



DINAMIKA GOVERNANCE JURNAL ILMU ADMINISTRASI NEGARA

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IMPLEMENTATION OF STUNTING PREVENTION POLICY IN BANYUMAS REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the implementation of policies in an effort to overcome stunting problems in the Banyumas Regency area. The issue of stunting has become a major point of concern for the government that must be resolved starting from the village, regional and central government levels. Banyumas Regency is one of the regions that has a high tendency to commitment in efforts to tackle and reduce stunting that is happening now. This study aims to explain how the policy implementation process is carried out in the hope of being able to overcome and reduce stunting rates in Banyumas Regency. This study also looks at how the government is in carrying out its roles and responsibilities in controlling and accelerating the reduction of stunting in the community. This research method uses descriptive qualitative methods with data analysis techniques using data triangulation techniques and the source of this research informants is focused on the ability according to the data by using sampling purposes. The results of this study look at the aspects of idealized policy where, stunting prevention efforts in Banyumas Regency are in accordance with the rules and procedures contained in regional regulations and the regent's decree. Target group in this policy is the community that is the target of the stunting prevention program. Implementing organization, namely the implementing group, both from the government, which are members of the relevant agencies, Integrated Healthcare Center community groups, and the private sector, namely the rotary club. Environmental factors faced in the implementation of stunting prevention policies are related to social and economic factors of the community. The condition of malnutrition that causes stunting is also inseparable from the socio-economic conditions of the people with low incomes.
Keywords: Policy Implementation, Stunting Prevention

ABSTRAKSI

Penelitian ini membahas tentang implementasi kebijakan dalam upaya mengatasi masalah stunting di wilayah Kabupaten Banyumas. Masalah stunting telah menjadi titik perhatian utama bagi pemerintah yang harus diselesaikan mulai dari tingkat desa, pemerintah daerah dan pemerintah pusat. Kabupaten Banyumas merupakan salah satu daerah yang memiliki kecenderungan komitmen yang tinggi dalam upaya penanggulangan dan pengurangan stunting yang terjadi saat ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana proses implementasi kebijakan yang dilakukan dengan harapan dapat mengatasi dan menurunkan angka stunting di Kabupaten Banyumas. Kajian ini juga melihat bagaimana pemerintah dalam menjalankan peran dan tanggung jawabnya dalam mengendalikan dan mempercepat penurunan stunting di masyarakat. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik triangulasi data dan sumber informan penelitian ini difokuskan pada kemampuan menurut data dengan menggunakan tujuan sampling. Hasil penelitian ini melihat aspek kebijakan yang diidealkan dimana upaya pencegahan stunting di Kabupaten Banyumas sudah sesuai dengan aturan dan tata cara yang tertuang dalam peraturan daerah dan SK Bupati. Kelompok sasaran dalam kebijakan ini adalah masyarakat yang menjadi sasaran program pencegahan stunting. Organisasi pelaksana yaitu kelompok pelaksana, baik dari pemerintah yang tergabung dalam instansi terkait, kelompok masyarakat Puskesmas Terpadu, maupun pihak swasta yaitu rotary club. Faktor lingkungan yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaan kebijakan pencegahan stunting berkaitan dengan faktor sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat. Kondisi gizi buruk yang menyebabkan stunting juga tidak terlepas dari kondisi sosial ekonomi masyarakat yang berpenghasilan rendah.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan, Pencegahan Stunting

INTRODUCTION

Placement process is implemented (Imurana, et al, 2019). The decisions that are implemented become directives for the government which are then faced by the community to be implemented. Policy implementation in general is the application of the rules played by the actors who Policy implementation is a process of continuing problem formulation where problems are formulated, identified, and implemented. Policy implementation clearly lies in hierarchical power and lies with decision makers to carry out goals. Policy implementation is an important stage, where the policy have the responsibility for implementing the policy. Actors who have influence in implementation are specifically bureaucratic employees (Chen, 2019). In the implementation of policy implementation, it appears that the behavior of the implementers and organizational culture also determine (Lane1, Jan Erik and Wallis, Joe, 2017). Implementation is one of the demands for government officials to have a network such as stakeholders and other groups to be able to jointly carry out policies, so that the policies implemented have a great influence when implemented or implemented (Francois, 2019). An important instrument in implementing policy is the institution and structure to achieve the objectives effectively and efficiently as expected (Kusumaningsih, 2022).

Policy implementation must pay attention to ideological norms, institutions, as well as external actors, stakeholders, and the apparatus must be able to collaborate and carry out various lobbies and approaches to ensure the implementation of an implemented program (Micheal, Ezugwu Chigozie. 2019). At this stage, the policy implementation parameters are set directly on the factual impact of the policies implemented to achieve the goals (Rahmat, 2015). In policy implementation, the operational stage is one of the things where the policy is actually translated into action with the aim of solving common problems (Makinde, Taiwo. 2017). This implementation stage is specifically one of the strategies in carrying out a policy from a government organization to achieve a goal that is more effective than the previous process (Sial, et.al, 2019). Policy implementation or implementation must have a management strategy in the program implementation process, clear content and context in implementation, as well as procedures to be

implemented to avoid failure of the policy implementation itself (Pamer and Skjolviks, 2019). One form of public policy implementation in the field of village economic development is one of the current government's efforts to reduce the gap in rural development (Ma'muri, et. al, 2022).

The strategic plan in implementing the policy must seek to see the various conditions and environments that exist in the community (Rezende, Flavio da Cunha, 2018). This effort really needs to be done to see how the condition of the policy target group can be analyzed comprehensively to avoid various possibilities that cause the policy to not be implemented properly as expected (Sager and Thomann, 2019). One of the policy implementations is related to health problems, especially policies in stunting prevention. Currently, the Indonesian government is trying to tackle the problem of stunting and malnutrition, which are serious problems and must be handled systematically and structured from the national level to the village and sub-district levels. The current state of stunting in Indonesia is classified as quite high, reaching 24.4 percent, this is still below the WHO standard.

Based on data released by the Ministry of Health in 2021, the national stunting rate decreased by 1.6 percent per year from 27.7 percent in 2019 to 24.4 percent in 2021. Most of the 34 provinces showed a decline compared to 2019. This shows that the implementation of government policies to accelerate stunting reduction in Indonesia has given good results. (Source: <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>, 2021). The following table shows the stunting management index by province in Indonesia.

Table 1 Data on stunting in Indonesia

No	Province	2018	2019
1	ACEH	58.36	61.95
2	NORTH SUMATRA	55.90	58.56
3	WEST SUMATRA	61.88	63.97
4	RIAU	57.95	60.04
5	JAMBI	61.26	61.03
6	SOUTH SUMATRA	56.96	60.22
7	BENGKULU	59.41	60.41
8	LAMPUNG	61.03	64.27
9	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS	61.73	60.68
10	RIAU ISLANDS	64.02	62.76
11	DKI JAKARTA	67.63	70.56
12	ACEH	58.36	61.95
13	NORTH SUMATRA	55.90	58.56
14	WEST SUMATRA	61.88	63.97
15	RIAU	57.95	60.04
16	JAMBI	61.26	61.03
17	SOUTH SUMATRA	56.96	60.22
18	BENGKULU	59.41	60.41

19	LAMPUNG	61.03	64.27
20	BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS	61.73	60.68
21	RIAU ISLANDS	64.02	62.76
22	DKI JAKARTA	67.63	70.56
23	ACEH	58.36	61.95
24	WEST JAVA	64.65	66.22
25	CENTRAL JAVA	69.38	71.17
26	DI YOGYAKARTA	78.54	79.94
27	EAST JAVA	68.25	70.69
28	BANTEN	62.13	64.32
29	BALI	67.67	69.71
30	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	70.01	72.97
31	EAST NUSA TENGGARA	62.56	64.81
32	WEST KALIMANTAN	55.36	56.46
33	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	57.66	58.16
34	SOUTH KALIMANTAN	64.40	66.77
35	EAST KALIMANTAN	62.66	64.94
36	NORTH KALIMANTAN	62.63	64.04
37	NORTH SULAWESI	63.30	64.78
38	CENTRAL SULAWESI	63.00	63.83
39	SOUTH SULAWESI	65.01	66.21
40	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	58.50	61.66
41	GORONTALO	64.94	69.48
42	WEST SULAWESI	64.06	66.03
43	MALUKU	47.35	50.91
44	NORTH MALUKU	52.46	53.42
45	WEST PAPUA	52.83	56.45
46	PAPUA	40.01	41.70

Source: www.bps.go.id, June 3, 2021

From the data above, it can be seen that the development of stunting conditions in Indonesia from 2018 to 2019. Some areas have decreased, and some areas have increased. One of them is Central Java Province which has increased from 69.38 percent to 71.17 percent. Banyumas Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java that has a high commitment to preventing and reducing stunting. The stunting rate in Banyumas Regency is still quite high at 21.6 percent, so it requires hard work from all parties involved, from the government, the community, practitioners and the private sector (Quoted: <https://jatengprov.go.id/>, 2022).

One of the regencies in Central Java province that also has a commitment to stunting prevention is Banyumas Regency. Banyumas Regency is currently also working on stunting prevention, where the stunting rate in Banyumas Regency is quite high. The following is the locus of stunting data in Banyumas Regency.

Table 2 Data on stunting in Indonesia

No.	Subdistrict	Village	Prev
1.	Cilongok	Sokawera	33.33
2.	Sumpiuh	Ketanda	33.00
3.	Jatilawang	Karanglewas	28.86
4.	Kebasen	Sawangan	28.57
5.	East Purwokerto	Kranji	27.78
6.	Sumpiuh	Pandak	27.66
7.	Kebasen	Randegan	26.81
8.	Ajibarang	Banjarsari	25.47
9.	Sokaraja	South Banjarsari	25.23
10.	Cilongok	Rancamaya	25.00
11.	Kebasen	Karangsari	29.48
12.	Cilongok	Gununglurah	23.78
13.	Kebasen	Tumiyang	19.51
14.	Tambak	Buniayu	18.71
15.	Tambak	Purwodadi	17.59

Source: Banyumas Regency Health Office 2022.

Currently the development of stunting in Banyumas Regency as quoted from (Banyumas.com, 2022) In 2020 the development of stunting in Banyumas Regency has decreased by 15.12 percent and decreased to 14.21 percent. The figure is close to the prevalence target from the President, which is 14 percent. However, this figure is still considered high, so it must be lowered with hard work from various parties in order to continue to collaborate in reducing stunting in Banyumas Regency. Currently, the Banyumas Regency Government is trying to increase the role of all regional apparatus organizations, community groups, practitioners, educational institutions, and the private sector to work together and build synergies in efforts to handle and reduce stunting by 2.5 percent every year. Thus, Banyumas Regency will gradually be free from stunting problems.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research to be carried out is research in the field of public administration which is carried out using a constructive approach (Ashworth et al., 2019; B.Miles et al., 2019; Ospina et al., 2018) using the design of Descriptive Research and Explanatory Research in the process of implementing policies in an effort to reduce stunting in Banyumas Regency.

(B. Miles et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The data collection method in this study is to obtain complete information (Morgan, 2019). The informants in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique where the informants who have the capacity and are considered as key informants (Nathan & Scobell, 2019; Schneider, 2018). The data analysis method in this study uses an interactive model (B. Miles et al., 2014) with explanatory design (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The target in this research is the Banyumas Regency Government (Health Office), Puskesmas, Integrated Healthcare Center Group, private sector (Rotary Club) and related stakeholders and select purposive sampling in accordance with the research objectives so that they can answer research problems (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Raco, 2018). The validity of this research data using the method of triangulation of source data and documents (B. Miles et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

RESERACH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Public Policy Implementation

A good understanding of public policy can be obtained by breaking it down into several parts as stages, including: agenda setting, formulation, legitimacy, implementation, evaluation, reformulation and termination (Laswell, 2018). Public policy is a discussion that refers to actors such as government institutions, legislatures to choose and take appropriate actions to facilitate the general public (Anderson, 2017).

Policy implementation is a dynamic process that is included in the government structure and administrative system with legal guidelines (Cheng and Zhang, 2019). Where one of a series of public policies, is to implement programs that have been agreed to be implemented. This stage is known as the policy implementation stage (Augustine, E Bassey, Lazarus B, Abonor & Joy AE. 2020). Policy implementation is a continuation of government actions originating from the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions to provide direction for the goals to be achieved (Philip, Dahida Deewua. 2019). The subject of the program to be implemented is important, and has a general role that is carried out through administrative rules and procedures related to its implementation (Arizzo, 2019).

Implementation becomes a model for efforts to create a policy that is expected through a procedural approach in the organization (Savard,

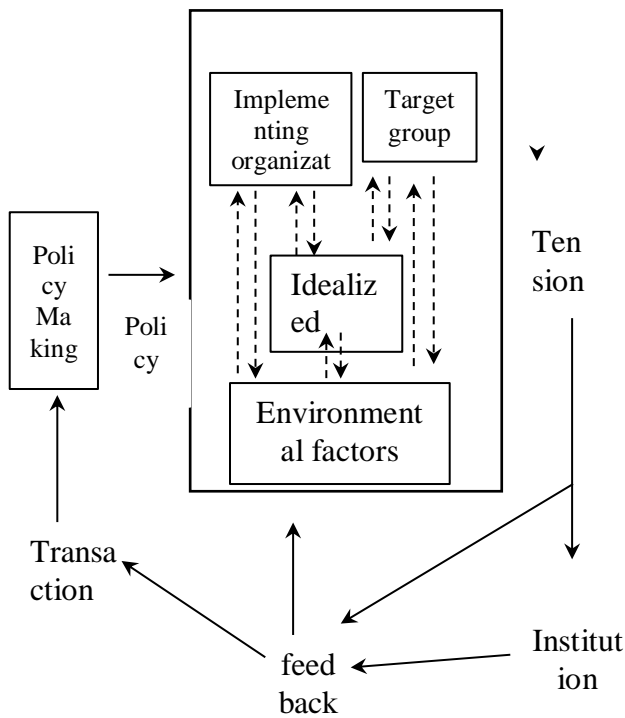
2019). There are 5 (five) factors that are the reasons for the success of a public policy implementation, including: viability, theoretical integrity, scope, capacity, and unintended consequences (Schneider, 2018). Based on various literature studies conducted, it is known that there are 6 (six) main variables that are considered to be able to contribute to the success and failure of policy implementation. The six variables include:

- a. Detailed and consistent policy goals and objectives;
- b. Strong theoretical support in formulating policies;
- c. The implementation process is carried out on a clear legal basis, in order to ensure the compliance of the implementers of the implementation tasks to the target groups;
- d. Commitment and competence of policy implementers;
- e. Support from stakeholders;
- f. Stability of social, economic and political conditions (Sabatier, 2017).

While view Smith (1973) regarding the policy implementation process must pay attention to four aspects:

1. Ideal Policy
The idealized policy aspect refers to efforts to pay attention to policy objectives so that they are in accordance with the expected policy objectives.
2. Policy Implementing Organization
The organizational aspect of implementing the policy has a goal so that the policy is managed properly by the implementers, in this case the government bureaucracy.
3. Policy Environment
Aspects of the policy environment can be seen from the social environment, geographical environment and cultural environment that directly affect the policies being implemented. The following is a picture of the policy implementation framework.

Figure 1. Policy Implementation Framework



Source: Thomas B Smith, 1973

As a means to explore the problems in this research, the researcher uses 3 (three) aspects of implementation according to Smith, including Idealized Policy, Implementing Organization, and Environmental factors.

Public policy is a discussion that refers to actors such as government institutions, the legislature to choose and take appropriate actions to facilitate the general public (Anderson, 2017). Policy implementation is a dynamic process that is included in the government structure and administrative system with legal guidelines (Cheng and Zhang, 2019). Where one of a series of public policies, is to implement programs that have been agreed to be implemented. This stage is referred to as the policy implementation stage (Babatunde, Binoyo, 2019). Policy implementation is a continuation of government actions originating from the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions to provide direction for the goals to be achieved. The subject of the program to be implemented is important, and has a general role that is carried out through administrative rules and procedures related to its implementation (Arizzo, 2019). Implementation is an effort to cover aspects that influence directly or indirectly in public policy. (Savard, 2019).

Stunting Prevention Policy

Efforts to accelerate nutrition improvement are not only for Indonesia, but also global efforts for all countries that have stunting problems. This effort was initiated by the World Health Assembly (WHA) 2019. The targets that have been set in the effort to reduce stunting include: reducing the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and preventing the occurrence of overweight in toddlers, decreasing the prevalence of anemia in women of childbearing age, reducing the prevalence of low birth weight infants (LBW), increasing the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding. As one of the member countries of the United Nations with a high prevalence of stunting, it also strives and is committed to efforts to accelerate the improvement of the community's Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) nutrition. Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) of 2005-2025 states, Food development and nutrition improvement are carried out across sectors covering production, processing, distribution and consumption of food with sufficient, balanced and guaranteed nutritional content. Furthermore, Health Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning health which states, the direction of mentioning nutrition is to improve the nutritional quality of individuals and communities through improving food consumption patterns in accordance with balanced nutrition, improving nutrition-conscious behavior, physical activity, and health, increasing access and quality of nutrition services in accordance with advances in science and technology, and improvement of systems on food and nutrition awareness. In line with these two laws, the Law on Food Number 18 of 2012 has been issued which has established policies in the food sector to improve the nutritional status of the community. The Central Government and Regional Governments prepare Food and Nutrition Action Plans every 5 (five) years.

Based on Government Regulation Number 83 of 2017 concerning Strategic Food and Nutrition Policy which emphasizes the preparation of the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition (RAN-PG) and Regional Action Plans for Food and Nutrition (RAD-PG) to create quality and competitive human resources in food and nutrition development. Furthermore, Presidential Instruction Number 1 of 2017 concerning the Healthy Living Community Movement is able to improve education regarding balanced nutrition and the provision of healthy food and accelerate nutrition improvement.

The Langkat Regency Government issued a policy through Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2018 concerning stunting reduction through Specific Nutrition Interventions aimed at 1000 HPK children carried out by the health sector and Sensitive Nutrition Interventions which will be carried out across the health sector targeting all communities.

This regulation was made with the aim of improving the nutritional status of the community and the quality of human resources with strategies that will be carried out are education, training, and health and nutrition counseling through family independence, community movement for healthy living, and strengthening the first thousand days of life movement. Efforts to improve nutrition are activities carried out in an integrated, integrated and sustainable manner in order to maintain and improve the nutritional status of the community. Reducing stunting cases must involve collaboration between the health sector and the non-health sector in the form of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts carried out by the local government and the entire community. Stunting is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is included in the 2nd sustainable development goal, namely eliminating hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 and achieving food security. The target set is to reduce the stunting rate to 40% by 2025. To achieve this, the government has set stunting as one of the priority programs. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 39 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach.

Idealized Policy

Idealized policy is an approach that seeks to build a commonality of policies that are considered relevant to the problems at hand. Whereas in an organization, the effectiveness of communication from a leader has a direct effect on the performance of employees or employees under him (Vadeveloo et al, 2017). In the aspect of the ideal policy or which is expected to have the main function, namely the adjustment of the policy with the objectives and basis of the results to be achieved. As well as the implementation of policies in reducing stunting in Banyumas Regency, it is the government's agenda to be implemented properly. From the results of research related to stunting reduction policies in

Banyumas Regency, the government already has several policies that refer to this, including:

1. Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning Medium-Term Development of the Banyumas Regency in 2018-2023
2. Banyumas Regent Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Food and Nutrition for Banyumas Regency 2018 – 2023
3. Banyumas Regent Regulation Number 25 of 2020 concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Prevention of Stunting
4. Banyumas Regent Decree Number: 050/184 of 2022 concerning the Steering Team, Implementing Team and Implementing Secretariat for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Banyumas Regency
5. Banyumas Regent Circular on Guidelines for Behavior Change Communication Strategies in Accelerating Banyumas Regency Stunting Prevention in 2019.

The ideal policy in stunting prevention will have a direct impact on the model and design of government institutions. The design of government institutions is a determining factor in formulating various kinds of policies in organizations. This institutional design seeks to determine the extent to which the institution is open to various inputs and information that is used as a reference in handling problems. From the results of the study, it can be seen that the institutional design in the process of implementing stunting prevention policies in Banyumas Regency is carried out very openly. Institutions involved in stunting prevention continue to communicate and coordinate across stakeholders to be able to jointly update information and stunting developments. Furthermore, in regional regulations and regent regulations, it can be seen that the design of government institutions makes coordination lines starting from the village, wards and sub-district government levels in Banyumas Regency in a well-structured manner. This is very helpful for the government in mapping and collecting information to find out the progress of stunting reduction in both rural and urban areas.

Target Groups

In the study of public policy implementation, of course, it cannot be separated from the aspect of the target group this will encourage efforts to succeed in the policy. The target groups are those

who are the subject of the policy who then benefit from the policies implemented in the short, medium and long term. This study states that competence is one of the determinants of the success of a policy implementation. Competence itself is interpreted as an ability possessed by a person in completing a task correctly and has advantages based on various things related to knowledge, skills and attitudes (Emron et al, 2019). In the context of implementation, the target group is not only a subject but also a party capable of influencing policy implementation. The results of previous research conducted by Satriadi (2018) stated that one of the core value elements in policy implementation related to understanding the condition of the target group was the terms and conditions that must be carried out, this statement means that the target group is getting higher in participating in active participation in policy implementation process.

In the process of implementing stunting reduction policies, of course, it cannot be separated from the regulation of target groups and stakeholders involved both from government institutions and the community and private parties. These parties certainly have goals and interests to be achieved. The parties involved in this matter cannot be separated from the policy implementation process to be carried out. The target groups in the stunting prevention policy are those who are included in the health guidance data (community groups with disorders of child growth) and family groups who have toddlers with poor nutritional conditions. From the results of this study, the government and various parties involved in a structured manner develop a stunting response program from the district level to the village and wards levels. In addition, almost the majority of the people who are the target group in stunting prevention are people who are in a condition of poverty with low income.

With the stunting prevention policy in Banyumas Regency, the government seeks to carry out activity programs that are not only in the health aspect but also poverty alleviation efforts gradually. From the results of the study, it was found that the initial condition of the stunting problem was triggered by the condition of malnutrition by children or toddlers which caused disturbances in body growth. The condition of malnutrition is also inseparable from the socio-economic conditions of the community. So, the government's first step is to map the causes of stunting comprehensively by

collecting community data through posyadu groups and health practitioners. This means that the cause of stunting must be solved from two aspects of the food problem and the problem of poverty.

Implementing Organization

The organizational model that implements policies must be able to develop approaches that are relevant and can be understood by each target group. In the context of policy implementation, the role of implementing organizations is very important which must be able to translate policies in detail and explore various alternatives to achieve the public interest. From a policy perspective, parties or who can also be called actors come from various institutions that are included in the political superstructure and political infrastructure. This, of course, cannot be separated from policy issues. In the direction of policy shows the direction of power interaction that determines a choice to be determined. This means that policy leads to a series of systematic actions to achieve certain goals made by influential or powerful actors in authoritative policies. Thus, it can be understood that the relationship between the two meanings is based on the concept of power and policy is the result of the interaction of power between stakeholders.

From the results of the study, regarding the parties involved in the process of implementing stunting policies in Banyumas Regency, of course, it cannot be separated from the various parties involved. This research is in line with previous research conducted by Robbins and Judge (2017), that work involvement is interpreted as a condition in which a person's level of uniting himself into a job and actively contributing to the stunting prevention program in Banyumas Regency.

N	Party	Program	Activity	Target
1	Health Office	Fulfillment Program Health Effort Individuals and Efforts Public health	Service Provision Health for SMEs and UKP District/City Level Referrals 1. Management of Public Health and Nutrition Services 2. Management of Public Health and Nutrition Services: - Service Management - Environmental Health - Service Management - Health Promotion 3. Management of Public Health and Nutrition Services	Public
2	DPPBP3 A	Empowerment Dan Family Upgrade Prosperous (KS)	Implementation of Development Families through Development of Family Resilience and Welfare: 1. Provision of Operational Costs for Family Welfare and Resilience Activity Groups (BKB, BKR, BKL, PPPKS, PIK R and Family Economic Empowerment/UPP KS)	Family Groups in Need Improved welfare
3	DINPER TAN	Increasing Community Diversification and Resilience	Implementation of Achievements Food Consumption Target per Capita/Year According to Figures Nutritional Adequacy: 1. Community Empowerment in	Food insecure or stunting villages/wards

			Diversifying Food Consumption Based on Local Resources	
4	DINPER KIM	Management and Wastewater System Development	Management and Development of Domestic Wastewater Systems in Regency/City Areas: 1. Development/ Sub-System Provision Local Processing	Villages/ Wards accomplished the sanitation is still low or high almost there 100%
		Management and System Development Drinking Water Supply	Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) in Regency/City Areas: 1. Development Supervision/ SPAM Upgrades/Expansion s/Fixes	The accomplished village access to drinking water it's still low or already close to 100%
		Management and System Development Drinking Water Supply	Drinking Water Supply System Management and Development (SPAM) in the Regency/City Area: 1. Development of SPAM Piping Networks in Rural Areas	Villages where access to drinking water is still low or near 100%
		Management and System Development Drinking Water Supply	Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) in Regency/City Areas: 1. SPAM increase Piping Network in Rural Area	The accomplished village access to drinking water is still low or already close to 100%
5	DINOSP ERMAD ES	Empowerment Social Institutions, Traditional Institutions and	Empowerment of Community Institutions engaged in the Empowerment of Villages and Traditional Institutions at the	Locus Village <i>Stunting</i> (Pokja IV)

	Legal Society custom	Regency/City level as well as Legal Community Empowerment Customs at the Regency / City Level and Empowering Customary Law Communities whose Community Perpetrators of the same Customary Law in the Regency / City Region: 1. Arrangement Facilitation, Institutional Empowerment and Utilization Village/Urban Community Institutions (RT, RW, PKK, Integrated Healthcare Center, LPM and Youth Organization), Village Traditional Institutions/ Villages, and Indigenous Law Communities	
	Management and Drinking Water Supply System Development	Drinking Water Supply System Management and Development (SPAM) in the Regency/City Area: 1. Development Supervision/ SPAM Upgrades/Expansion s/Fixes	Villages where the achievement of access to drinking water is still low or is close to 100%
	Management and Development Drinking Water Supply System	Management and Development Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) in Regency/City Areas: 1. Management and	Villages where access to drinking water is still low or close to 100%

			Development Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) in Regency/City Areas	
		Program Protection and Social Security	Data Management for the Poor Regency/City Areas: 1. Data Management for the Poor District/City Area Coverage	Beneficiary families (KPM) who received basic food assistance & Pkh program who received monev
		Empowerment of Community Institutions, Customary Institutions and Indigenous Law Communities	Empowerment of Community Institutions engaged in the Empowerment of Villages and Traditional Institutions at the Regency/City level as well as the Empowerment of Indigenous Law Communities at the Regency/City Level as well as the Empowerment of Indigenous Law Communities whose Community Perpetrators of the same Customary Law in the Region Regency/City: 1. Facilitating the Provision of Infrastructure Facilities for Arrangement, Empowerment and Utilization Institutional Village/Kelurahan Community Institutions (RT, RW, PKK, Integrated Healthcare Center,	Integrated Healthcare Center get monev

			LPM and Youth Organization), Village/Urban Traditional Institutions, and Indigenous Law Communities	
6	DINDIK	Program follow-up PAUD HI	Implementation of PAUD HI in the school environment in order to support stunting prevention: 1. Preparation and Follow-up Evaluation of PAUD Units	PAUD Lembaga Regency Banyumas
7	DINKAN NAK	Control Program Animal Health And Public health Veterinary	Implementation and Monitoring of Health Technical Requirements Veterinary Society: 1. Assistance for Animal and Animal Products Business Unit	School children
8	Rotary Club	Food Assistance Program and Family Economic Development	Control in Stunting assistance and control programs	Community groups that are the target of stunting development

factors that make people with low incomes unable to fully meet the needs of life, including the adequacy of nutritious food.

The social environment of people with low levels of education is also a factor where the existing stunting condition is not taken seriously. Currently, the government is trying to develop a stunting prevention model in Banyumas Regency, in addition to providing healthy food assistance for the poor, it also seeks to develop economic empowerment so that the community is gradually empowered and can meet their living needs according to appropriate standards. That is, from the results of this study, it can be seen that the successful implementation of stunting prevention policies is also determined by environmental factors that must also support it. In addition, the government of Banyumas Regency is also in the prevention of stunting carried out comprehensively, not only in providing nutritious food assistance for children but also starting to empower the economy of low-income families. Thus, it is hoped that the implementation of this stunting prevention policy will become the model and role model expected by the government and the community.

KESIMPULAN

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that, from the aspect of Idealized policy intended to tackle stunting problems, it is in accordance with the rules and procedures in accordance with regional regulations and regent regulations related to standards and technical implementation of stunting prevention programs. The government always strives to provide facilities and open access to information in mapping efforts and strategic steps from the village, wards, and sub-district government levels so that they are planned systematically in the prevention and reduction of stunting in Banyumas Regency. The existence of communication forums and various activities that involve various parties in finding the most effective and efficient solutions in stunting prevention. Target group, is the focus of implementing stunting prevention policies has now begun to have awareness by assisting working groups from Integrated Healthcare Center cadres. The community welcomes all government programs in stunting prevention. Implementing organizations, namely parties who are members of the implementation of stunting prevention policies, both from local government elements, community groups

Environmental Factors

The environmental aspect is a factor and determinant of the policy to be implemented, because the policy implementing organization cannot carry out the policy without full support from the existing environment to achieve policy success. The environment in the policy perspective is one of the efforts that must be developed with a cultural and social approach to the community so that the policies implemented do not conflict and still pay attention to the condition of the community as a whole. This is because the implementation of stunting prevention policies cannot be separated from social and economic environmental factors. Currently in Banyumas Regency the government's focus in stunting prevention is not only on health policies, but also providing education and understanding for the community, especially the lower middle class people. Economic factors and poverty are one of the

and the private sector, currently have established communication and synergy so that stunting prevention efforts can run well. Environmental factors are identification related to determining the success of implementing stunting prevention policies, where understanding of the social environment and economic conditions of the community is a determining factor in stunting prevention. The government is not only focused on preventing stunting from a health perspective, but also efforts to increase community economic empowerment, especially people with low incomes, so that they are gradually empowered to fulfill their living needs according to appropriate standards.

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