive optimally and maximally, with accompanied emotional, social, and mental ability, as well capable strive and be ready to learn at a global level. Standards and goals needed to guide implementation policy. Implementation successful policy can fail If executor or executor is not fully realizing importance standards and goals policies, especially those related with implementation policy Stunting handling in Palu City which aims to support effort decline national stunting prevalence.

Follow up on standards and goals policy handling stunting, based on what has be delivered source person explained that for the Palu City area it had strengthen base law handling stunting with its publication Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated Stunting Prevention and Reduction, this shows that the Palu City Government is quite good at commit in a way concrete in implementation handling stunting. Policy can be measured level its success based on realistic standards and goals with socio-cultural at the implementation level policy.

A number of the implementer already understands well what becomes objective from its formed policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention in Palu City. The policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention background with its height number stunting cases in Palu City, so formed this policy with aim to overcome problems and lowering The stunting rate that occurs in Palu City must be overcome in a way multisectoral, top base it was formed Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City which is becoming base that's it preventing stunting cannot only carried

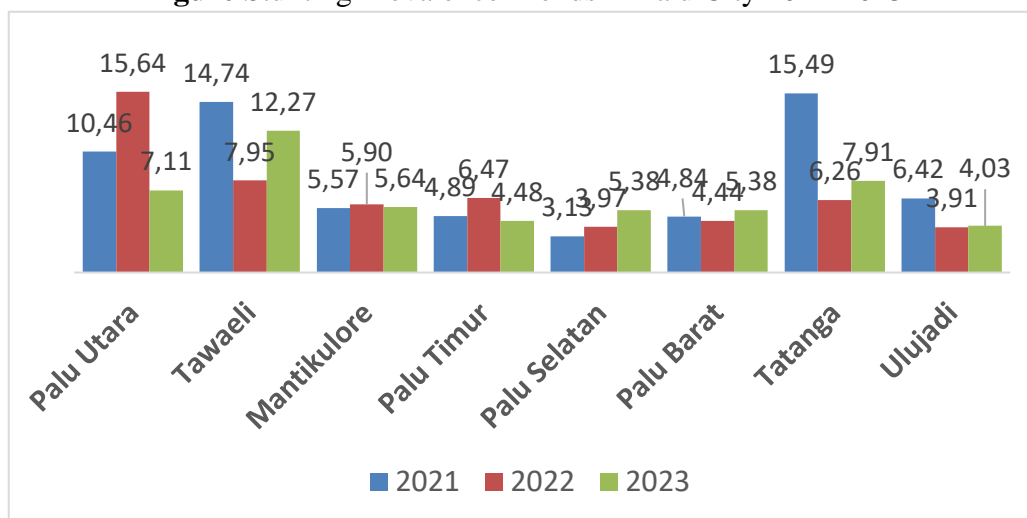


out in the field just health however need exists other commitments from organization device regions and leading sectors other in help overcome stunting problems as well lower the stunting rate that occurs in Palu City. So that Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City something base in operate policy prevention of stunting in every organization device related area both at the Palu City level and at the level Subdistrict nor cross sector other.

Understanding executor to objective in policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, Most already understand what to be objective in operate policy acceleration Stunting prevention is integrated at both levels city as well as at level District, however, Still there is an OPD at the City level, namely at the Social Service, which has not yet been implemented capable explain well what becomes objective in operate policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention.

Apart from that, if you look at it from objective it was formed policy acceleration This integrated stunting prevention has objective in effort lower stunting rate in the Palu City area. Based on results documentation of data that shows related trends The prevalence of stunting from 2022 to 2023 in Palu City can be seen as following:

Figure Stunting Prevalence Trends in Palu City 2021-2023



Based on the data above showing the prevalence of stunting in Palu City is experiencing enhancement from the previous year, so can said what to be objective from it was formed policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention need optimized. However, in reach success implementation policy required source available resources and strong commitment from the implementers, because it cannot be denied This stunting event can occur experience enhancement in a way significantly and at any time. If implemented policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention in Palu City is not accompanied by implementation exemplary and full policy commitment strong implementer, then potential stunting rate in Palu City experience enhancement.

Based on results interview showing there is several standards in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention to be appropriate with objective policy. Based on

mandate Regulation President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 42 of 2013 concerning the Accelerated National Movement Current Nutritional Improvements replaced become Regulation President Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2021 Concerning Acceleration Stunting decline. The Mayor of Palu made Regulation no. 16 of 2020 Concerning Acceleration Integrated Stunting Prevention in Palu City. Based regional regulations, the Then made nature standards technical and operational at the level reGENCY nor level subdistrict until activities or programs in Palu City effort acceleration integrated stunting prevention. So that implementation policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention can run optimally in each organization device regional and cross sector. Based on results Observation, implementers policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention is understood what to be standard in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, through regulations regent nor decisions in a way technical in operate policy the. However, moment implementation interview at the Social Service Still there is implementers at the Palu City level who have not yet Can explain well concerning standards in operating policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention and understanding related standards Still Not yet uniform among related OPDs.

It's published Regulation President Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2021 Concerning Acceleration Stunting has not decreased yet exists overhaul or update to Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated Stunting Prevention and Reduction in Palu City. In regulations center latest emphasize that's it has a national target decline latest prevalence of stunting ie of 14% measured in children under five years and goals in policy This has also been updated. Whereas Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City is still based on the old rules, namely Regulation President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 42 of 2013 concerning the Accelerated National Movement Nutrition Improvement.

The policies that the government has implemented are appropriate think targets the policy you want to achieve in policy the Implementation policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention own targets policy will aimed to all over Organization Regional Apparatus (OPD), and all cross related sectors, later a Coordination Team was formed Acceleration Prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City. Integrated stunting prevention aims to improve nutritional status society and quality source Power man. The group target in This policy is:

1. Acceleration Integrated stunting prevention in Palu City is implemented through activity Specific Nutrition Interventions and Sensitive Nutrition Interventions.
2. Group target from activity Specific Nutritional Interventions as intended includes teenager's daughter, mother pregnant, mother breastfeeding and children under 6 (six) months old, mother breastfeeding and children ages 6-23 (six to twenty three months).
3. Group target from activity Sensitive Nutrition Interventions as intended including society general specifically family.

Success in implement something policy is very dependent on utilization of source Power. In every implementation process policy demand exists source quality power in accordance with policies that have been set and availability will source adequate power.



Source the power in question in this thing consists of source Power people and resources Power financial / budget.

Human Resources

Source Power man is matter most importantly in determine success implementation policy. In the success of the implementation process policy demand exists availability source Power humankind, source Power humans are also not only seen through availability only though demand exists source Power competent and capable human beings in accordance with fields that have been implied by policy and stipulated before. As for availability source Power in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention seen from it was formed team coordination convergence acceleration existing stunting prevention at each organization device regional and cross sector in Palu City.

Convergence acceleration stunting management is implemented in a way coordinated and integrated, collectively collective target group priority living in the village urban areas to overcome stunting. Implementation intervention nutrition specific and sensitive nature converge, integrate and coordinate source different power to achieve objective stunting management. However, there is a factor inhibitor as stated by the informant, namely factor the barrier is from amount Source Power Human resources (HR) are lacking and insufficiently trained in the field. So that hampered in effort Data fulfillment.

The mayor as underwriter answer delegate authority to Bappeda as underwriter answer affairs community and village do internal village head development activity KPM mobilization in sub-districts. Ideally, activities KPM development must carried out no later than May this year after activity planning and budgeting (Action 1 - Analysis Situation, Action 2 - Drafting Action Plan, and Action 3 – Address Stunting, Action 4- Drafting Design Mayor's Regulation on the Role of Subdistricts in Reducing Stunting, Action 5- Formation of Human Development Cadres (KPM), Action 6- Data Management, Action 7- Stunting Measurement and Publication, Action 8- Annual Performance Review.

Based on acquisition of data from Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 is available a number of possible activities held in effort enhancement quality Human Resources among them Human Development Cadre (KPM) level training Regency, KPM outreach to cross related sectors and Making KPM Cadre Decrees. Based on results study showing availability source Power man in operate policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention is sufficient available at level Counties involved almost all related OPDs in prevention of stunting and proven with there is a Coordination Team Convergence Acceleration Stunting prevention at the Palu City level. Executors policy Acceleration Integrated stunting prevention already has source Power human origin from OPD, Village officials in the District Rajeg, Human Development Cadre (KPM), cadre posyandu and there are PKK cadres who helped tackling and preventing stunting as well cross sector other. However Still there are constraints related to availability amount cadre posyandu located in the sub-district Still not enough from standards should be.

Based on results implementers ' research policy Acceleration Prevention of stunting at the level Districts regarding competency and capability implementer, already has appropriate

competencies and capabilities with their respective fields. Implementers at the level the sub-district also has one appropriate competency and capabilities with respective fields, only related to competency need continues to be improved, especially for the cadres who provide it education and doing input data directly to public. Cadres not yet utilise technology well inside do inputting data related to recording and reporting nutritional status mother and child. Cadres so far only provide data manually so as to achieve 100% input will be needed for a long time.

Apart from sources Power human beings who are not defeated important in success of the implementation process policy is source Power budget. Not available source Power budget in the implementation process policy can become donation failure biggest in implementation policy. Because of the source Power budget have function to get realize every goal that have been set in implementation policy public. Allocation budget acceleration prevention of stunting that has been budgeted by the government is form commitment government in effort prevent stunting, so allocation budget in support implementation policy acceleration preventing stunting in Palu City.

Based on details budget in acceleration presented integrated stunting prevention above, shows budget acceleration Integrated stunting prevention in Palu City is available well. The programs and activities budgeted for the Health Service, Community Empowerment and Village Government Service, and Social Service originate from APBD and Non APBD. Budgeting in implementing programs and activities in effort acceleration Integrated stunting prevention is already available well, where allocation budget in effort acceleration Integrated stunting prevention in Palu City has been shared in accordance with respective and appropriate areas of work with authority given in implementation of effort programs stunting prevention carried out in each relevant OPD.

Characteristics of Implementing Agents

The characteristics from executor implementation policy are very influential in performance implementation policy. According to Van Meter Van Horn characteristics agent executor that is attitude from each implementer policy. Attitude agent this implementation is related with structure bureaucracy, norms, and patterns relationship that occurs in bureaucracy, all of which will influence implementation. This thing becomes important Because performance implementation policy will be greatly influenced by very precise characteristics and compatible with agents its implementation.

Based on results interview in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention by implementers own his authority each at Bappeda, Health Service, DPMPD, Social Service, and at the level Sub-districts, health centers and villages. Distribution authority has been explained in a way clear and detailed through Regent's Regulations and supporting Decrees. Bappeda in policy acceleration stunting prevention has authority as coordinator main thing working the same goes for other related OPDs with effort acceleration integrated stunting prevention in Palu City. Authority of the Health Department in policy acceleration This integrated stunting prevention is in matter monitoring health toddlers, health Mother pregnant, and included in the guaranteed health, apart from that



related to referrals and giving Food Additional (PMT). To the Community Empowerment and Village Government Service for distribution authority given in matter making regulation and directing budget in the village as well as monitoring role village in support policy acceleration preventing stunting.

Based on results observations related to indicators characteristics agent implementer seen through authority, direct distribution authority in implement policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention has been shared in accordance with authority at each level Regency specifically namely, Bappeda, Health Service, Community Empowerment and Village Government Service, and Social Service nor distribution authority at that level Ward. Distribution authority has been explained in a way clear and detailed through Regulation Mayor and supporting decree.

Attitude or Tendency (Disposition)

Executors Success implementation Policy is also influenced by attitudes reception or rejection from the implementers policy. The attitude of the implementers can cover understanding to fill policies, goals policy, attitude direction response accepts, neutral or reject on policy, and intensity attitude. This is very possible happen Because implemented policies usually No lah results from formulation inhabitant local but the policy that the implementer will implement originate from top (top-down) which is very likely the takers the decision is unknown can't even afford it touch needs or problems that must be met resolved.

Based on results study shows that the implementers are good at the Palu City level, namely Bappeda, Health Office, DPMPD, and Social Services as well as those at the District Level Rajeg namely, District OPD Rajeg, Community Health Center Nutrition Officer Rajeg and the Nutrition Officer were not their rejection in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention. Likewise, responses of implementers at the level lower like cadres and society sasat do observation at posyandu public give good response to all implementation activities or programs created in strive acceleration integrated stunting prevention. All implementers in operate this policy already delivers good response especially Stunting prevention is one of the priority programs developments Palu City government itself and priority programs national in achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Based on results interviews related to the implementers' understanding policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, at the level organization device areas in Palu City, OPDs in sub-districts, and community health centers on average have received it understand well towards implementation policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention. Understanding related to implementation policy acceleration continued prevention of stunting improved through socialization provided.

Based on results interview understanding public Still limited giving food addition. This stunting can be prevented Far before the occurrence of stunting through interventions nutrition sensitive like provision of clean water and sanitation, family planning, education nutrition society and so on who can do through programs or activities created by the device village local. It's still their cadre nor society that hasn't understood well and aware of

understanding regarding stunting and effort acceleration integrated stunting prevention. So that Still need improved return approaches related to understanding and everything efforts to prevent stunting well at the level village. Besides that, often it happened replacement / rotation in positions by cadres in the District Rajeg also became obstacles, so needs to be explained again realized beginning of related understandings policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, apart from the job description of the cadres it still is ambiguous, because Still there is concurrent cadre position For example, one cadre can concurrently position become cadre Posyandu, KP-ASI cadres, and become KPM cadres too, so cadre the hard to divide time in operate his task.

Interorganizational Communication and activities Executor

In making it happen success implementation policies are also needed exists effective coordination and communication, the better the coordination and communication between the parties involved in the implementation process policy, then possibility error will A little. So that what has become standards and goals in implementation policy must communicated to implementers with clear and consistent as well as uniform from various source information. Regarding effective coordination and communication in carrying out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention.

Based on results interviews related to coordination and communication carried out in implement policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention has been implemented. Coordination in implementation policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention at the Palu City level was carried out through team coordination convergence acceleration prevention and reduction of stunting through letter decisions made by the Mayor, team coordination convergence the consists from related and cross OPDs sector, while at level Sub-districts and sub-districts coordination done together apparatus sub-districts, village heads, PKK cadres, Community Development Cadres (KPM) which are formed in every village, as well together Puskesmas located in the sub-district. Following in a way details of the implementers involved and their duties in carry out policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention.

Apart from that, implementation communication and coordination cross sector in effort Stunting prevention is also carried out together Mayor and Members of the Palu City DPRD through stunting discussion which aims to determine commitments executor in acceleration reducing stunting in Palu City and ensuring implementation plan activity intervention prevention and efforts reduction in stunting. Implementation stunting consultation was carried out in a way together by all related OPDs from level Regency, Subdistrict to Village level, with non- government sectors / institutions, the Community, Members of the Paluser City DPRD and the Regent of Tangerang Regency, implementation stunting consultation was carried out every once a year. Coordination and communication also done routinely through group whatsapp owned by the team coordination convergence acceleration prevention and reduction of stunting at the Paluma City level as well as implementers at that level subdistrict like together with the sub-district OPD, village heads, community health centers, and existing cadres.



Based on results observation pointed out implementation communication and coordination at the Palu City level has been implemented well, communication and coordination done through team coordination convergence acceleration prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City. Implementation communication and coordination at the level Regency Enough effective with it was formed team coordination convergence and through meetings are always held in effort stunting prevention as well through group whatsapp team coordination convergence acceleration prevention and reduction of stunting in Palu City which is owned by everyone executor. Meanwhile, for implementation communication and has also been implemented, however Still there is obstacles related to coordination with a number of device sub-districts that haven't yet committed well inside effort stunting prevention, there is device less sub- districts coordinate with health centers in the area in make something activities or programs, so the activities or programs created are not appropriate applicable and lacking technical guidelines appropriate target.

In an attempt stunting treatment is necessary commitment every service in handling, sectoral ego be one thing that becomes problems in each area, deep This is still the case in the Palu City government seen need done enhancement coordination sectoral in handling stunting.

Communication strategy in campaign reducing stunting must in accordance with segmentation target handling stunting as his audience. Communication between OPDs in Palu City running pretty good based on the results of the primary data obtained there is campaign massive effort reduction in stunting at levels society and existence communication change behavior carried out by the team in a way Keep going continuously as well as done monitoring to change behavior.

Strategy is not completely governed by precise and steady correspondence with the strategy implementer. Apart from that, coordination meetings related to implementation of the strategy must Keep going carried out and improved. With its publication Regulation Mayor Number 15 of 2023 concerning Integrated Stunting Prevention and Reduction become base inner Palu City government do interventions implemented in a way together cross- program through 8 (eight) actions Convergence which is an internal instrument form activities carried out to improve intervention integrated stunting handling by cross sectoral in a way systematic and sustainable in handling stunting in Palu City.

Inter-Organizational Communication in implementation Handling of stunting in Palu City is underway well, though still there is a sectoral ego in implementation handling stunting in Palu City. If reviewed from results implementation of 8 actions Palu City convergence in 2022 from results processing of the data obtained writer from primary data results can be see that achievement The implementation of 8 convergence actions in Palu City has not yet been implemented reaches 100%. This can be seen from table the following:

Social and Political Economic Environment

In seeing success implementation policy according to Van Meter Van Horn in (Agustino, 2019) which also needs to be considered is to what extent is the environment external join in push success policies that have been specified, the environment in question

is environment social, environmental economic, and political environment. Unconducive environment can become a reason in reach success implementation policy. Hence the engagement environment social, environmental economic and political environment necessary pay attention to the environment external the can conducive. Environment conducive external naturally can influence success sou implementation policies that have been set. There is instrument environment social is one of them ie society plays a very important role important in implementation something policy.

Based on results interviews conducted with community in the Village Lassoani and Posyandu cadres in the sub - district Lassoani showing a number of the community has participated in implement policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, however Still There are also people who haven't understand well regarding stunting prevention because limited knowledge, besides when their children are not raised directly by their parents and do not understand pattern foster as well as intake nutritious food, being one Cadres also felt obstacles Because become difficult to monitor pattern eat it in effort preventing stunting in the District Rajeg. Because participation and support from society is really needed in reach success implementation policy acceleration of this integrated stunting.

Stunting is problem giving suboptimal nutrition or caused by deficiencies intake nutrition in period long time. Lack of intake nutrition provided to child the can caused by low-income family or lower knowledge family in pattern foster children and gifts intake nutrition to his son or caused by disease infection. So that condition environment social and economic good family to be factor important in support success implementation policy acceleration preventing stunting. In order to overcome the problems that occur in environment social and economic aspects of implementers policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention efforts in Palu City make a program or activity that can increase condition environment social and economic community in Palu City support implementation policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention.

In improving condition social can support implementation policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention. Public health center Nosarara has one of these programs that is, with holding group programs Breastfeeding Supporters (KP-ASI). This KPASI activity is an activity in effort increase knowledge Mother pregnant and mothers breast-feed around breastfeeding, breast milk, and MP-ASI. In improving condition environment supportive economy policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention in giving intake food nutritious to child namely, through the Hearth program. Apart from that, the government the city of Palu makes egg savings innovation give egg at each ward.

Apart from the environment social and economic, which is no less important in environment external ie condition internal political environment push success something policies and commitments leader in something policy. as for results interviews regarding support and commitment from the Regent and members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in Palu City policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention

Based on results research related to the political environment seen from commitment as well as support Mayor of Palu and Members of the Palu City DPRD in policy acceleration



Integrated stunting prevention has shown commitment and support through his participation in implementation stunting deliberations carried out in a way together in do confirmation, synchronization, and synergism results analysis situation and design plan activity from the insurer's OPD answer services in Palu City with results planning participative implemented community through Musreimbang sub-districts and villages in effort reduction of stunting at the location locus.

CONCLUSION

Based on results research that has been done so can concluded that implementation policy acceleration Integrated stunting prevention in Palu City has been implemented However Still its implementation is not yet optimal as seen on the basis of indicator Van Meter and Van Horn theory, as following The size and purpose are already there standard in carry out policy stunting prevention in Palu City, however standard existing implementation Not yet in accordance with mandate regulation center latest. Apart from that still there is implementers who don't understand well related to standards, goals and objectives in operate policy, Source power, source Power human level sub-district Still problems related to availability cadre Posyandu that hasn't yet in accordance with amount standard the cadres that should be and the competencies possessed by implementers at that level still below not enough. Source Power budget in operate This policy is already available with quite good, Characteristics of Implementing Agents, still there are OPDs and cadres who do not have internal SOPs operate policy acceleration integrated stunting prevention, Attitudes or Dispositions of Implementers, understanding public regarding stunting and its prevention Still not enough. Happens often rotation position and double positions experienced by cadres so that understanding executor Still not enough in operate policies, Inter- Organizational Communication and Activities Executor, lack of coordination between existing executor level lower result activities carried out in stunting prevention is lacking appropriate target. And the Environment Social and economic environment in the sub-district Not yet fully can support success policy prevention.

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