

Regulatory Arrangements in Reducing Stunting in Indonesia

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Abstract: The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) is a leader in reducing stunting, where the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia fell from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. President RI Joko Widodo said that in the forum stunting was not only a matter of height but the most dangerous thing was the low ability of children to learn, mental retardation, and the third was the emergence of chronic diseases. Therefore, the target conveyed is 14% in 2024. We must be able to achieve this, I am sure that with our strength together, everything can move. That number is a difficult number to achieve as long as everyone works together.

Keywords: The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Reduction in Stunting

A. Introduction

BKKBN head Hasto Wardoyo said¹ the National working meeting aims to succeed concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction with 5 pillars. The first pillar is commitment, the second pillar is stunting prevention, the third pillar must be able to converge, the fourth pillar is providing good food, and the fifth pillar is making breakthrough innovations and good data.

This is the pillar that we uphold and we thank all the ministries/ institutions that have supported it. Mr. Minister of health by providing ultrasound and standard measuring instruments which is very good. The previous year, there were 2 million a year 1.6 million are pregnant in the first, of the 1.6 million, there are still 400 thousand stunted.

Hasto Wardoyo said working meeting aims to succeed presidential regulation number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction with 5 pillars. The first pillar is commitment, the second pillar is stunting prevention, the third pillar must be able to converge, the fourth pillar is providing good food, the fifth pillar is making breakthrough innovations and good data. The TNP2K report in 2017 stated that there are four factors that influence the occurrence of stunting: 1) Parenting practices that are influenced by parents' lack of knowledge about nutritional health before and during pregnancy and after childbirth; 2) ANC – Antenatal Care and Post Natal Care services that are of poor quality; 3) Access to nutritious food is still lacking, due to the relatively expensive price of nutritious food; 4) and lack of access to clean water and sanitation that can affect the occurrence of repeated infections looking at the determinants that influence the occurrence of stunting, the handling of stunting problems must be carried out in a complete, comprehensive, integrated and multisectoral manner by intensifying assistance to families at risk of giving birth to babies at risk of stunting. This assistance focuses on the adolescent period and bride-to-be, during pregnancy and in the postpartum period, and continues to be accompanied until the child is 5 years old.

Assistance during these periods is an effort so that all sensitive interventions and specific interventions provided can be ensured to reach the beneficiaries and have a real impact by reducing the stunting prevalence rate by 14% by 2024 in accordance with the target set by the President in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), In addition, efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting will have a multiplier effect on improving maternal and infant health which is also the goal of development.

B. Problem

1. How to control and reduce stunting in increasing the commitment and vision of leadership in ministries/agencies, provincial local governments, district/city local governments, and village governments?
2. How are efforts to improve communication, behavior change and community empowerment?

¹Hasto Wardoyo, 2022, *Cegah Stunting Itu Mudah*, Yogyakarta, hlm.1

C. Methodology

The Writing is juridical approach to specification descriptive analytical research. Selection normative legal research methods based on several reasons, among other first with many problem of law faced in society, both with regard to the legal norms tah progressive grounding. Secondary data were collection from primary legal materials. Either in the form of statutory provisions and their implementation: secondary law constitutes tertiary data from various leiteratures related to this research.

D. Discussion

1. National Strategy The targets and targets for accelerating stunting reduction are achieved through the implementation of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction as stated in Appendix B of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, with the following targets and targets: Increased commitment and vision of leadership in ministries/agencies, provincial local governments, district/city local governments, and village governments, increasing commitment to accelerate stunting reduction, Holding annual coordination meetings attended by high leaders at the central, provincial, and district/city levels; implementation of coordination in districts/cities; the implementation of sub-district level stunting workshops; the availability of policies/regulations of regents/mayors on village/village authority in reducing stunting; availability of village/village midwives as needed; the number of stunting-free villages/villages; Percentage of provincial local governments which increases the allocation of regional revenue and expenditure budgets to accelerate stunting reduction; The percentage of district/city governments that increase the allocation of regional revenue and expenditure budgets to accelerate stunting reduction. Increase the capacity of village governments, namely:
 - a. The number of village governments that have increased capacity in handling the acceleration of stunting reduction;
 - b. Number of Family Hope Program (PKH) companions trained in health and nutrition modules;
 - c. Percentage of villages/kelurahan whose human development cadres receive guidance from the district/city local government.²
2. Carry out sustainable behavior change campaigns and communications with indicators: a.implementation with indicators: a. Implementatioan of national stunting prevention campaign; b. Percentage of families that stop open defecation; c. Percentage of families implementing clean and healthy behavior (PHBS); d. Percentage of children under five years old (toddlers); d. Percentage of children under five years old (toddlers) who received complete basic immunization. Other than that stuff related to strengthening institutional capacity ini communicating behavior change to reduce stunting, including: a. Number of districts/cities that have a minimum of 20 trainers at the basic level as well as educatioan and training in stimulation cre for stunting management for early childhood education (PAUD) teachers: b. Percentage of vilages/ kelurahan that have trained early childhood education (PAUD) teachers providing stimulation for handling as a result of education and training in district/ cities; c. percentage of Early ChilhoodEducatian (PAUD) Institutions that develop Holistic Integrative Early Chilhood Education (PAUD HI); d. fulfillment of growth and development monitoring service standards at posyandu; e, Percentage of villages implementing Toddler Family Development (BKB) classes on parenting. 1001 First Days of Life (HPK); f. Percentage of Beneficiary Families (KPM) for the Family Hope Program (PKH) group that attended Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) with health and nutrition modules; g. Percentage of Youth Information Counseling Centers (PIK) and Youth Family Development (BKR) that carry out reproductive health and nutrition education for adolescents.³

E. Conclusion

1. Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of accelerating the reducing of stunting, especially the reduction of stunting, especially the quality of program integration and operational activities in field line, is carried out: 1) Strengthening the role of the PKK mobilizing team the PKK activating team starting from the central level to the village/kelurahan level, has long been a very active government partner in supporting various programs and activities, ranging from health, nutrition, family planning, to environmental issues. Aemend with this very long experience, team PKK at levels, especially in village/ kelurahan 29, will occupy a central role in the implementation of assistance to families at risk of stunting. Thus team PKK in the field

² Y. B. Satya Sanannugraha, 2023, Arahan Presiden dan Sambutan Reviv Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2022 tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, Jakarta, hlm.3.

³Siti Nadia Tarmizi, 2023, Prevalensi Stunting di Indonesia Turunke 21,6% dari 24,%, Kemenkes, Jakarta, hlm.1

is the driving force in the family assistance team for families at risk of stunting which is more focused on the incubation period. 2) Strengthening the role midwife understanding, experience and availability of midwives in handling stunting problems is a major asset and capital in assisting at risk families. Midwives daily duties in the process of care during pregnancy, birth and after delivery are special considerations is strengthening the midwife's role. That is why the existence of a midwife in the village plays a "central role", especially in the process of facilitating health services for families at risk of stunting.

2. Strengthening the role of cadres accelerating the reduction of stunting must be realized in a massive social movement with clear directions, so to increase social capital and community initiatives, cadres in villages, be in health cadres, family planning cadres, human development cadres, must be capitalized to participate in a family assistance scheme in order to accelerate the reduction of stunting as part of a family assistance team. Strengthening the early detection system in addition to strengthening assistance to at risk families strengthening the early detection system in addition to strengthening the assistance of a families, an early detection and prevention system for at-risk families is also absolutely necessary by strengthening regulations on the registration of prospective brides at least 3 months before marriage (pre-marriage), where this three months before marriage (pre-marriage), where this three months is minimum time required for improve the quality of pregnancy for new couples (research results show that 80% of couples of childbearing age will only experience pregnancy if they do not use contraception) so that there is no risk of stunting as well as reference for the assistance team in carrying out the initial stages of starting assistance to at-risk families.

F. Recommendations

1. For the K/L budget, it is necessary to sharpen, directed that the 2024 budgeting focus on programs that target the direct causes of stunting (specific interventions) and PPS priority target groups;
2. Regarding the Special Allocation Fund for local food-based PMT, it is requested to map which districts/cities do not allocate, after which a review of the fiscal capacity of the district/city is carried out;
3. Child marriage is an issue in almost all regions, not only Islam, but the Ministry of Religious Affairs is asked to conduct education using religion;
4. Coordination and capacity of field cadres is still one of the problems related to this matter BKKBN, the Ministry of PDPT and the Ministry of Health are asked to coordinate and increase the capacity of cadres.

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