



# Analysis of The Role of Stakeholders in Efforts to Reduce the Acceleration of Stunting: A Case Study in a Quality Family Planning Village Locus

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| <p><b>Track Record Article</b></p> <p>Accepted: 20 February 2024<br/>Revised: 06 March 2024<br/>Published: 16 March 2024</p> <p><b>How to cite :</b><br/>Noerdjoedianto, D., Ibnu, I. N., &amp; Wisudariani, E. (2024). Analysis of The Role of Stakeholders in Efforts to Reduce the Acceleration of Stunting: A Case Study in a Quality Family Planning Village Locus. <i>Contagion : Scientific Periodical of Public Health and Coastal Health</i>, 6(1), 372–386.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><i>West Tanjung Jabung Regency has succeeded in reducing the prevalence of stunting over the last three years. Based on the Indonesian nutritional status survey, in 2021 the prevalence of stunting in this district was 19.8%, decreasing significantly to 9.9%. This is inseparable from the efforts of all sectors that play a role in innovation programs to reduce stunting. One of the efforts to accelerate stunting reduction is the program that has been implemented by Quality Family Village. Stakeholder involvement is important in handling stunting. This research aims to analyze stakeholders in their insights and roles in reducing stunting in quality family planning village loci. This research uses a qualitative approach with analytical descriptive methods. This research took place in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, which is the district with the highest percentage reduction in stunting prevalence in 2022. Data collection methods were in-depth interviews and observation. The informants in this research were 15 people consisting of the main informant and supporting informants. Data analysis using NVivo Software. The results of this research are that there are good practices characterized by local wisdom in efforts to reduce the acceleration of stunting cases in the form of jargon/slogans such as JAS BERKAH, Safari Subuh, and the Declaration of Stunting Free Villages. The roles of stakeholders consisting of facilitators, coordinators, accelerators, evaluators, and policy creators have been placed by the functions and roles of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team. The role of stakeholders related to the convergence action plan can be mapped into three scenarios, namely the role of the chairman in convergence actions 1 and 2, and the role of the regional secretary in convergence actions 2, 4, and 5. Meanwhile, the role of technical agencies focuses on convergence actions 4, 5, 6, 7, and action 8. It is necessary to carry out continuous coordination with all relevant stakeholders and increase maximum coordination on achievement indicators, as well as community support for active and independent participation.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Convergence action, family planning, stakeholders, stunting</i></p> |
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## INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a problem of insufficient fulfillment of nutritional needs over a long period and disrupts children's growth so that children experience stunted growth compared to other children (WHO et al., 2023). Globally, in 2020 there were 149.2 million children under the age of 5 experiencing stunting. In 2000, around 33.1% of the world's population, or the equivalent of 199.5 million children experienced stunting. In the 20 years from 2000-2020, there was a decline of 11.1%. Globally, the average reduction in the number of children experiencing stunting is 0.55% every year (Vaivada et al., 2020).

Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2018 reported that there were 30.80% of children under five in Indonesia experienced stunting. Based on data from the 2021 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), it was found that the stunting rate had decreased by up to 1.60% every year, from 27.70% in 2019 to 24.40% in 2021. Of the 34 provinces in Indonesia,

there was a change in 2019 which showed that 5 provinces increased. This incident shows that the implementation of government policies can help accelerate the reduction of stunting in Indonesia (Kemenkes RI, 2019). According to Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) results in 2021, Jambi Province is one of the provinces with a prevalence of stunting in children under five in the high category of 22.40%, with details in Muaro Jambi Regency at 27.20%, Kerinci Regency at 26.70%, Tebo Regency at 26.20%, East Tanjung Jabung Regency amounting to 25.60%, Sungai Banyak City amounting to 25.00%, Batang Hari Regency amounting to 24.50%, Bungo Regency amounting to 22.90%, Sarolangun Regency amounting to 21.40%, West Tanjung Jabung Regency amounting to 19.70%, and Jambi City amounting to 17.40% (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2022).

The problem of stunting in Indonesia still really needs to be handled appropriately. Stunting prevention is a mandatory program and must be carried out by the government concerned, from the central, provincial to village levels. Because if this program is not implemented it will hamper the intelligence growth of the nation's children, because apart from their stunted bodies, their brains are also underdeveloped, resulting in low intelligence. For this reason, one of the efforts to accelerate stunting reduction is the programs and activities that have been implemented by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) through the Quality Family Village program.

A Quality Family Village (Kampung KB) is defined as a village-level regional unit where there is integration and convergence in the implementation of empowerment and strengthening of family institutions in all its dimensions in order to improve the quality of human resources, families and society. Based on the guidelines for managing KB villages by the National Population and Family Planning Agency, Family Planning Villages are a universal development approach, and in order to improve the quality of human resources and optimize the implementation of empowerment and strengthening family institutions, it is necessary to encourage the implementation of Quality Family Villages in every village. The scope of implementation of activities in KB Village includes Population, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Family Resilience and Family Empowerment. Cross-sector activities (settlement, social economy, health, education, women's empowerment, and child protection, etc.).

Stakeholder involvement is important in handling stunting. Stakeholder analysis is needed to analyze qualitative information to identify stakeholder insights, which are useful in developing policies, in this case stunting prevention policies and building synergy that involves stakeholders to achieve healthy child growth and development so that stunting rates decrease.

Twenty indicators serve as benchmarks for assessing Stunting performance, which is the collective work of various stakeholders or regional organizations in both the Regency and Provincial governments. Collectively, the detailed achievement targets in several Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) include 11 indicators for programs in the Health sector, one indicator for the Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (P3P2KB), one more indicator for the Food Security Service, two indicators in the Public Works, Spatial Planning and Land Service (PUPRP), two indicators in the Education and Culture Service and three indicators in the Social Service. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the role of stakeholders in efforts to reduce the acceleration of stunting cases in the Quality Family Planning Village Locus in West Tanjung Jabung Regency.

## **METHODS**

This research uses descriptive-analytical research with a qualitative approach so that the data collected is adequate, the data collected is in-depth, and meaningful, so that it can achieve the research objectives. The method used in this research uses a phenomenological design, meaning research that examines the experiences of the people who are the research subjects and how these people interpret or interpret their experiences. Qualitative data focusing on the role of stakeholders was obtained from the results of in-depth interviews, which is a process of extracting information through questions and answers between informants and researchers. The research was conducted in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province, with the research period starting from June 2023 to October 2023. Informants in this research were selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely the researcher determined the informants themselves according to predetermined criteria and in line with the research objectives. Researchers chose 15 parties who were involved.

The research instruments in this study used observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The analysis in this research uses a cross-sector analysis approach with the stages of identifying direct sectors and supporting sectors, mapping the role of each sector, analyzing the direct and indirect contribution of each sector, and calculating the level of collaboration for each sector (Daniel, 2019; Varvasovszky, 2014). Intercoder reliability measures agreement between multiple coders on how they apply codes to the data they analyze. The result is normally presented as a probability value (percentage) and the value is often used as a proxy for understanding accuracy and consistency of coders on marked or coded themes in a text (Schmeer, 2000). The data source in this research study is primary data which comes from the results of in-depth interviews with 15 key and main informants, while secondary data

comes from program reports including published articles by the study or research theme. In this research, data analysis uses NVivo software. Nvivo is a qualitative data analysis software developed by Qualitative Solution and Research (QSR) International. Qualitative data analysis software, namely Nvivo, is an analysis process for coding data effectively and efficiently with the help of notes, separating data sourced from informants, and for testing reliability with managed information sources.

## RESULTS

**Table 1. Characteristics of informants in the Multisector Role in the Accelerated Program for Reducing Stunting Cases in West Tanjung Jabung Regency.**

| No. | ID Informant | Position   | Institution  | Educational Background |
|-----|--------------|--|--|------------------------|
| 1   | ID-1-AQ      | Cadre  | Harapan Sejahtera Quality Family Village, Tungkal Ilir District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency                             | Undergraduated         |
| 2   | ID-2-EK      | Cadre  | Kampung Nelayan Quality Family Village, Tungkal Ilir District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency                               | Bachelor of Economics  |
| 3   | ID-3-NM      | Stunting Task Force Team                                 | West Tanjung Jabung Regency Stunting Task Force Team   | Master of Environment  |
| 4   | ID-4-RI      | Head of Public Health Division                           | West Tanjung Jabung District Health Service  | Master of Environment  |
| 5   | ID-5-SU      | Head of the Environmental Health and Settlements Section | West Tanjung Jabung Regency Public Works Department  | Bachelor               |
| 6   | ID-6-HN      | Head of Social and Government Affairs                    | West Tanjung Jabung District Regional Planning and Development Agency  | Postgraduate           |
| 7   | ID-7-MNR     | Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Service    | Village Community Empowerment Service West Tanjung Jabung Regency  | Postgraduate           |
| 8   | ID-8-ZA      | Head of the Health Service                               | West Tanjung Jabung District Health Service  | Bachelor               |
| 9   | ID-9-AS      | regional Secretary                                       | West Tanjung Jabung Regency Government   | Postgraduate           |
| 10  | ID-10-HI     | vice-regent  | West Tanjung Jabung Regency Government   | Bachelor               |
| 11  | ID-11-HMY    | Head of P3AP2KB Service                                  | Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, West Tanjung Jabung Regency | Bachelor               |
| 12  | ID-12-AR     | P3AP2KB Service Team                                     | Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, West Tanjung Jabung Regency | Bachelor               |
| 13  | ID-13-YI     | Village Head   | Kulbi Village, Betara District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency  | Senior High School     |

*Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023*

**Matrix 1. Results of In-depth Interviews with Informants on Five Stakeholder Roles in the Stunting Acceleration Reduction Program in West Tanjung Jabung Regency**

| Informant  | ID-<br>Informant | Stakeholder Roles |             |             |           |       | Policy<br>Creator        | Info  | Proportion<br>of Role<br>Participation<br>(%) |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---|
|  |                  | Facilitator       | Coordinator | Accelerator | Evaluator |       |                          |       |   |
| Cadre  | ID-1-AQ          | 4.70              | 18.02       | 6.47        | 9.37      |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 38.56 |   |
| Cadre  | ID-2-EK          | 3.82              | 11.12       | 18.80       | 6.57      |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 40.31 |   |
| Stunting Task<br>Force Team  | ID-3-NM          | 9.69              | 25.41       | 17.20       | 4.11      | 4.27  | Collaboration<br>5 Roles | 60.68 |   |
| Head of Public<br>Health<br>Division                                 | ID-4-RI          | 6.84              | 16.53       | 20.19       | 6.37      | 4.09  | Collaboration<br>5 Roles | 54.02 |   |
| Head of the<br>Environmental<br>Health and<br>Settlements<br>Section | ID-5-SU          | 3.25              | 8.90        | 26.41       | 6.11      |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 44.67 |   |
| Head of Social<br>and<br>Government<br>Affairs                       | ID-6-HN          | 17.30             | 7.24        | 20.83       | 15.13     |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 60.50 |   |
| Head of the<br>Community<br>and Village<br>Empowerment<br>Service    | ID-7-<br>MNR     | 34.55             | 16.66       |             | 15.42     |       | Collaboration<br>3 Roles | 66.63 |   |
| Head of the<br>Health Service<br>regional                            | ID-8-ZA          | 46.99             | 24.78       | 18.30       | 4.90      |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 94.97 |   |
| Secretary<br>vice-regent   | ID-9-AS          | 26.49             | 11.02       | 14.16       | 8.43      | 12.13 | Collaboration<br>5 Roles | 72.23 |   |
|  | ID-10-HI         | 37.12             | 4.89        | 17.31       | 14.17     | 10.53 | Collaboration<br>5 Roles | 84.02 |   |
| Head of<br>P3AP2KB<br>Service  | ID-11-<br>HMY    | 29.60             | 28.75       | 5.52        | 11.42     | 2.03  | Collaboration<br>5 Roles | 77.32 |   |
| P3AP2KB<br>Service Team  | ID-12-<br>AR     | 36.73             | 20.44       | 5.88        | 10.64     |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 73.69 |   |
| Village Head   | ID-13-YI         | 18.85             | 10.38       | 24.03       | 32.85     |       | Collaboration<br>4 Roles | 86.11 |   |

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

### Matrix 3. Results of In-depth Interviews with Informants regarding Eight Convergence Actions in the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program in West Tanjung Jabung Regency

| Informant   | ID-<br>Informant | Convergence Action Plan |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | Info                            | Proportion<br>of Role<br>Participati<br>on (%) |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
|   |                  | Action<br>1             | Action<br>2 | Action<br>3 | Action<br>4 | Action<br>5 | Action<br>6 | Action<br>7 | Action<br>8 |                                 |  |
| Cadre   | ID-1-AQ          | 29.28                   | 5.48        | 2.74        | 4.04        | 9.30        | 3.57        | 2.59        | 3.69        | Collaboration<br>8 Action Plans | 60.69  |
| Cadre   | ID-2-EK          | 16.72                   | 2.63        | 1.81        |             | 23.54       | 3.73        | 3.09        |             | Collaboration<br>6 Action Plans | 51.52  |
| Stunting Task<br>Force Team   | ID-3-NM          | 18.77                   |             | 3.54        | 12.20       | 7.52        | 11.79       | 5.74        | 5.19        | Collaboration<br>7 Action Plans | 64.75  |
| Head of Public<br>Health<br>Division                                  | ID-4-RI          | 16.96                   | 4.14        | 3.23        | 10.15       | 19.42       | 4.13        | 3.22        | 3.87        | Collaboration<br>8 Action Plans | 65.12  |
| Head of the<br>Environmenta<br>l Health and<br>Settlements<br>Section | ID-5-SU          | 19.30                   | 14.89       | 8.13        |             | 9.38        | 5.52        | 2.30        | 4.84        | Collaboration<br>7 Action Plans | 64.36  |
| Head of Social<br>and<br>Government<br>Affairs                        | ID-6-HN          | 14.87                   | 21.32       |             | 19.24       | 13.83       |             | 3.49        | 7.72        | Collaboration<br>6 Action Plans | 80.46  |
| Head of the<br>Community<br>and Village<br>Empowerment<br>Service     | ID-7-<br>MNR     | 25.67                   |             |             | 25.79       | 20.33       |             |             |             | Collaboration<br>3 Action Plans | 71.79  |
| Head of the<br>Health Service<br>regional                             | ID-8-ZA          | 10.25                   | 14.17       | 10.51       | 6.78        | 38.52       |             |             |             | Collaboration<br>5 Action Plans | 80.23  |
| Secretary<br>vice-regent  | ID-9-AS          |                         | 17.10       |             | 16.90       | 16.33       | 8.83        |             | 9.17        | Collaboration<br>5 Action Plans | 68.33  |
|   | ID-10-HI         | 26.06                   | 31.09       | 2.06        | 14.66       | 6.83        |             | 1.32        | 0.48        | Collaboration<br>7 Action Plans | 82.50  |
| Head of<br>P3AP2KB<br>Service   | ID-11-<br>HMY    | 4.07                    | 10.29       | 4.01        |             | 26.72       | 3.04        | 13.15       | 5.81        | Collaboration<br>7 Action Plans | 67.09  |
| P3AP2KB<br>Service Team   | ID-12-AR         | 19.86                   | 17.91       | 8.91        | 7.45        | 4.72        | 3.56        | 17.10       | 2.19        | Collaboration<br>8 Action Plans | 81.70  |
| Village Head  | ID-13-YI         | 29.16                   | 10.57       |             | 2.80        | 26.94       |             | 4.10        |             | Collaboration<br>5 Action Plans | 73.57  |

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Quotes from in-depth interviews:

“...For cross-sector collaboration between stakeholder roles in the form of facilitator, coordinator and evaluator roles, most of them are dominated by the facilitator role, so that the coordinator and evaluator roles are not carried out optimally...” (ID-7-MNR)

“...Including when spearheading services in the field in efforts to reduce stunting cases, it turns out that the role of the evaluator is very dominant ...”

“Multisector collaboration in five stakeholder roles in the form of facilitator, coordinator, accelerator, evaluator and policy brief roles which are the results of in-depth interviews with several informants. This can be seen in the statement of the 3rd informant (ID-3-NM) who

*stated that the role of the coordinator is very prominent, where in each sector someone is needed who divides the roles, leads the program and supervises each individual's tasks.”*

*“...One of the most crucial convergence action activities is the stunting discussion. In activities, the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) coordinated four times. But it's not a stunting consultation, it just adjusts the budget items of the TPPS coordination meeting and stunting consultation, where the activities resemble stunting consultation. At the district level there were 6 activities similar to stunting discussions outside of the audit schedule...” (ID-3-NM)*

*“..... At the district level, the agency responsible for stunting discussions is the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). The stunting consultation activity was carried out after the district level Village Development Planning Conference. Usually held in May, but it depends on the readiness of the regional head and the budget too. ....” (ID-4-RI)*

Specifically, activities related to the regulations of the Regent of West Tanjung Jabung Regency, which are the basis for activities to reduce stunting cases, have been carried out in a structured manner, as stated by informant ID-8-ZA which stated that:

*“.....The Regent of West Tanjung Jabung Regency has its own program specifically for handling stunting, namely the dawn safari and Friday safari, namely conveying information to religious leaders and community leaders to prevent early marriage and motivation not to marry underage. Second, even though there are village/sub-district regulations prohibiting children from marrying off at an early age and prohibiting them from creating crowds or parties because these are customary sanctions, some people still ignore the rules and end up marrying off their children in other areas. Apart from that, there is a program to provide assistance and additional food through the National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS). This program has proven successful because if regional leaders directly explain it to religious leaders in the villages, they make people aware of the urgency of solving the stunting problem.....”*

There are good practices characterized by local wisdom in efforts to reduce the acceleration of stunting cases in the form of jargon/slogans conveyed directly from informants including JAS BERKAH (Picking up Stunting Children May it Bring Blessings to all) namely the Regent of West Tanjung Jabung to all levels of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team so that it is ingrained in a collaborative and comprehensive effort by all government officials from the implementing level to policymakers. Dawn Safari (SAFARI SUBUH), is a communication media effort that is available and has been carried out by stakeholders, in this case, the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) of West Tanjung Jabung Regency which is spearheaded by the Regent and other stakeholders after the Fajr prayer from mosque

to mosque in turns according to the planned schedule. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on MIDDLE MARRIAGE is one of the cross-sectoral media of understanding in the team to accelerate stunting reduction by involving the Office of Religious Affairs and community and religious leaders regarding the marriage age for prospective brides and grooms. HEALTHY MIND THE TERM OF STUNTING is an information media carried out by Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) stakeholders in West Tanjung Jabung Regency in terms of fighting stunting cases using a specific local language known to the community so that it will change the mindset towards the term stunting, for example, if we get a stunted child then we will be "*Stupid*" and "*Dumb*". PETROCINA's Corporate Social Responsibility Forum, is the potential for private sector support through budget allocations, especially the availability of anthropometric equipment and the provision of additional food for community members, which is managed by the West Tanjung Jabung Regency Government. BAAS (FATHER OF STUNTING FOSTER CHILDREN), is an effort by the government of West Tanjung Jabung Regency to provide a real role as a foster father of stunting which gives authority to the Indonesian national army in making success of reducing the acceleration of stunting-assisted by the ranks of Non-Commissioned Officers. The declaration of a village free of stunting is one of the efforts to become a role model for other villages in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction by optimizing all teams in the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in villages and sub-districts.

## DISCUSSION

### **The role of stakeholders in the program is to accelerate stunting reduction in West Tanjung Jabung Regency**

Based on the results of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as well as a review of other supporting documentation, it is evident that the role of stakeholders in implementing accelerated stunting reduction in West Tanjung Jabung Regency has clearly described the role of each stakeholder. The role of each stakeholder has been outlined in the decision letter of the team to accelerate stunting reduction at the provincial level, the Decree of the Regent of West Tanjung Jabung regarding the Team for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting in West Tanjung Jabung Regency in 2022 and the Decree of the Regent of West Tanjung Jabung regarding the Determination of Quality Family Planning Village areas in Tanjung Jabung Regency West 2023. The stakeholders interviewed in this research are by their respective roles, Eko and Dwipayana (in Kismartini, 2019: 4) divide stakeholders into three groups, namely the state, civil society, and economic society (private sector). Stakeholders as



representatives of the 'state' group are the Regional Secretary of West Tanjung Jabung Regency (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2018), the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency, the Head of the West Tanjung Jabung Regency Health Service, Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service. Meanwhile, stakeholders as representatives of community groups are the heads of Quality Family Planning villages who are active in West Tanjung Jabung Regency and family planning cadres. The weakness of the results of this interview is that there are no stakeholder representatives from the private sector, for example, the Palm Oil Company and PT Lontar Papyrus Plus.

Based on the results of interviews and further studies TNP2K RI (2018), the role of stakeholders as facilitators is the Head of the Health Service, the Deputy Regent of West Tanjung Jabung Regency, and the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (P3AP2KB) Service Team of West Tanjung Jabung Regency, in this case, the three stakeholders have the role of facilitating and meeting the needs of the target group. The results of our study are the same as research Wardhani (2020) in the Tanjung Mas Subdistrict, Semarang City, in that the health department acts as a facilitator on the smallest scale through the community health center, however, the study is more focused on technical programs, while the results of our research state that it is the district health department that has a massive facilitating role. community to recognize the problem of stunting in their area and realize community empowerment through competency training such as local complementary breastfeeding foods, exclusive breastfeeding practices, breastfeeding fathers, and so on.

The role of stakeholders as coordinators is dominated by the Head of the P3AP2KB Service, the Stunting Task Force Team, and the Head of the Health Service. This is by the statutory mandate that the BKKBN, in this case at the district level, namely the Head of the P3AP2KB Service, be the leading sector in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction. Coordinators or liaisons are stakeholders who are expected to be connected to relevant strategic information sources. The P3AP2KB Service plays the role of coordinator in carrying out eight convergence actions to reduce stunting. The P3AP2KB Service, through the quality family planning village program, collects data to analyze the stunting situation in each village, provides assistance through family support teams, and conducts audits of stunting cases twice a year to evaluate.

The role of stakeholders as accelerators is the village head, head of public health for the health service, and head of environmental sanitation and housing for the Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) service. This means that accelerators play a role in accelerating the

achievement of a success target, accelerators contribute in various fields that can speed up the implementation of a policy. This is different from the study from Lailia (2016) which states that the partners who act as accelerators are the private sector, which was not studied in more depth in this research. It cannot be denied that accelerating the implementation of a program or the success of a program is related to funding, whereas in cross-sector collaborative management, this becomes a problem in itself, with limited funding for stunting in several regional agencies/organizations, and funding must be specific to the program in scope Regional Apparatus Organization. So the role of the private sector in supporting the acceleration of stunting reduction is very much needed and can be done through cooperation/collaboration with any agency because the private sector has Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds that emphasize the needs of the community in the area (Suparyanto dan Rosad, 2020).

The role of stakeholders as evaluators in accelerating stunting reduction in West Tanjung Jabung District is the deputy regent and village head. The village head, in his role as an evaluator, supervises and evaluates the stunting reduction program implemented in his village, then in a stunting discussion or multi-sector coordination meeting, the village head takes advantage of this opportunity to state the good practices of the stunting program implemented in his village, then states what the obstacles are. , in coordination, it will be input for the deputy regent in providing an assessment and quality of the stunting program in each village (Rahayuwati et al., 2023; Permatasari & Walinegoro, 2023).

In this research, the role of stakeholders as policy creators is the deputy regent and regional secretary of West Tanjung Jabung Regency. Stakeholders act as policy creators, meaning that they have an important role in making decisions and determining policies. Deputy regents and regional secretaries play a direct role in determining policy, in carrying out their role as policy creators, namely by making efforts to create mayoral regulations that specifically discuss stunting. The deputy regent and regional secretary, in their role as policymakers, drafted a derivative decree from the Minister of Home Affairs and together with the Regional Development Planning Agency which was mandated directly by the Vice President to form a stunting task force team in each region (Makripuddin et al., 2021). With the existence of regional regulations, a memorandum of understanding between cross-sectors proves that the commitment of regional heads and cross-sector agencies is a form of seriousness and the main factor in the success of this program. In research related to the policymaker of the stunting reduction program in Garut, it was stated that the regional head was the cornerstone of the policymaker by drafting regent regulations regarding the stunting program, a decision letter from the task force team, and preparing a Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD)

by maximizing specific and sensitive programs that could be launched throughout Regional Apparatus Organizations (Ipa et al., 2023).

### **The Role of Stakeholders in Eight Stunting Convergence Action Plans in West Tanjung Jabung Regency**

Based on the proportion of participation of each stakeholder in the eight stunting reduction convergence action plans in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, the results showed that the stakeholders with the highest proportion of participation were the Deputy Regent (82.50%), the P3AP2KB Service of West Tanjung Jabung Regency (81.7%) and Regional Development Planning Agency (80.46%). Several countries that have succeeded in reducing the prevalence of stunting by half have several approaches, all of which are different from each other, none of which uses only one approach, but one thing is certain: maximizing collaboration between sectors and having a common goal (Siswati et al., 2022).

The challenge with implementing convergence is that there is sectoral ego in Regional Apparatus Organizations because socialization has not been maximized, therefore there are still many who do not fully understand the stunting prevention and management program. Therefore, assistance from the center is needed by the regions in carrying out these activities. Another obstacle is not getting the details when conducting research in implementing the program, and there is no database obtained to converge in the form of program targets for implementing activities to run optimally. In Action Plan 2, a district/city activity plan matrix is required, an activity plan integration monitoring matrix for the current year, and an activity plan integration monitoring matrix for the plan year (Soakakone et al., 2021).

Action plan 4 is related to regent regulations/mayor regulations regarding villages which provide legal certainty and are used as a reference by villages to plan, budget, and implement programs/activities. In the implementation guide, the stunting convergence action was initiated by the village empowerment service. The same is true in our study. One concrete proof of the district government implementing action plan 4 is the Decree of the Regent of West Tanjung Jabung Number 294/Kep.Bup/P3AP2KB/ 2023 concerning the Determination of Quality Family Planning Village areas in West Tanjung Jabung Regency in 2023.

The 5th Action Plan aims to develop development cadres from integrated service post cadres, early childhood education teachers, and other cadres at the village level. In the guidelines, the agency responsible is the Community and Village Empowerment agency, but in contrast to the results of our research, in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, training and efforts to develop human resources, activating community empowerment is the role of the activities agency through community health center and integrated service post activities. , and the village

head also plays a role in proposing the form of guidance needed by the village community (Herlianti, 2022). The task of the village government is to improve integrated service post services, increase care activities services, provide education on healthy lifestyles in early childhood education programs, and others to prevent stunting. As well as, increasing the capacity of village officials, Community Development Cadres, and the community through training carried out by the government and other non-government institutions (Susanti & Mardhiah, 2020; Misbahuddin, 2022).

Peru initially only relied on international funding/donors/grants from the private sector, which then shifted to a multi-sector approach where each government from the lowest level, village, district, and central government maximized its programs and created superior programs related to stunting respectively. the incidence of stunting can be prevented (Bhutta et al., 2020). In Thailand, they state that their main key role is in the community approach, namely by utilizing community communities from the village level, building community commitment, gathering local resources and technical support, recruiting volunteers at the village community level, and providing competency training, this program succeeded in reducing the prevalence of stunting in Thailand. According to Brar (2020), In Brazil itself, the acceleration of stunting reduction was contributed by four factors, namely improving programs/classes for pregnant women or bride and groom courses and reproductive health education (education authorities), increasing family understanding of fair public policies (Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning), improving the quality of health services and improving environmental sanitation including the availability of clean water (Environmental Service, Public Works, and Spatial Planning Department). Finally, Vietnam has increased its budget by a quarter of the National Revenue and Expenditure Budget allocated specifically for public nutrition. This strategy not only increases public awareness and builds commitment at all levels but also reaches several community groups such as women's associations and farmer associations at the village level (World Bank, 2019).

Multisectoral action is needed. Interventions carried out through the health system alone will not be enough. Other sectors including education, sanitation, and agriculture make important contributions. A focus on evidence-based interventions, reaching the final milestones, and attention to equity are important. Each sector must focus on the most effective and proven interventions in the sector to reduce stunting, have adequate resources to achieve those results, measure and track progress, and be accountable for achieving those results. Focusing intensive efforts on regions and populations with the highest burden of stunting

requires ensuring equitable access to quality service delivery at the final stage (Kohli et al., 2020).

Institutional arrangements to implement a multisectoral approach must be established at all levels. Representation of all stakeholders is very important at all levels and institutional arrangements must be clearly outlined at each level with clear roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder in planning, implementation, monitoring, and problem solving as well as in achieving results (Solomon et al., 2019). Coordination at the provincial level is very important because the provincial government sector must work together with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders involved with the community in the field of nutrition (Jain & Narnaware, 2018).

## CONCLUSIONS

The roles of stakeholders consisting of facilitators, coordinators, accelerators, evaluators, and policy creators have been placed by the functions and roles in the Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, with the composition: The role of the Chair is the Deputy Regent, the role of the Secretary is the Regional Secretary of Tanjung Regency West Jabung places an optimal role in policy creator and facilitator, and the role of the West Tanjab Regency Stunting Acceleration Reduction team is by the technical agencies based on their main tasks and functions.

The role of stakeholders regarding the convergence action plan can be mapped as follows: the role of the deputy regent of West Tanjung Jabung as Chair of the Stunting Acceleration Reduction Team focuses more on the Convergence Action Plan 1 in the form of situation analysis activities for the stunting reduction program and the Convergence Action Plan 2 in the form of activity plan preparation activities. The role of the Regional Secretary of West Tanjung Jabung Regency as secretary of the Stunting Acceleration Reduction Team focuses more on the convergence action plan 2 in the form of activity plan preparation activities, the convergence action plan 4 in the form of regent/mayor regulation activities to accelerate stunting reduction and the convergence action plan 5 in the form of coaching activities actors and village/district governments by further optimizing their role as leaders of strategic positions in the government management of a region. The role of stakeholders which is directly related to the convergence action plan shows that the role of technical agencies is by the main tasks and functions inherent in the positions of regional government agencies/organizations.

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