

Contribution of PT Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL to Tackling Stunting in the Surrounding Community

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to explore the contribution of Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL in preventing stunting in communities around the company. In this research, a qualitative research method was used with a case study approach in Mantung Hamlet, Penujak Village, Central Lombok. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation and documentation studies. Secondary data involves taking documents related to the research topic and then analyzing them using triangulation techniques. The research results show that companies, as development actors, play a role in handling social problems such as stunting. Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL has contributed through various activities in Mantung Hamlet, Penujak Village, West Praya, Central Lombok. They identify the causes of stunting and carry out interventions through Posyandu, including providing additional food, socialization and MPASI training, as well as MPASI menu creation competitions. As a result, the stunting rate fell 67% from 238 to 142 children under five, posyandu visits increased 45%, and participation of pregnant women in health checks rose to 68%. Cadre capacity is also increased through outreach and provision regarding stunting prevention and processing nutritious food.

Keywords: Stunting, Community, Corporate Social Responsibility

1. Introduction

Stunting is a health problem that is still a big challenge in Indonesia, especially in rural areas. The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is still quite high, so it is the main focus to be addressed immediately at the national level (Rahmanda & Gurning, 2022). In 2020, according to WHO, stunting will be experienced by 149 million children under five. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2021 was recorded at 24.4%. According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the national prevalence of stunting is 21.5%. Even though the stunting threshold set by WHO for a country is 20 percent (Dermawan et al., 2022).

This problem arises due to long-term malnutrition which affects children's physical growth and mental development. Stunting is identified as a form of malnutrition which is characterized by stunted growth in children, both physically and mentally (Bhutta et al., 2020). This problem is more often found in less developed areas, especially in rural areas where access to adequate nutrition, health services, and knowledge about healthy eating patterns is often limited (Istiqomah et al., 2024).

Stunting is not only considered a problem of slow growth, but is also associated with a decrease in children's intelligence, productivity and long-term health (Muhammad et al., 2022). Children affected by stunting are more at risk of experiencing chronic health problems in the future, including impaired brain development, decreased learning abilities, and increased risk of various infectious and non-communicable diseases (Azmi et al., n.d.).

In the midst of the government's efforts to tackle stunting, other stakeholders are needed to help speed up handling, one of which is the private sector. Companies as the private sector are considered to have resources that can be contributed to the surrounding community as compensation for their operations in the community (Hayati, 2020). The contribution of the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs is increasingly recognized as an effective strategy. CSR focuses not only on philanthropic aspects, but also on sustainable development (Andrés et al., 2019), including improving community welfare through addressing health problems such as stunting.

A strategic role can be taken by companies that have social responsibility and operate in the region through community-based CSR programs. This approach is not only focused on providing material assistance, but also on strengthening the capacity of local communities (Pisani et al., 2017), such as increasing knowledge about maternal and child health, access to better nutrition, and providing adequate sanitation facilities. One of

them is carried out by Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL in an effort to handle stunting cases in the surrounding community, namely Mantung Hamlet, Village Penujak Village, West Praya, Central Lombok.

Penujak Village, where the majority of the population works in the agricultural sector with low incomes, is known as an area that is vulnerable to stunting problems. This situation is exacerbated by lack of access to adequate health services and low knowledge about nutrition. Therefore, a community-based approach is considered a relevant intervention to involve the community directly in stunting reduction efforts. The company's CSR contribution in overcoming stunting in Penujak Village will be studied in this article, and the impact of this intervention will be analyzed. It is hoped that with collaboration between companies, government and society, the problem of stunting can be handled more effectively and sustainably. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. The data source used is primary data taken from interviews and observations. Secondary data by taking documents related to the research topic.

2. Discussion

2.1 Program Intervention Through the "Posyandu" Program

PT Pertamina (Persero), which is tasked with managing natural resources, especially oil and gas, certainly has risks and also has a negative side for the environment, especially for the environment around the company. Therefore, the company always strives to be consistent in preserving the environment and social life of the community around the company's operational areas. This form of corporate social responsibility can be called CSR/Corporate Social Responsibility. In this case, Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL seeks to realize one of the four CSR pillars being developed, namely the health pillar.

In 2022, based on electronic Community Based Nutrition recording and reporting data (e-PPGBM), Central Lombok has a stunting prevalence of 13.3 percent, especially in Penujak Village which experiences stunting and malnutrition. There are several factors that cause cases of stunting and malnutrition among children under five, starting from mothers' lack of understanding of children's health, lack of quality food intake, lack of complementary foods for breast milk, lack of knowledge and innovation among posyandu cadres, which causes the weak quality of health services provided. to pregnant women and toddlers. Of course, this needs to be followed up so that the number of toddlers experiencing stunting and malnutrition does not increase. For this reason, PT Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL is running a program called the Stunting Care Program with Posyandu Mantung Ceria in Penujak Village which focuses on reducing the stunting rate. In this program the objectives to be achieved are as follows:

- 1) improve public health, especially children under five
- 2) reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality
- 3) facilitate access to public health services
- 4) there is an increase in the capabilities of posyandu cadres
- 5) increased insight and knowledge about services and integrated management of toddlers
- 6) reducing the prevalence of under-five deaths due to lack of health services
- 7) reduce stunting rates
- 8) Fulfillment of balanced nutrition for pregnant women and toddlers

The Stunting Care Program is a program that has only been implemented for one year. This program has been running since 2022 as the company's response to health conditions, especially stunting toddlers around the Company's Ring I area. In March 2023-December 2023, this program was carried out at Posyandu Mantung Ceria, Mantung Hamlet, Penujak Village. The scope of work of the Stunting care program at Posyandu Mantung Ceria, Penujak Village was as follows:

- 1) Providing additional food (PMT) as a form of fulfilling balanced nutrition for toddlers in Penujak Village. Providing additional food is nutritional supplementation in the form of additional food in the form of biscuits with a special formulation and fortified with vitamins and minerals given to babies and toddlers aged 6-59 months in the underweight category. For babies and children aged 6-24 months, this additional food is used together with Complementary Food for Breast Milk (MP -ASI). The Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) is an intervention program for malnourished children everywhere to improve children's nutritional status and to meet children's nutritional needs in order to achieve appropriate nutrition and nutritional status for these children. Supplementary Feeding (PMT) can be classified into two types, namely Supplementary Feeding (PMT) Counseling and Supplementary Feeding (PMT) Recovery. Extension supplementary food is additional food given to targets to maintain normal nutritional status with a maximum administration time of 1 month. The Posyandu that was the target of the activity was Posyandu Mantung. PMT was given to 75 toddlers who were posyandu participants. At the Mantung Posyandu, there were 20 children indicated as malnourished and 0 stunted.

Toddlers who are indicated to be malnourished continue to be regularly monitored to ensure they do not decline by providing additional food that is able to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers. The types of PMT provided include fruit, cake, milk, green bean porridge and eggs. This PMT activity will continue to be carried out 4 times in 12 months. This PMT activity will be carried out by PT Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL 8 times a year. As far as carrying out the Aviation Fuel Terminal intervention, BIL has been able to reduce the stunting rate by 46.44% based on Village Government data in January 2023 of 239 cases of stunting until December 2023, now there are 128 cases.

- 2) MPASI Socialization and Demo to provide knowledge and awareness for cadres and mothers of toddlers. It is felt that processing the MPASI menu is necessary to provide a new impression for children. The preparation of the MPASI menu is also balanced with the need for animal protein during the child's growth period. Apart from preparing MPASI menus that are in accordance with balanced nutritional measurements, it is hoped that this training will also be able to build the creativity of posyandu cadres and posyandu mothers of toddlers who are the target beneficiaries of this training. This MPASI menu processing training is in collaboration with the NTB Province BKKBN service to get maximum results.
- 3) Training and practice in processing the MPASI menu. The MPASI recipes demonstrated were catfish team rice for babies 9-11 months and Brazilian spinach tempeh chicken porridge intended for babies 6-8 months. Both recipes are easy for mothers to put into practice because the ingredients are easy to get and the vegetables used can be from vegetables that can be grown around the yard. Apart from that, the MPASI that was tried was MPASI which is also complete in nutrition because it covers the baby's nutritional needs, namely it is rich in carbohydrates, animal protein, fat and other micronutrients. Adequate nutritional content varies between babies based on age, growth and developmental conditions. Babies aged 6-8 months need 200 calories per day with a feeding frequency of 2-3 times a day, while babies aged 9-11 months need 300 calories per day with a feeding frequency of 3-4 times a day. The older the baby, the greater the number of calories needed. The important principles in giving MPASI to babies or children are that it is strong or sufficient, safe and hygienic and given responsively. Increasing food consistency and variety needs to be done in providing complementary foods for breast milk. Babies must be accustomed to a regular feeding frequency with a texture that continues to be adjusted according to their adaptation to food. A variety of foods is also needed to provide adequate nutrition for babies. Next, babies are expected to become more familiar with types of food. These food variations can consist of cereals, nuts, meat, fish, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. These foods can be combined according to the baby's nutritional needs. This activity received a warm welcome from local mothers, they were very enthusiastic and asked many questions regarding how to make MPASI.
- 4) Planting TOGA seeds around Posyandu. This activity was carried out by providing TOGA seed support to posyandu cadres, especially chili plants as a form of KRPL carried out by the cadres. Chili plants were chosen as a form of food independence for posyandu cadres because the price of chilies also drives economic inflation so planting chilies is deemed necessary as a form of food independence on the household scale for posyandu cadres.
- 5) MPASI Menu Creation Competition. The next activity is an MPASI cooking competition as an effort to attract the interest and attention of mothers to understand the dangers of stunting and efforts to prevent it. The cooking competition was attended by mothers of toddlers and mothers of 16 Posyandu cadres in Penujak Village. This activity aims to improve the skills of mothers of toddlers in making nutritious MPASI. Distribution of MPASI recipe booklets was also provided during the activity. The aim of providing the MPASI recipe book is as a reference for mothers of toddlers in making MPASI so they can provide varied and nutritious food to their children. The MPASI recipe book was also given to posyandu cadres as a reference for making additional food when carrying out posyandu. Demonstration activities and cooking competitions as well as distribution of MPASI recipe books received a good response from the participants. During the MPASI cooking demonstration, toddler mothers and cadre mothers actively asked questions about how to make good MPASI. The toddler's mother and cadres were also enthusiastic about taking part in the cooking competition.
- 6) Monitoring and evaluating program implementation. Discussions in program monitoring include resolving problems that occur within the group, mediating and providing solutions to problems that occur so that the program can continue to run as expected. Monitoring the implementation of the stunting care posyandu program is to record the number of stunted children and map the needs needed to reduce the stunting rate.

2.2 Results of Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL Intervention in Reducing Stunting in Mantung Hamlet, Penujak Village .

In 2024, the program will continue and focus on providing additional food assistance (PMT) at every posyandu activity which is carried out once a month and a nutritional garden planted in the posyandu area so that it can be utilized in the future. It is hoped that these activities will be able to reduce the current stunting rate. The objectives of the Stunting Care program at Posyandu Mantung Ceria, Dusun Mantung, Penujak Village in 2024 are as follows:

1. Improve public health, especially toddlers
2. Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates
3. Facilitate access to public health services
4. There is an increase in the capabilities of Posyandu Cadres
5. Increased insight and knowledge about integrated services and management of toddlers
6. Reducing the prevalence of under-five deaths due to lack of health services
7. Reduce stunting rates
8. Fulfillment of balanced nutrition for pregnant women and toddlers

There are several scopes of work carried out in the Stunting Care program in 2024, as follows:

1. Providing PMT for posyandu with a high number of stunting, namely at Posyandu Mantung and Posyandu Selanglet. In its implementation, PMT assistance is provided at each posyandu 12 times a year
2. Reducing the number of absenteeism by providing educational outreach regarding the ISI PIRINGKU and PHBS programs with psychologists for elementary school students. In its implementation, this program succeeded in reducing the stunting rate in Penujak Village through socializing balanced nutrition for elementary school children once a year.
3. Making one package of cooking aprons and one package of uniform t-shirts
4. Improvement of the Nutrition Garden. This program has created a nutritional garden in the area around the Posyandu
5. Training on healthy snack products with external sources
6. Making PIRT and halal certification for each product developed
7. Making contemporary packaging for healthy snack posyandu products
8. Revitalizing the posyandu building
9. Production house construction
10. Procurement of product display racks for posyandu
11. Updated infographics and program profile
12. Procurement of stationery and souvenirs as promotional media carried out by posyandu
13. Program monitoring and evaluation

From the descriptions above, it can be concluded that the achievements of the Pertamina Sehati Cares Stunting program in terms of Posyandu services are that there are Posyandu that focus on pregnant women and toddlers, there is distribution of PMT for Stunting Toddlers, Increase in height and weight of stunted toddlers, reduction in stunting rates by 67 % from 238 stunted to 142 stunted toddlers. then in terms of the number of posyandu visits, there was a very significant increase, namely there was an increase of 45% from previously only around 133 Koni toddlers to 296 toddlers, and the participation of pregnant women undergoing health checks was 68%. In terms of cadre capacity, there has been an increase in understanding about stunting prevention through outreach in collaboration with the Penujak health center, provision of provisions for preparing healthy, balanced nutritional foods, as well as increasing capacity for making healthy, nutritious products.

3. Conclusion

Companies as one of the actors in development have a role to contribute to handling social problems, one of which is stunting. Pertamina Patra Niaga Aviation Fuel Terminal BIL carries out its corporate social responsibility through several activities that contribute to reducing stunting in communities around the company, namely Mantung Hamlet, Penujak Village, West Praya, Central Lombok. First, identify the causes, then carry out program interventions through the Posyandu (Integrated Service Post) institution. These programs include providing additional food (PMT) as a form of fulfilling balanced nutrition for toddlers in Penujak Village, Socialization and MPASI Demonstration to provide knowledge and awareness for cadres and mothers of toddlers. Apart from that, training and practice programs for processing MPASI menus, planting TOGA seeds around Posyandu, MPASI menu creation competitions, monitoring and evaluation of program implementation were also carried out. The result of the intervention is that there has been an increase in the height and weight of

stunted toddlers, with a reduction in the stunting rate of 67% from 238 stunted toddlers to 142 stunted toddlers. The number of posyandu visits also showed a very significant increase, namely by 45%, from around 133 toddlers to 296 toddlers. Pregnant women's participation in health checks increased to 68%. Cadre capacity has increased in understanding stunting prevention through outreach carried out in collaboration with the Penujak health center, provision for preparing healthy, balanced nutritious food, as well as increasing capacity in making healthy, nutritious products.

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