

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUNTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS
THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE FUNDS IN PILOLAHUNGA VILLAGE, POSIGADAN
DISTRICT, SOUTH BOLAANG MONGONDOW REGENCY**

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of stunting prevention programs through the utilization of Village Funds in Pilolahunga Village, Posigadan District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This type of research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research describes various phenomena and information related to the focus of research thoroughly, factually and accurately. Data sources obtained from primary data are data obtained from research sources. Data collection is done by observation, interviews and documentation. The selection of informants used is source tricoagulation. The data validity technique that researchers use is tricoagulation. The results of the study concluded that, the Village Fund Budget Source owned by the Pilolahunga Village Government in the context of implementing stunting prevention programs is inadequate. This can be seen from the lack of allocation of village funds for stunting prevention programs. The process of identifying stunting prevention is also not optimal, where the process of identifying people exposed to stunting is not followed up with healthy living guidance activities and the lack of government assistance in physical form as an effort to meet household nutritional needs. The accuracy of the target for handling stunting prevention is also not optimal. This can be seen from the use of village funds which are considered less targeted, especially in the health sector and more specifically in building stunting reduction programs.

Keywords: Program Implementation Effectiveness, Stunting Prevention, Village Fund.

INTRODUCTION

Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which is a product of the reform era that made the initial form of village independence in government administration and in financial management of village funds. Considering the funds received by the Village is a fairly large budget and continues to increase every year. Therefore, in compiling government administration programs in village financial management, a strong and reliable capacity of village apparatus is needed, then adequate advice is also needed so that implementation is more directed and accountable

Village fund allocation (ADD) is a form of finance related to the district government and village government levels, this can formulate financial relationships in accordance with the understanding of the authority of the Village Government. So that the budget given by the district government to the Village Government is the budget for development facilities and village empowerment as one of the fair institutions in the format of governance. Therefore, the funds must be allocated as appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations that have been determined by the Indonesian Rebutlik government to challenge the allocation of Village Fund (ADD) budget to

increase Village development and community participation in empowering and implementing such assistance for the benefit of the Village in the future. For this reason, village fund management needs to be optimized to be right on target.

In the national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2019-2024, one of the priorities of national development is to realize quality and competitive human resources (HR). Human resources are the capital of a nation to create inclusive and equitable national development in Indonesia. One of the indicators related to the creation of quality human resources is the fulfillment of facilities and targets in the health sector, where one of the indicators is the decline in the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia. The problem of stunting in Indonesia received special attention from the president, with the establishment of a National Strategy to accelerate stunting reduction in Indonesia. This strategy is carried out by involving various actors, ranging from government, private, academic, community, philanthropy and mass media, as well as under the coordination of the vice president. The formation of this strategy is carried out because it is important for cross-sector cooperation, stunting is actually seen as not only a health problem. As for the target set by the president in 2024, the stunting rate can be reduced to 14%, which is higher than the target targeted by Bappenas, which is 19%. In stunting prevention in Pilolahunga Village, Posigadan District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, the government has several programs, both physical interventions and sensitive interventions. Where it is believed that both must run in balance, so that the success of specific interventions carried out can be sustainable with the support of sensitive intervention programs. Several sensitive international programs are carried out by empowering rural communities, namely the community-based stunting prevention program, this program is run by the government which is budgeted through village funds, one of which is the Community Nutrition Improvement Program.

This nutrition improvement program in the community is carried out in the form of supplementary feeding (PMT) for pregnant women and toddlers in each village using village funds. The implementation of the PMT-P program in Pilolahunga village has so far not been widely known by the community so that it has caused many problems, this is due to the lack of education level in the Pilolahunga Village community so that this causes a lack of active role of community members in the success of this program. There is no public understanding of the target of PMT-P food. Especially if given in the form of raw food, it is almost certain that all family members will enjoy it or consume it so that it is not right on target

Stunting is a condition of the body that is short to exceed a deficit of 2 standard deviations (SD) below the median length or height of the population which is an international reference. Height based on low age, or the child's body is shorter than other children his age is a definition of stunting which is characterized by late growth of children resulting in failure to achieve normal and healthy height according to the child's age (WHO, 2006).

The number of stunting sufferers in Pilolahunga Village is 7 people. So far, the use of village funds in stunting prevention programs in Pilolahunga Village has been ineffective. This can be seen from the budget sources that are considered underallocated in handling stunting which is only around 5% to 6% of the village fund toll and more is allocated to infrastructure development. At the stage of the handling process, stunting prevention has not run optimally. Weak coordination between the village government and the Puskesmas in identifying families with physical genetic lines that tend to be stunted. In addition, stunting prevention programs in approaching people with stunting are considered less successful

because they are not carried out sustainably so that people lack guidance related to healthy living and eating nutritious food, especially for children and pregnant women. In addition, the implementation of immunization injections for brides-to-be couples in the context of stunting prevention through the 1000 days before pregnancy program has not been optimal because many people have married without being registered in KUA or unknown to the Village Government. In addition, the use of village funds is considered less targeted, especially in the health sector and more specifically in building stunting reduction and prevention programs. The use of village funds in the stunting program is more about bottling than prevention. There has not been a real effort from the village government in efforts to prevent stunting programs such as family mental development, good environment and sanitation as well as adequate nutrition for the community.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Policy Implementation Concept

Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process. Usually implementation is implemented after a policy is formulated with clear objectives. Implementation is a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the community so that these policies can bring results as expected (Gaffar, 1999). According to Edwards III in (AG. Subarsono, 2011) where implementation can be started from abstract conditions and a question can be successful. Edwards III states that "there are four variables in public policy: communications, resources, dispositions or attitudes, and bureaucratic structure." (AG. Subarsono, 2011). According to Islamy in (Ramdhani; Ramdhani, 2017) public policy is an action that aims to carry out the interests of the entire community. The success of a public policy is whether or not a policy is implemented by policy implementers. According to Woll as quoted (Ramdhani; Ramdhani, 2017) stated that public policy is a number of government activities to solve problems in society, both directly and through various institutions that affect people's lives. (Agustino, 2016) in his book *Fundamentals of Public Policy* suggests that: "Policy Implementation is actions taken by individuals or government or private officials directed to achieve the goals that have been implemented in previous policy decisions". Edward III named his public policy implementation model Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation. The approach received by Edward III quoted by (Agustino, 2016) there are four variables that determine the success of the implementation of a policy, namely: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

Public policy is everything that is done or not done by the government, why a policy should be carried out and whether the benefits for common life should be a holistic consideration so that the policy contains great benefits for its citizens and has little impact and should not cause adverse problems, even so there must be those who benefit and some who are harmed, This is where the government must be wise in setting a policy (Thomas Dye in AG. Subarsono, 2011).

Understanding Effectiveness

According to (William N. Dunn, 2013) effectiveness is a criterion for selecting various alternatives to be used as recommendations based on considerations of whether the recommended alternatives provide maximum results (consequences), apart from efficiency considerations. (Pasolong, 2012) effectiveness basically comes from the word "effect" and is used in this term as a causal relationship. Effectiveness can be viewed as a cause of other variables. Effectiveness means that

pre-planned goals can be achieved or in the word goals achieved due to the activity process. (Siagian, 2013) argues that effectiveness is related to the completion of work on time that has been previously set or it can be said whether the implementation of something is achieved in accordance with what was planned before".

Definition of Stunting

Stunting can be interpreted as chronic malnutrition or growth failure in the past and is used as a long-term indicator for undernutrition in children (Picauly, 2013) Kepmenkes RI No: 1995 / MENKES / SK / XII / 2010 It has been regulated to meet anthropometry standards for assessing children's nutritional status by measuring weight, length, height, and age, measurement of body length according to age can be derived from nutritional status and concluded in high categories, Normal, short, and very short, stunting is a condition where a child's height is too low, stunting or a child's body that is too short based on age is a height that is drinking two standard deviations (< -2 standard deviations) (WHO 2013).

According to WHO (2013) Stunting can be caused by several factor :

- a. Family and household factors.
Maternal factors include poor nutrition during perception, pregnancy, and lactation, low maternal height, infections, pregnancy at an easy age, mental health, preterm birth, and hypertension.
- b. Family Environmental Factors
Inadequate stimulation and activity of children, poor care, inadequate sanitation and water supply, unmaintained food,
- c. Safe Food
Contaminated food and beverages, poor PHBS storage and unsafe food preparation.

Stunting can have an impact on children's survival, stunting is divided into two consisting of short and long term, the short-term impact of stunting is in the health sector which can cause an increase in mortality and morbidity, the long-term impact of stunting is development in the form of decreased cognitive, motor, and language development, (WHO: 2013).

METHOD

This type of research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research describes various phenomena and information related to the focus of research thoroughly, factually and accurately (Sugiyono, 2018). Data sources obtained from primary data are data obtained from research sources. The research data will be analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner. In reality, qualitative data analysis takes place during the data collection process rather than after completion of data collection (Sugiyono, 2018). The steps that researchers use in analyzing data are carried out through the following procedures and stages: (1) Data Collection; (2) Data reduction; (3) Data reduction; (4) Presentation of Data, and (5) Conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

This research focuses on the Effectiveness of Stunting Prevention Program Implementation through the Utilization of Village Funds in Pilolahunga Village, Posigadan District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency which is measured from three focuses, namely; Budget Source, Identification Process and Target Accuracy. Based on the results of data collection through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation, the analysis described as follows.

Budget Source

In effectiveness theory, the source approach is called the Resource Approach, which measures the effectiveness of inputs where in this approach prioritizes the success of an organization to obtain resources, both physical resources and non-physical resources tailored to the needs of the organization. Resources are both objects and subjects. Therefore, careful and careful resource planning according to needs will help achieve the objectives optimally, with a high level of effectiveness and efficiency. The management of an organization certainly involves various resources that are assets of the organization. In this study, what is meant by budget sources is an approach carried out based on organizational inputs, namely the availability of Village Fund Budget owned by Pilolahunga Village in the context of implementing stunting prevention programs. From the author's observations in the field, the author saw that the number of stunting sufferers in Pilolahunga Village was 7 people. The use of village funds in the stunting prevention program in Pilolahunga Village has so far been ineffective. This can be seen from the budget sources that are considered underallocated in handling stunting prevention in the Pilolahunga Village area. So far, the allocation of village funds for stunting prevention programs is only about 5 to 6 percent of village funds and more is allocated to infrastructure development.

Identification Process

Process approach or process approach is an approach that aims to see the extent of the effectiveness of program implementation from all internal process activities and organizational mechanisms. This approach considers as the efficiency and health condition of an internal institution. In an effective institution, internal processes run smoothly where the activities of existing parts run in a coordinated manner. This approach does not pay attention to the environment but focuses attention on the activities carried out on the resources owned by the institution, which describes the level of efficiency and health of the institution. In this study, what is meant by the process approach is an approach carried out through the implementation of organizational activities to measure the effectiveness of the implementation of stunting prevention programs in Pilolahunga Village. From the author's observations in the field, the author sees that at the stage of the process of handling stunting prevention has not run optimally. Weak coordination between the village government and the Puskesmas in identifying families with physical genetic lines that tend to be stunted. In addition, in approaching people with stunting, it is considered less successful because it is not done sustainably so that people do not get guidance related to healthy living and eating nutritious food, especially for children and pregnant women

Target Accuracy

The target approach attempts to measure the extent to which an institution has succeeded in realizing the goals to be achieved. The goal approach in effectiveness measurement begins with the identification of those goals. In addition to achieving goals, effectiveness also always pays attention to the time factor of implementation. Therefore, in effectiveness there is always an element of implementation time. Goals are achieved with the right time then the program is effective. The accuracy of the target intended in this study is an approach carried out by assessing the objectives or results of the implementation of stunting prevention programs in Pilolahunga Village. From the author's observations in the field, the author sees that in implementing the policy of an activity program needs to be supported by the desire and awareness of the implementers to improve their knowledge and knowledge so that they can support each other and an equal division of labor can be carried out so that they have clear responsibilities in implementing the policies of an activity program, besides that there needs to be a clear budget allocation for implementers to be able to Provide enthusiasm and motivation in implementing the policies of a program.

Discussion

Stunting is one of the crucial nutrition-related problems, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Stunting is a form of growth failure that causes linear growth disorders in toddlers due to the accumulation of nutritional and nutritional inadequacy that lasts for a long time that occurs at least in the first 1000 days of life. Malnutrition during early childhood growth and development can inhibit physical development, inhibit mental development, and can even cause death.

Toddlers who have stunting nutrition problems are at risk of intellectual decline and toddler productivity may be at risk of developing degenerative diseases in the future. Referring to the World Health Organization, stunting can cause non-optimal cognitive, motor, and verbal development as well as an increased risk of obesity and other degenerative diseases. This can lead to an increased incidence of morbidity and death. It was further explained that children who have a level of intelligence that is not optimal due to stunting will inhibit economic growth, increase poverty and increase inequality in a country. The problem of stunting is an issue that is currently a concern in Indonesia. Stunting affects the quality of Indonesia's human resources.

Budget sources measure effectiveness through the success of an institution in obtaining the various resources it needs. An institution must be able to obtain a variety of resources and also maintain conditions and systems in order to be effective. This approach is based on the theory of the openness of an institution's system to its environment, because institutions have an equal relationship with their environment where from the environment sources are obtained which are the input of the institution and the output produced is also thrown into its environment. To achieve the goals aspired to, an organization needs resources as support that supports the realization of the desired goals. If we examine more deeply, it can be said that resources play an important role in the activities of an organization. The organization will not be able to exist without resources, because it is the resources that carry out the planned activity process. Resources as a means of meeting the needs of an organization, this fulfillment covers all aspects within the scope of the organization, both formal and informal organizations.

The results showed that the number of stunting sufferers in Pilolahunga Village was 7 people. The use of village funds in the stunting prevention program in Pilolahunga Village has so far been ineffective. This can be seen from the budget sources that are considered underallocated in handling stunting prevention in the Pilolahunga Village area. So far, the allocation of village funds for stunting prevention programs is only about 5 to 6 percent of the village fund toll, and more is allocated to infrastructure development. Process Identification or process approach is an approach that aims to see the extent of the effectiveness of program implementation from all internal process activities and organizational mechanisms. This approach considers as the efficiency and health condition of an internal institution. In an effective institution, internal processes run smoothly where the activities of existing parts run in a coordinated manner. This approach does not pay attention to the environment but focuses attention on the activities carried out on the resources owned by the institution, which describes the level of efficiency and health of the institution

At the stage of the handling process, stunting prevention has not run optimally. Weak coordination between the village government and the Puskesmas in identifying families with physical genetic lines that tend to be stunted. In addition, in approaching the community with stunting, it is considered less successful because it is not done sustainably so that people do not get guidance related to healthy living and eating nutritious food, especially for children and pregnant women. Effectiveness will become clearer if you have a direction and goal to achieve something expected. The application of the meaning of effectiveness for the organization means the achievement of organizational goals in accordance with those that have been implemented through the activities that have been carried out. According to Siagian (1985: 33-35), suggests that measures to determine the effectiveness of an organization include "clarity of goals to be achieved, the existence of clear and definite goals that have been set in achieving targets and goals to be achieved". The target approach attempts to measure the extent to which an institution has succeeded in realizing the goals to be achieved. The goal approach in effectiveness measurement begins with the identification of those goals.

Target accuracy tries to measure the extent to which an institution has succeeded in realizing the goals to be achieved. The goal approach in effectiveness measurement begins with the identification of those goals. In addition to achieving goals, effectiveness also always pays attention to the time factor of implementation. Therefore, in effectiveness there is always an element of implementation time. Goals are achieved with the right time then the program is effective. The accuracy of the target intended in this study is an approach carried out by assessing the objectives or results of the implementation of stunting prevention programs in Pilolahunga Village. To achieve the target of handling stunting prevention is also not optimal. This can be seen from the use of village funds which are considered less targeted, especially in the health sector and more specifically in building stunting reduction programs. The use of village funds in the stunting program is more about bottling than on prevention. There has not been a real effort from the village government in efforts to prevent stunting programs such as family mental development, good environment and sanitation as well as adequate nutrition for the community

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that have been described earlier, it can be concluded as follows: (a) The source of the Village Fund Budget owned by the Pilolahunga Village Government in the context of implementing stunting prevention programs is inadequate. This can be

seen from the lack of allocation of village funds for stunting prevention programs which is only around 5 to 6 percent of the village fund toll; (b) PProcesses identifying stunting prevention is also not optimal. It can be seen that the process of identifying people exposed to stunting is not followed up with healthy living guidance activities and the lack of government assistance in physical form as an effort to meet household nutritional needs; (c) The accuracy of the target for handling stunting prevention is also not optimal. This can be seen from the use of village funds which are considered less targeted, especially in the health sector and more specifically in building stunting reduction programs. The use of village funds in the stunting program is more about bottling than on prevention. There has been no real effort from the village government in efforts to prevent stunting programs such as family mental development, good environment and sanitation as well as adequate nutrition for the community; (d) Overall, it can be concluded that the implementation of stunting prevention programs through the utilization of Village Funds in Pilolahunga Village, Posigadan District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency has not been effective. This can be seen from the minimal allocation of village funds for stunting programs, suboptimal program follow-up processes, and the achievement of targets that have not been maximized. The suggestion from this study is for the Pilolahunga Village Government to increase the budget allocation for stunting prevention programs; The Pilolahunga Village Government in the process of implementing the program identifies people exposed to stunting is not followed up with healthy living guidance activities; Pilolahunga Village Government to focus more on running stunting prevention programs so that target achievement can be optimized; comprehensive efforts are made in assessing the implementation of stunting prevention programs through the utilization of Village Funds in Pilolahunga Village, Posigadan District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency with efforts to increase the allocation of funds, implement programs appropriately and accurately, and Focus on running stunting prevention programs so that target achievement can be more effective

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