



Implementation of Stunting Prevention Movement Program

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ABSTRACT

Objective of this study to describe and analyze the movement program stunting prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang, Regency East Kutai, East Kalimantan Province, refers to the Policy Health Based on Regulation Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021 at SDN 005 Kaliorang as well as describe and analyze factor supporters and inhibitors program implementation. The location study was done in Public Elementary School 005 Kaliorang Regency East Kutai, East Kalimantan. Source the data in the form of primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis techniques using engineering models analysis with stages of data condensation, data presentation, and retrieval. Conclusion. Research results show that the required emphasis on education, nutrition, behavior, and living clean and healthy (PHBS) and the inspection of the health routine at SDN 005 Kaliorang have positive implications in preventing stunting in children. Collaboration across sectors is key for ensuring the success of this program. With understanding and overcoming obstacles, strategies for preventing stunting can be optimized to fulfill children's health and growth needs more effectively. Factor boosters prevent stunting through a commitment from the government, the availability of sources of power human resources, the availability of funds, and the awareness of public-related patterns in fostering children. Factors that hinder the stunting prevention program include a lack of coordination from stakeholder interests, a weak monitoring and evaluation system, a lack of awareness of society, and the lack of facilities and infrastructure for underprivileged schools to support the program. Hopefully, the study's results can contribute more to the effort to prevent stunting and improve children's health at SDN 005 Kaliorang.

Keywords: Program, Stunting Prevention.

1. INTRODUCTION

Stunting worsens health in Indonesia, including in the East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan. Result data Ministry's Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI). RI Health shows that the prevalence of stunting in East Kutai still exceeds the number, although, in February, it experienced a decline in number percentage from 27.4% to 24.7%. Conditions This hinders the growth of physical and cognitive children, which can cause problems in health and future development. Stunting not only impacts individuals but also affects the nation overall. Stunting can lower productivity and power competition in the nation in the future.

Problem nutrition, especially stunting, shows impact from lack of nutrition or disease infection from birth or even before birth, where the toddler is vulnerable groups to problems. Stunting is identified with a z-score height value according to age (TB/A) less than -2 standard deviation (SD) from the Standard Median Growth Children defined by WHO. As for children, it is said that there is no stunting if age 0-24 months own height above -2 SD (Standard) Deviation) from the median height of children same age based on curve WHO growth and Age 25-49 months own height above -3 SD from the median height of children same age based on curve WHO growth (World Health Organization, 2012).

The number of toddlers experiencing stunting in the world reached 150.8 million toddlers, or around 22.2%, in 2017, and this has become proof of the magnitude of stunting problems that occur in the world. The figures said that more than half of the toddlers who experience stunting come from Asia, namely 55%, with a total of 83.6 million toddlers. While more than one-third, or around 39%, comes from Africa (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). So, the criteria for stunting (characteristics) of children who experience stunting are being short

compared to the child his age, looking younger than his age, developing late, having a weight that does not increase even when decreasing, often being sick, and being less active.

Incidents of toddler shortness or stunting become problems with nutrition, which is the main thing Indonesia is facing. It is proven from the existence of average prevalence data stunted toddlers in Indonesia collected by WHO in 2005-2017, with a percentage of 36.4%. The data show that Indonesia is the third country with prevalence the highest number of stunted toddlers in Southeast Asia (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2018). However, According to SSGI, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2023 is down to 21.6%. So, President Jokowi revealed that the target for reducing stunting can reach 14%.

An effort to stunt control in Indonesia has been being made for a long time. 2010, the government launched the National Acceleration Movement Stunting Prevention (GNPPST). However, the prevalence of stunting is still not showing a significant decrease, so push the government to take more concrete steps. In 2021, the Government Regency East Kutai published Regulation Regent Number 32 of 2021 concerning Acceleration Stunting Prevention in the District East Kutai. Regulations This has become the base for the Movement Program Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang, East Kutai.

Acceleration Team Institution Stunting Reduction (TPPS) in the Regency East Kutai (Kutim) has formed with complete, from level regency until village. Besides that, 177 Companion Team Family (TPK) consisting of 531 members has followed orientation and is ready to implement in the field. The Head Representative of the Population and Family Agency, the National Planning Agency (BKKBN) of East Kalimantan Province (Kaltim), is confident that Regency East Kutai will fast in lower stunting figures.

Regulation Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021 became the most specific law for stunting prevention programs, so implementation regulation is required, especially at school. Because of that, the researcher is interested in researching more about implementation policy health based on Regulation Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021 in the Movement program Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang and identifying supporting and inhibiting factors program implementation.

The desired goal obtained in the study, among others, Is to describe and analyze the Movement Program Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan Province, refers to the Policy Health Based on Regulation Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021 at SDN 005 Kaliorang. To describe and analyze the factors that support and inhibit the implementation of the Movement Program Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan Province.

A benefit study is expected to provide benefits and uses that can be obtained. As for benefits obtained from the study, among others: Contribution academic that is study This expected can become reference important for researcher next what you want to explore similar topic, and contribute in development theory and practice new in Implementation of the Movement Program Stunting Prevention. Contribution practical that is study This expected can contribute to State Elementary School 005 Kaliorang by helping the school identify strengths and weaknesses in implementing stunting prevention programs and utilize findings to obtain more support from the government and related parties. In addition, research is also expected to increase awareness of the important role they play in supporting the program.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Thomas R. Dye (1981) states, "Policy public is not or carried out by the Government". According to Winarno (2002), "Policy public is a series actions proposed by the group government in context certain, with considering existing threats and opportunities." This only capable government do something action to society, as form from something chosen by the government as form from allocation values to public. Kridawati (2011) states, "Implementation policy is not only about body behavior or responsible institution answer. Carrying out certain programs and ensuring obedience from group targets also involves network strength political, economic and social influences from various parties involved."

Public service is a series of ongoing activity processes that are routine and continuous in the form of connection needs between receiver and giver without complaint or dissatisfaction. Service groups become three basic forms: same service for everyone, service in a way proportional for everyone, and service that is not the same for customized

individuals with relevant differences. Six factors affect the service public: awareness, rules, organization, income, means of services, and abilities and skills. Maulidiah Sri (2014), "Results of the service process public in form goods applicable The same For all public without distinguishing social status and economic status, while service public accepted by society Not yet, Of course, The same depends on need each individual.

Analysis of policy health is the implementation of various methods of study to produce and distribute relevant information with the policy so that it can be used to solve the problem of policy health. Gurning (2018), "Analysis policy health own role and function in its implementation that give decisions that focus on the problem at hand completed, integrated various discipline knowledge health, Government can give the right policy For a problem, giving certainty in form policy on a problem that is not Certain".

Based on Regulation President Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration Reducing Stunting, Article 1 paragraph (1) states that "stunting is disorders of growth and development children caused by deficiencies long -term malnutrition and recurrent infections". Condition This is marked with the height or body length of the child at the bottom of Minister of Health standards (Bedasari et al., 2022). According to Rukmana, Briawan, & Ekayanti (2016), "Stunting is a condition very body short until beyond deficit or is a condition Where height based on age low, or condition Where body child is shorter compared to other children his age."

Stunting occurs because of a lack of food intake for a long time and the frequency of disease infection, resulting in low nutrition of the substance. Stunting results in the development of slow motor skills, reduced cognitive function, and lower-power thinking (Unicef, 2007). According to Rukmana et al. (2016), declining nutrition intake such as protein, calcium, and phosphorus increases the risk of stunting in children. Factors that cause stunting are genetics, deficiency in nutrition, infection, the practice of care that is not proper, poor access to clean water and sanitation, poor conditions, social economy, and parental education (knowledge) pattern, foster parent). Stunting causes body organs not to grow and develop optimally. Stunting growth that occurs at an early age can be ongoing and risky for growing short in age teenagers (Pakpahan, 2021). The impact of stunting is the existence of disturbances in physical and cognitive in children, decline in ability, improvement risk of disease, and even death early.

According to Julianti & Elni (2020), how preventing stunting includes fulfilling the need for a nutrition-suitable child at 1000 days of first child's life (HPK), fulfilling the need intake nutrition for the Mother pregnant, routine bringing the baby to follow a minimum of one integrated health post month once, keep cleanliness sanitation and fulfill clean water needs, protein consumption in the daily menu For toddlers, and exclusive breastfeeding. According to Hidayat (2017), several factors affect nutrition in children, namely low knowledge about beneficial food, and the benefits are bad to severe against material types of nutritious hits or taboos, food taboos, excitement about a type of food, and certain omic status.

Implementation activity integrated stunting prevention based on Minister of Finance Regulation Republic of Indonesia Number 61/PMK.07/2019 concerning Guidelines Use of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds For Support Implementation Activity Intervention Integrated Stunting Prevention. Intervention is divided into two parts: intervention nutrition specific to the cause of direct stunting, including enough intake of food and nutrition, how to give eating, care, patterns foster care, and treatment of infection or disease. Furthermore, intervention nutrition sensitivity directed at the cause of No direct stunting includes improvement in access to food, improvement awareness, commitment, and practice parenting mother and child, improvement access or path and quality in service nutrition and health, as well as clean water supply and sanitation. The program implemented frame prevention for the occurrence of conditions of growing flowers in children under five years in a synergy, integrated, precise targets, and sustainability with follow-cycle planning and budgeting development (Pakpahan, 2021).

According to Son (2024) is available six factors that determine success or failure in the implementation of the stunting prevention program, namely quality of policy itself, adequacy of policy input, provisions instruments, implementor capacity, characteristics and support group target, condition environment geography, social, economic, and political. In an implementation, program implementation is available two factor inhibitors, namely factor internal inhibitors that cause a lack of role structure at a level lower in stunting reduction is necessarily reinforced so that the desired goal of the structure above it is achieved in harmony and achieved, besides That there is factor inhibitor external related condition geographical is sanitation and health environment in some area, which may be bad, especially in densely populated areas resident or vulnerable flood. Implementation The implementation of stunting prevention programs is also driven by several factors, namely clear and comprehensive policies, commitment to

government, availability of Power human resources, availability of funds, and awareness of public-related patterns of foster children.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Design Study

Study This uses an approach with a type of study to obtain qualitative data in the form of description research in the form of description of words, accordingly resulting in an on-site data discovery study.

3.1 Space Scope and Location Study

The location used for the study is SDN 005 Kaliorang Regency East Kutai, East Kalimantan Province, with focused research on movement programs and prevention of stunting in schools, along with factors drivers and inhibitors. Time of research done since September 2023.

3.2 Informants Study

An informant in the study is the head school, teachers, students, and parent students of SDN 005 Kaliorang and the employee Health Center. Determination technique informants were used, namely technique purposive sampling, to determine teacher and student informants, as well as technique snowball sampling to determine parent informants, students, and staff Health Center.

3.3 Data Sources

Data types in the study are primary and secondary data. Primary data is in the form of information obtained from the interview process with selected informants, namely the head school, teachers, students, parents of students from SDN 005 Kaliorang, and employee Health Center. Secondary data from required documents, such as data, files, and archives, originate from SDN 005 Kaliorang Regency East Kutai and results inspection health from the Health Center.

3.4 Data Collection and Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis techniques qualitative data analysis is the process of describing all data from results of interviews, observations, and documentation, conducting data condensation for selecting and simplifying the data obtained, compiling information based on data in systematic and simple form, and withdrawing conclusion on the data that has been collected.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Results

State Elementary School 005 Kaliorang is a base institution whose address is in Bukit Makmur, District Kaliorang, Regency East Kutai, East Kalimantan Province. This public elementary school has stood since 2008. Now, SD Negeri 005 Kaliorang uses the guide 2013 Elementary School Curriculum. SDN 005 Kaliorang's students a total of 314 people with 12 groups of study, accompanied by 17 teachers and staff educators. Regulation Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021 concerning National Acceleration Movement Acceleration Stunting Prevention (GNP-PS) provides runway policy for targeted programs to prevent stunting in Indonesia. These programs are implemented in various areas, including SDN 005 Kaliorang Regency East Kutai East Kalimantan Province. Some components implemented to prevent stunting in students' schools include the Movement Program. Stunting prevention consists of education, nutrition, behavior, and life clean and healthy (PHBS), collaboration with the party, an inspection of health routines, interventions, and recommendations, and the role of parents.

Provide education to parents, teachers, and the community in general about nutrition balance and ensuring children get nutritious food. This is in harmony with the interview results with the Head of SDN 005 Kaliorang School: "Of course, with like heart, I will give an overview at SDN 005 Kaliorang, we are implementing various programs to prevent stunting among our students. First, we ensure nutritious food in the canteen and promote healthy consumption to students". The statement covers strategy, which is implemented in SDN 005 Kaliorang. There are two ways to prevent stunting: providing nutritious food in the canteen school through rich dish nutrition for growth and development in children. Besides that, this program also promotes healthy food consumption among students, where

teachers and staff are involved in educating them about the benefits of nutritious food and its importance in maintaining food balance to ensure children get adequate and quality nutrition during the growth period.

Behavior Life Clean and Healthy (PHBS) also applies in the environment school, so the Head School and Teachers of SDN 005 Kaliorang stage PHBS socialization to give knowledge, understanding, and habituation How guard behavior clean and healthy that can be done from self alone and since early. This is in harmony with the results of an interview with the Head of SDN 005 Kaliorang School: "We at SDN 005 very notice implementation of PHBS in the environment school with to organize session education like about cleanliness self, cleanliness environment, and patterns Eat Healthy in a way routine For students". Implementing PHBS can create awareness of yourself and help you behave cleanly and healthily based on standard health. That's the hope of implementing PHBS early on. This can help the flower child develop well and prevent stunting in children so they can grow by age. Activities carried out in PHBS environment schools include washing hands with running water, throwing away trash in its place, exercising regularly, cleaning nests of mosquitoes, weighing and measuring height, using a healthy toilet, not smoking, and consuming nutritious food. PHBS counseling uses posters and video media containing an introduction: What is stunting, what causes it, and how? Method prevention of stunting

Implementing a stunting prevention program requires cooperation and collaboration with related parties like Health centers, families, and the community. Interview results with Head School: "I believe that prevention of stunting requires collaboration close between Health Centers, Schools, Families, and Communities. Health Centers can guide students on nutrition and health, and the Schools are responsible for integrating education nutrition in the curriculum and ensuring food is healthy in the environment School". Head Elementary School 005 Kaliorang conveys that working in the same cross-sector to prevent stunting is important. According to him, PUSKESMAS can guide students on nutrition and health, while the school's role is to integrate education nutrition into the curriculum and ensure food is healthy in the school environment. Health centers and schools play a role in providing education and monitoring children's health; the family also plays a role because it becomes an environment where the children develop a pattern of eating and lifestyle.

Involvement in the family and empowering parents in the stunting prevention program can ensure adequate nutrition in children during periods of growth. Besides family, involvement in the community also plays a role in holding social and educational events, such as seminars on nutrition, campaign stunting awareness, and activities in sports. The community expects to support stunting prevention programs through social and educational activities such as nutrition seminars and campaign stunting awareness. Through collaboration with the community, schools can expand the impact of positive stunting prevention programs to higher levels . However, several obstacles prevent stunting , including effective coordination between various parties. Time and sources of limited power can also become constraints.

It is necessary to schedule and implement an inspection health routine to monitor the growth and development of children, as well as give intervention. Interview results with the Head School about activity inspection physique in a periodic way: "Yes, the inspection health routine is very important for monitoring the growth and development of students. From that, we are at SDN 005 Kaliorang's timetable routine for inspection health students, including inspection health physical and measurement growth". Head School underlines the importance of inspecting the health routine For monitoring the growth and development of children, including physical and measurement growth like height and weight, as well as the ability to detect early problem health or growth that requires more attention. A doctor general from the Health Center, who is cooperating with the school, is inspecting the health routines of students. This shows collaboration across sectors between institution education and health services, ensuring student inspection is coordinated and comprehensive.

If in implementation activity examination and some students are not healthy enough or have their disease so, role parent For follow-up matter said, by with results interview with one of the teachers, that: "If found problem health or alarming growth, we immediately contact parents and suggest they For consult more carry on with doctor or specialist health. We also advise on changing patterns eating and style healthy life by recommendations given". The important role of parents in supporting inspection health and intervention is that parents actively monitor children's growth at home and implement changes in their eating patterns and lifestyles. Schools recommend that parents' consultations be carried out more by a doctor or health specialist if an inspection finds health or alarming growth. This reflects responsive and proactive action to ensure children get medical intervention or proper nutrition.

Besides giving results from student role examinations, parents involved students in maintenance and pattern Eating. According to the results of an interview with one of the teachers, "The role of parents is very important. We continue to communicate with parents about timetable inspection health and its results. We also educate parents about methods to monitor children's growth at home and push them to be involved and active in care and patterns. Eat children them". statement is in harmony with the statement of one of the parent's students: "School Work The same with Good with parents of students in the implementation of the stunting prevention program. We are always involved in various activities, such as education, nutrition, and monitoring the growth of child". Smooth communication between school and parents impacts achievement prevention of stunting in the SDN 005 Kaliorang area.

Several indicators can used To measure the success of the Movement program Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang, including health and nutrition, which are assessed through monitoring habits, eating and nutritional status assessment students, growth and development student based on height and ability motor as well as cognitive, access to clean drinking water and sanitation, coverage education nutrition and pattern care for parents, and parental knowledge about stunting and its prevention.

Program Implementer of Movement Stunting Prevention at SDN 005 Kaliorang Regency East Kutai has factor drivers and inhibitors. Factor booster in implementation of stunting prevention programs, including, among others, the existence of commitment government in the form of support and commitment strong government very important For the success of the program is referring to the Regulations Regent East Kutai No. 32 of 2021, availability Source Power Human (HR) in the form of power trained and competent health and nutrition very important For the implementation of the program even though arguably No plenty, availability of adequate funds For run the program effectively, and existence awareness from public about importance prevent stunting such as guard pattern foster children and participate actively in the program to use program success.

Several indicator factors driver of the stunting prevention program at SDN 005 Kaliorang, among others, are the existence of support policy in the form of a clear policy about the prevention of stunting, the availability of adequate budget, and the existence of regulations and guidelines For program implementation. The availability of power-trained and competent health and nutrition means infrastructure and materials education and the implementation of adequate stunting prevention programs. Commitment from the leader organization in charge answer For program implementation, strong leadership and good coordination between stakeholders interested in the stunting prevention program. Involvement is active from service-related activities as well as cooperation with party private and public organizations in the stunting prevention program and support from parents and society within the stunting prevention program. Culture-supportive school active participation of students and parent involvement in the stunting prevention program. Moreover, there is an effective monitoring and evaluation system for monitoring the progress of the stunting prevention program, accurate and precise data collection time about the program, and information data analysis related to stunting.

Factor inhibitors in the implementation of the stunting prevention program at SDN 005 Kaliorang, among others, the lack of coordination from stakeholder interests that cause overlapping programs and inefficiencies, weakness monitoring and evaluation system Because of lack of training and mentoring officer school in program implementation, lack of awareness public especially parental understanding about importance prevention of stunting in the form of pattern care and giving food drink worthy and exclusive breastfeeding so that can hinder parent participation in the program, as well as means infrastructure underprivileged school adequate For support stunting prevention programs.

As for indicator factors, obstacles to the stunting prevention program at SD Negeri 005 Kaliorang are lack of means, adequate infrastructure, and information regarding stunting prevention programs. Lack of coordination, communication, and synchronization between stakeholders' interest in the implementation of stunting prevention programs, lack of involvement in the program, and the need for coordination between agencies related to stunting prevention programs. Lack of knowledge and understanding about stunting and how to prevent it, the misunderstanding that develops in society regarding stunting, and the existing attitudes and behaviors of society that do not support stunting prevention programs because they are considered short just because of factor genetics. As well as conditions in the social economy low society, limitations in access to service health quality, low level of public education and knowledge about stunting

4.2 Discussion of Research Results

Inspection of health routines and interventions is important in preventing stunting and ensuring optimal growth and development in children. In the study, an interview with the Head School at SDN 005 Kaliorang was conducted to get an outlook on how schools integrate inspection of health routines and interventions to increase children's health. Interview results show that the school has scheduled an inspection of the health routine for students in collaboration with the local PUSKESMAS. Collaboration This is to form a framework for adequate work For appropriate monitoring and intervention time. Cooperation with PUSKESMAS allows officer health To do inspections and provides recommendations based on the examination findings. This step is important in detecting early problems in health or growth that require more action.

One of the findings from factor drivers and inhibitors prevention of stunting is that the role of parents is very important in supporting inspection health and intervention. Parents are expected to actively monitor children at home and implement recommendations given by officers' health. Parental education ensures the inspection program's health and intervention success. Important For acknowledged that results from inspection health routine allow identification of early problem health or growth. Appropriate intervention time is a crucial step to take if a problem is found. Intervention This can be in the form of a change pattern, eating, physical therapy, or consultation with medical care carried on by needs. However, it is also done to identify the need For evaluation and improvement of the sustainability of this program. Comprehensive evaluation , including data collection regarding the effectiveness of intervention and level of parent participation, needs to be done regularly. Information from evaluation: This will help improve the program and effectiveness and ensure that objective stunting prevention is achieved.

Study This contributes to understanding How inspection of health routines and intervention in schools can help prevent stunting and ensure optimal growth and development in children. With focused efforts on parental involvement, collaboration with PUSKESMAS, and careful evaluation, this program can keep improving to impact healthy children positively. Discussion results interview with Head School at SDN 005 Kaliorang about inspection health routine and intervention For growth and development children can outline as follows: Inspection health routine at SDN 005 Kaliorang is a vital approach in monitoring growth and development children. The purpose of the inspection is to ensure the health of physical and psychological students and detect early health or growth problems that require more attention. Head Schools emphasize the importance of measurement of height and weight as indicators of significant growth. By monitoring growth, schools can identify the potential for stunting or problem health others and provide appropriate intervention time.

Close cooperation between schools and health centers is key to successfully implementing the inspection health routine. Head School explained that they collaborate with the local COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER to organize the inspection of health routines at school. This reflects the cross-integrated sector's approach to ensuring comprehensive and coordinated inspection. Inspection health This is not only done once but in a way periodically. This shows commitment to monitoring children continuously and ensuring they develop by the standard of desired health. If , in inspection, health problems or growth require attention, the school recommends that parents carry on with consultations with a doctor or specialist in health. This reflects responsiveness and proactiveness in overcoming health problems in children. Besides that, the role of parents is very important in supporting this process. Parents requested to be involved in monitoring children's growth at home and implementing changes in their eating patterns and lifestyles. Smooth communication and education with parents are important for ensuring awareness and participation in monitoring their child's health.

Regarding the inspection health routine, the head of the school also acknowledges existing challenges, such as limited time and resources. However, they note that good communication and commitment help overcome obstacles. This is. This shows that, although there are obstacles, the schools still try To give inspection quality health. Examination of health is routinely done in a way that is regular at SDN 005 Kaliorang, which is an effective strategy for monitoring the growth and health of students. Collaboration with PUSKESMAS and the role of active parents are very important to this program's success. In addition, awareness of the health problem and steps to intervention must Keep improving to realize optimal growth and development for children. Interview results This describes how SDN 005 Kaliorang is active in ensuring its students' health and optimal growth by inspecting health routines and appropriate intervention. This is in line to prevent stunting and create a healthy generation in the future.

This study uses theory implementation policy to analyze the Stunting Prevention Program at SDN 005 Kaliorang. Theory This explains how policy is implemented at the school level and how various factors can influence

the success or failure of policy. Based on data analysis, there are a number of conclusions from theory implementation policies, including commitment and leadership, which determine the success of the implementation policy. Research results show that Commitment and Leadership from party schools, health centers, and parent students play a role in making the Stunting Prevention Program a success at SDN 005 Kaliorang a very important role. Third-party This shows a strong commitment to program implementation and work. The same goes for Good For reaching the purpose of the program. This is in line with theory implementation policy stating that commitment and leadership taker decisions and implementation policy are very important to effectiveness implementation policy.

Second, effective coordination and communication between party very important. Good coordination and communication between parties are crucial to implementing the Stunting Prevention Program at SDN 005 Kaliorang. Third-party, in a way, routinely coordinates program development and mutual communication with Good For ensuring the program's smoothness. This is in line with theory implementation policies that emphasize the importance of effective coordination and communication between parties involved in implementation policy. Third, education and socialization are very important For increasing the awareness and participation of the public. Education and outreach are very important for increasing awareness and community participation in the stunting prevention program at SDN 00 Kaliorang. Schools, health centers, and parents work together to educate and raise awareness of the importance of stunting prevention. This is by theory implementation policy stating that education and socialization are important in increasing public awareness and participation in implementation policy.

Fourth, sources of adequate power are very important For the successful implementation of policy. Source adequate power is very important for successfully implementing the Stunting Prevention Program at SDN 005 Kaliorang. Schools, Health Centers, and Parents try to source the necessary resources, such as teachers, officers' health, services health, and food. This aligns with theory implementation policies emphasizing the importance of sourcing adequate power For successful implementation policy. Fifth, identify and address obstacles in implementing the Stunting Prevention Program at SDN 005 Kaliorang, such as limitations of source power, lack of awareness of society, and limited access to clean water and sanitation. Barriers This must identified and addressed For increased program implementation. This is by theory implementation policy stating that obstacle implementation policy must identify and addressed to increase effectiveness implementation policy.

Several recommendations for repair Implementation of the Prevention Program The growth of SDN 005 Kaliorang based on the theory implementation political mentioned above, as follows: increase commitment and leadership all over parties involved in the program, strengthening coordination and communication between parties, improve education and awareness will importance prevention of stunting to students, parents and the community, providing programs with source adequate power such as teachers, officers health, services health, and food additional, as well as identify and address obstacle program implementation, such as limitations source power, lack of awareness society, and its limitations access to clean water and sanitation services. With the recommendations above, the stunting prevention program at SDN 005 Kaliorang is hoped to be more effective and capable of lowering stunting figures in the next year.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results research that has been described previously about the Implementation of Stunting Prevention Movement Program, it can be conclusion that the stunting prevention program at SDN 005 Kaliorang, East Kutai, East Kalimantan, is based on Regulation Regent No. 32 of 2021, namely there is Education Nutrition, Behavior Life Clean and Healthy (PHBS), and Inspection Health Routine, school make an effort increase understanding nutrition, hygiene and diet Eat healthy. The importance of collaboration with PUSKESMAS, parents, and the community is the main factor in the effectiveness of stunting prevention programs. Although there is constraint source power, awareness will challenge This push development strategy adaptive For maximize effectiveness prevention of stunting.

Several factors that boost the prevention of stunting are commitment to the government, the availability of power and human resources, the availability of funds, and awareness of related patterns in foster children. Besides that, some factors inhibit the implementation of the stunting prevention program, namely lack of coordination from stakeholders' interests, weakness in monitoring and evaluation system, lack of awareness of society and facilities and infrastructure, and lack of schools to support stunting prevention programs. It required emphasis on education, nutrition, cleaning, and health, as well as the inspection of the health routine at SDN 005 Kaliorang, which has

positive implications in preventing stunting in children. Collaboration across sectors is key to ensuring the success of this program. With understanding and overcoming obstacles faced, strategies for the prevention of stunting can keep going and be optimized to fulfill the needs, health, and growth of children in a more effective way.

Based on the conclusion above, there are several suggested recommendations to study next, namely, can do an expansion range study involving perspectives of parents, society, and experts in nutrition, as well as deepen analysis related to challenges in the implementation of stunting prevention programs. In addition, it is necessary to evaluate program success, including a comparison with another school to identify the effectiveness method used. Technology in education nutrition and studies advanced related parental involvement is also necessary for strengthening participation and sustainability of the program to reduce stunting. The suggestion can enrich the research results and provide more contributions to prevent stunting and improve children's health at SDN 005 Kaliorang.

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