



EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NUTRITION SELF-SUSTAINED POLICY TO OVERCOME STUNTING

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ABSTRACT

The strategy to accelerate the stunting reduction target of the South Lampung District Government of Lampung Province launched a nutrition self-sustained policy movement. The results of this evaluation are expected to provide an overview and provide input and recommendations for policymakers on accelerating the reduction and suppression of stunting cases as well as policy development in the future. Type of evaluation research with the evaluation model used by CIPP, which aims to evaluate the context, inputs, processes, and products of nutrition self-sustained policy. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews, FGDs, documentation studies using research protocols, and CIPP model variables have become interview guide tools. The types of data collected are primary data to assess the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained policy and secondary data. Data analysis includes data validation, classifying data according to focus and research questions, combining data in the form of matrices or tables, and triangulation strategies to describe the results of analysis and research findings. Data analysis is done using NVivo 12 software. As a result of the evaluation, the implementation of the nutritional self-sustained policy has been planned, socialized, and well implemented accordance with the main tasks and functions of the related to Regional Apparatus Organization / OPD, which are carried out in an integrated manner. There is no standardized monitoring system or stunting prevalence data recording system. The stunting prevalence rate has decreased to 9.9%. Recommendation: In

order to carry out standardized activities, an Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) need to be made, furthermore monitoring and evaluation need to be strengthened, and need an operators to input and synchronize stunting data.

Keywords. Evaluation, Implementation, Self-sustained in Nutrition, Stunting

ABSTRAK

Strategi percepatan target penurunan stunting pemerintah kabupaten lampung selatan provinsi lampung mencanangkan gerakan kebijakan swasembada gizi. Hasil evaluasi ini diharapkan memperoleh gambaran untuk memberikan masukan dan merekomendasi bagi para pengambil kebijakan dalam mempercepat penurunan dan menekan kasus stunting serta pengembangan kebijakan di masa yang akan datang. Jenis penelitian evaluasi dengan model evaluasi yang digunakan CIPP yang bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi Konteks, Input, Proses dan Produk kebijakan swasembada Gizi. Teknik mengumpulkan data menggunakan, Indept wawancara, FGD, study dokumentasi dengan menggunakan protocol research, variabel model CIPP yang digunakan, menjadi alat pandu wawancara. Jenis data yang dikumpulkan yaitu data primer untuk melakukan penilaian terhadap implementasi kebijakan Swasembada Gizi dan data sekunder. Analisis data dengan validasi data, mengklasifikasikan data sesuai fokus dan pertanyaan penelitian, penggabungan data dalam bentuk matrik atau tabel serta strategi triangulasi untuk dideskripsikan hasil analisis dan temuan penelitiannya, analisis data dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak NVivo 12. Hasil evaluasi, implentasi kebijakan swasembada gizi telah terencana, tersosialisasi dan terlaksana sesuai dengan tugas pokok dan fungsi OPD terkait yang dilaksanakan secara terintegrasi. belum terstandar dan system pemantauan dan sistem pencatatan prevalensi stunting Angka prevalensi stunting terjadi penurunan prevalensi mencapai 9.9%. Recommendation, Agar pelaksanaan kegiatan terstandar perlu di buatkan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP), monitoring dan evaluasi perlu penguatan dan adanya operator dalam meng in-put dan mensingkronisasikan data stunting.

Kata Kunci. Evaluasi, Implementasi, Swasembada Gizi, Stunting

INTRODUCTION

Stunting is the most complex nutritional problem in children under five in Indonesia, if not addressed it will risk physical growth barriers to cognitive development and children's vulnerability to disease and will affect children's intelligence and productivity in adulthood. Stunting and other nutritional problems are expected to reduce gross domestic product (GDP) by about 3% per year (World Bank, 2014). Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive due to chronic malnutrition, psychosocial stimulation, and the incidence of repeated infections in the First 1,000 Days of Life from fetus to child aged two years. Children are declared stunted if their length or height is below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) of children their age (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2010).

The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in the last five years has decreased by 6.4%, from 37.2% to 30.8% (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018). In 2021, in Lampung province, infants aged 0-59 months were stunted at 18.5%, districts/cities with the highest stunting prevalence in Tanggamus Regency at 25% and South Lampung Regency at 16.3% (SSGI, 2021 & South

Lampung Health Office, 2021). In South Lampung district in 2019 the prevalence of stunting reached 30.4% and was above the national prevalence (27.3%), there has been a downward trend in stunting since the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained policy, namely in 2021 by 16.3% and in 2022 to 9.9% (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

The Ministry of Health targets the stunting rate to decrease from 27.7% to 14% in the RPJMN from 2020 to 2024 (Ministry of Health, 2020). In line with the initiative to accelerate stunting prevention, the government launched the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement stipulated through presidential regulation No. 42 in 2013 concerning National Movement within the framework of the First 1,000 Days of Life (Ministry of Health, 2018). To accelerate the achievement of priority group targets in priority locations, the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment stipulates the expansion of districts/cities the locus of integrated stunting reduction interventions to be expanded from 360 districts/cities to 514 districts/cities by 2022 (Ministry of Food Security, 2021).

The government's stunting reduction target acceleration strategy sets five pillars for stunting handling, the five pillars are described in specific nutrition and sensitive nutrition efforts that are implemented in an integrated manner to achieve maximum results (Ministry of Health, 2020). The South Lampung Regency Government in accelerating stunting reduction launched a nutrition self-sustained policy strategy, by implementing specific and sensitive nutrition interventions. Various innovations have been carried out as a form of nutrition self-sustained services targeting beneficiaries, namely local governments, sub-districts, villages, communities, cadres, households, toddlers, and young women as outlined in the Nutrition Self-sustained action plan (Regent Decree, 2020 & South Lampung Health Office, 2021).

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of nutrition self-sustained policy in specific nutrition interventions to overcome stunting in South Lampung district. The results of this evaluation are expected to obtain an overview of the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained policy, to provide input and recommendations for policymakers in accelerating the reduction and reducing stunting cases in South Lampung Regency. To find out how policy implementation takes place consists of four dimensions, namely Context, Input, Process and Product (CIPP) in the implementation of specific nutrition intervention policies related to Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and nutrition service programs.

METHOD

The type of evaluation research and evaluation model used is context, input, process, and product (CIPP) (Daniel L. Stufflebeam & Anthony, 2007), which aims to evaluate the implementation of nutrition self-sustained policies in specific nutrition interventions to overcome stunting. The method used in this study is exploratory, using a qualitative descriptive approach. (Tolley et al., 2016). The research period will be held from August to December 2023. Location: South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. Data sources from key informants must be involved in implementing the nutrition-self-sustained policy. Interviews were conducted with eight key informants (U), namely: nutrition self-sustained consultant, Regional Planning Agency (BAPEDA), Community Empowerment Service (PMD), Health Department (nutrition section, environmental health, and health promotion), the Population Control and Family Planning Service (BKKBN), and the Food

Security Department. To validate the data, data triangulation was carried out on five implementer informants from representatives of the Community Health Center and five Head Village informants as the target group of implementers and beneficiaries in the selected villages. Data collection techniques include documentation studies, focus group discussions (FGD), in-depth interviews, and participant observations using protocol research. The research instrument uses a semi-structured interview guide based on the variables in the CIPP model as a guiding tool to ensure the interview goes well. The types of data collected are primary data to assess the implementation of nutrition self-sustained policies and secondary data related to policy-supporting documents. Data analysis techniques from Yin (2012) include testing data validity, classifying data according to sub-focus and research questions, combining data in the form of tables, and drawing data-based conclusions. Data analysis is carried out using NVivo 12 software. This research has received approval for a health research ethics review from the Health Polytechnic Ethics Commission of the Ministry of Health Tanjungkarang (No. 460/KEPK-TJK/VIII/2023).

Table 1
Focus and Sub Focus and Evaluation Aspects of CIPP Model Research

No	Focus Evaluation	Evaluated Aspect
Context		
1	Goal Setting	Nutrition self-sustained policy objectives and goal formulation criteria
2	<i>Stakeholders support</i>	Stakeholder support related to nutrition self-sustained policy
Input		
3	Basis for policy implementation	Basic implementation of activities (regulations and legal basis) Guidelines for setting targets and targets & Mapping nutritional self-sufficiency
4	Resource Allocation	Resource Allocation (implementers/teams, activity facilities, funding)
5	Planning	Policy planning process, team determination, setting stunting reduction targets, Policy innovation
Process		
6	Socialization	Socialization of nutrition self-sustained at the district, sub-district and village levels
7	Policy implementation	Implementation of nutrition self-sustained policy in specific nutrition interventions to overcome stunting
8	Monitoring and Evaluation	System monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of nutritional self-sufficiency
9	Follow-up Plan	Follow-up planning of nutrition self-sustained policy
Product		
10	Achievement of stunting reduction	The number of stunting prevalence in the sub-district of South Lampung
11	Impact	The impact of implementing a nutrition self-sustained policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of the research site

South Lampung Regency is one of the regencies in Lampung Province, the capital city of South Lampung Regency is located in Kalianda District. It has an area of 2,007.01 km² and a population of 1,038,800 people in 2022 consisting of 531,059 males and 507,741 females with a density of 527 people/km. Administratively, South Lampung Regency is divided into 17 sub-districts and 256 villages and 4 kelurahan. The sub-districts in South Lampung Regency are: Kalianda, Jati Agung, Natar, Tanjung Bintang, Tanjung Sari, Penengahan, Ketapang, Sidomulyo, Merbau

Mataram, Ketibung, Way Sulan, Way Panji, Raja Basa, Candipuro, Palas, Seragi and Bakauheni Districts.

2. Context

a. Objectives Of Nutrition Self-sustained Policy.

To accelerate the reduction in stunting prevalence, the central government instructs local governments to address stunting within the framework of policies in their work areas. The South Lampung district government launched a nutrition self-sustained policy to overcome the problem of stunting, with the hope that each family will be able to meet their family's nutritional needs independently. The objectives of this nutrition self-sustained policy were conveyed by the main informant participants during the FGD:

... The purpose of nutrition self-sustained is stated in the Instruction of the Regent of South Lampung No. 2 of 2020 concerning the Nutrition Self-sustained Program, which is an effort to prevent and overcome stunting with a target of stunting prevalence rate reaching below 5% in 2024, as well as encouraging the improvement of the quality of local government services and community participation in fulfilling nutrition independently to ensure a superior and competitive South Lampung generation for a golden Indonesia in 2045. (U2)

The understanding of these objectives was confirmed by the participants of the activity implementation (PK2) and (PD4) triangulation of the results of the FGD as follows:

... The target of reducing stunting in 2024 to 5.0%, Alhamdulillah This year it has been achieved 9.9%..., We are optimistic that if all work units (SATKER) are active in accordance with the indicators that have been set and cooperate optimally, then this number target... can be achieved. (PK2)

The same expression about the purpose expressed by PD4 participants

... The Regent's instruction on the nutrition self-sustained policy program for handling stunting cases has been implemented in sub-districts, villages and communities... we have an innovation whose goal is to reduce stunting below 5% by 2024 (PD4)

b. Stakeholder Support

Policy formulation in the implementation of nutrition self-sustained involves stakeholders and leading related sectors both internally and externally, according to the main participants during the FGD.

...The internal sectors involved, the Regional Planning Agency (BAPEDA), the Community Empowerment Office (PMD), the Health Office (nutrition, environmental health and health promotion section), the Population Control and Family Planning Office (BKKBN), the Food Security Office, Village Heads and Puskesmas Heads The external sector includes the head of the PKK mobilization team in South Lampung Regency as a Nutrition Self-sustained Ambassador, BPKB, PMD, Subdistrict, Village, PKK, and community leaders (U3).

This Support was confirmed by the results of the FGD by triangulation of data by implementing participants (PK1) and (PD2)

... What is certain is that with related cross-sectors, for example such as sub-districts, village heads, cadres and such as school education, maybe it is related to BKKBN, because when we cross-sector, cross-sector, we invited and conveyed about the self-sustained programs that we have done at the puskesmas more or less. (PK1)

... For stunting handling, we have a Control Team and a Nutrition Self-sustained Secretariat in collaboration with Regional partners... One of the collaborations in supporting the program with the social organization Child Fun, which assists in the handling of stunting in the three villages where the... (PD2).

3. Input

a. Basic Implementation of Guidelines And Policy Mapping.

Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including accelerating nutrition improvement to end hunger and achieve food security and nutrition. Stunting management is set as a national priority that is realized and elaborated in each regional apparatus in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). According to the main participants during the FGD.

...The nutrition self-sustained policy in South Lampung stems from the success of Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2018 with the WC self-sustained program, which was stipulated through Regent Instruction No. 1 of 2017 concerning the implementation of WC self-sufficiency. (U1)

U2 participants also stated:

...Policy mapping began with the high stunting rate (29%) in 2019, local governments and related stakeholders looked for suitable activity plans for stunting handling. The policy on "Nutrition Self-Sufficiency" was agreed upon and confirmed with the instruction of the Regent of South Lampung No. 2 of 2020 concerning the nutrition self-sustained program, as a strategy for handling stunting in South Lampung Regency (U2).

The basis for the implementation was confirmed by participants (PK4) and PD5 in triangulation of data as follows:

...Bupati instructions on nutrition self-sustained are disseminated to all OPD, sub-districts, villages and communities. (PK4)

...The existence of Regent Regulation No. 51 of 2021 concerning the use of village funds includes handling stunting. (PD5)

b. Allocation of Resources (Supporting Facilities and Funding)

In implementing the program, it is necessary to allocate resources including supporting facilities and funding. According to participant information (U7) during the FGD:

...A special secretariat is provided to implement the policy, here all information ranging from planning, implementation and evaluation of the nutrition self-sustained policy can be obtained. This secretariat is also a place to coordinate with each other between related OPDs in implementing policies and overcoming problems and obstacles found in the field. (U7)

Participants (U2) during the FGD to clarify the availability of funding sources

...There are budgets in each UPD for stunting handling which are sourced from the central DAK, BOKB and from village funds. To facilitate the span of control of the program, in addition to districts and villages, the control team of the nutrition self-sustained movement is also available at the sub-district level. (U2)

To ensure that the work plan runs well, a controller is needed, and special funding support is sourced from the APBD. The amount of the budget varies in each work unit. The understanding

of resource allocation is confirmed by triangulation participants (PK3) in resource management as follows:

...We have ambassadors of self-sustained in nutrition, namely the regent mother, all stunting activities in the form of their source are from the central DAK, BOKB and each UPD exists. For the matter of relative adequacy, so far what is globalized we consider sufficient. (PK5)

...Financial assistance provided personally by the head of the PKK mobilization team is incidental following needs and abilities. (PD1)

c. Nutrition Self-sustained Policy Planning at District, Sub-district and Village Levels

Working planning of nutrition self-sustained policy starting from the South Lampung district level, the district makes program policy planning, namely making guidelines and technical guidelines for the implementation of nutrition self-sustained at each level. Nutrition self-sustained policy planning was conveyed by all participants during the FGD:

...Work plans and cross-OPD activities related to stunting, are programs specifically provided by each OPD to services to the community including plans: MCH services, nutrition services, drinking water and sanitation services, ECCE services and social services, these service plans are implemented and described following the work programs of each OPD. (U4)

The preparation of activity plans for the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained movement is described with activity plans and funding prepared in synergy and collaboration following the implementation guidelines. Planning understanding confirmed by participant (PK3) data triangulation

...Nutrition self-sustained work planning at the sub-district level, including capacity building and coordination of the sub-district level nutrition self-sustained control team, data consolidation and reporting, stunting-sensitive RKA and mentoring. (PK3)

...Yes it is... planning at the village level we first data on stunting and reported, assisted by funds from the stunting-sensitive APBDes, there is a village control team, great cadres and militants. (PD2)

4. Process

Socialization of Nutrition Self-sustained Socialization of nutrition self-sustained policy is needed so that the program can be understood at every level starting from the district, sub-district and village levels. U5 participants during the FGD stated:

...As a comprehensive movement involving the government and the community, a nutrition self-sustained ambassador (Istri Bupati) was appointed as a mobilizer, advocacy supporter, campaigner and program spokesperson to various parties involved in organizing the Nutrition Self-sustained Movement. (U6)

Internal socialization is carried out so that the understanding of the information conveyed about the nutrition self-sustained policy of each individual / OPD does not vary. This was revealed by participants (PK1) and (PD2) triangulation of data

...For internal socialization, the formation of a work team and program control team, the tasks and functions of the team identify needs and plan strategic steps taken in the context of implementing the nutrition self-sustained movement, before being conveyed to various related parties. (PK1)

...The key role in the success of this policy is the regent of South Lampung Regency who is supported by his wife (head of the PKK driving team) as a figure who can inspire, carry out

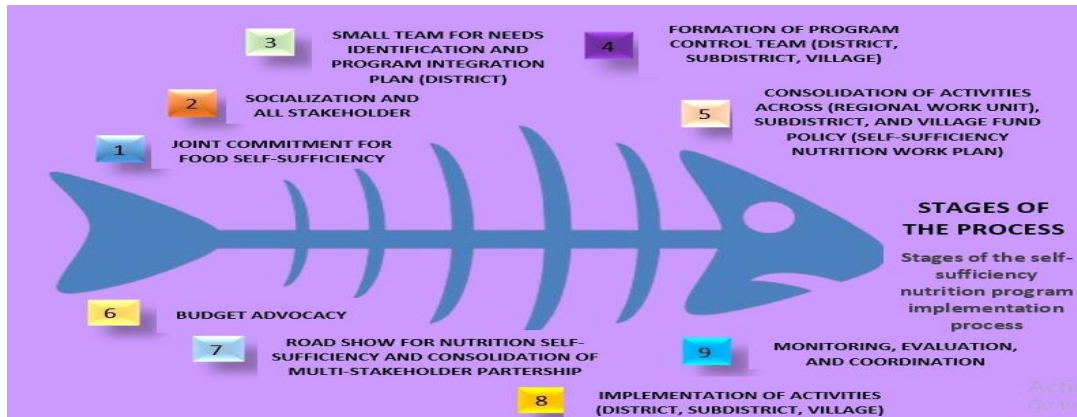
advocacy and as a program campaigner and mobilize all parties to participate in the nutrition self-sustained movement. (PD2)

a. Policy implementation

To implement the nutrition self-sustained policy in handling stunting based on the implementation guidelines (JUKLAK) and technical guidelines (JUKNIS) that already have implementation guidelines at each level. main informant (U4) when the FGD states

...To monitor the commitment of all levels of the district government and the community to implement the nutrition self-sustained movement, the nutrition self-sustained ambassador and the team carried out roadshows to 260 villages and 17 sub-districts of South Lampung Regency. For the stages of implementation, it can be seen in the good practice book for handling stunting. (U4)

The following is an overview of the stages of implementing the nutrition self-sustained policy from districts, sub-districts, villages, and kelurahan



Source: The Guideline Book For Reducing Stunting Program

Figure 1. Stages of Implementation of Nutritional Self-Sufficiency

... Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) stipulated in the implementation of nutritional self-sustained do not yet exist. So we in each sub-district have additional innovations and promotions for the implementation of nutritional self-sustained by utilizing existing resources in each village (PD1)

The form of innovation activities among them can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2
Innovative Forms of Nutrition Self-sustained Activities in South Lampung**

No	Activity	Description
1	GERTAK PELOR	Simultaneous Movement Moringa Planting (Gertak Pelor) and processing Moringa leaves as food ingredients to increase family nutrition, to improve the nutrition of toddlers and pregnant women.
2	AKUNG ASIK	Fathers Support in Exclusive Breastfeeding (AKUNG ASIK) Activities involve husbands/fathers of toddlers in supporting exclusive breastfeeding for infants.

3	TAMAN GIZI DESA	Village Nutrition Park (cages, gardens, and ponds) Village Government and women organization in cooperation activities to provide nutritional resources for village communities
4	GERTAK TAYUR	Simultaneous Movement of Vegetable Planting (GERTAK TAYUR) to ensure the fulfillment of family independent nutrition by utilizing home yard land.
5	BUGISA	Village Nutrition Barn (BUGISA) A vegetable and medicinal garden and the provision of protein, eggs, and fish sources funded by the Village are intended for people with nutritional problems
6	PELUK ANAKKU	Hug My Child activities carried out by the Nutrition Self-sustained Ambassador in monitoring toddlers and parents, in an early manner.
8	BANK SWASEM - BADA GIZI	Bank Swasembada Gizi: is a financing support and others, from the public and multi-stakeholders in efforts to prevent and handle stunting.

Source: Local Government of South Lampung Regency.

b. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of monitoring and evaluation of nutrition swasembada uses a rapid monitoring system that aims to monitor program development at the sub-district and village levels. When the FGD the main informants (U1) and (U2) stated

...The fast-monitoring system uses the google form application, including: Nutrition self-sustained monitoring system at the sub-district and village levels, monitoring system for community development cadres, monitoring system for toddler development by name and address, and study of understanding of mothers' knowledge about toddler parenting. (U1)

... Evaluation of implementation is carried out in stages and periodically, starting from the village, sub-district, and district levels, carried out in periods every month, quarter, six months, and annually, the content of the evaluation includes all planned activities. (U2)

Implementation of stunting prevalence monitoring in collaboration with the Survey Institute in conducting data collection of toddlers in South Lampung Regency.

...The purpose of this activity collaboration is to collect data on the prevalence of nutritional status of toddlers as well as comparative data against data owned by the Health Office on the achievements of the MCH program. (U4)

The understanding of monitoring and evaluation was confirmed by participants (PK3) triangulating data as follows

...Evaluation To see the achievements of the nutrition self-sustained movement to prevent and accelerate the reduction of stunting rates, in collaboration with Toddler Data Collection Through SSGI (PK3)

... Not all officers can use the available googleform application system, especially at the village level because they do not understand how to fill out the googleform application, because at the sub-district level, they are proficient. Sometimes there are network problems with unstable internet signals. (PD4)

c. Follow-up Plan

To improve and develop the sustainability of the nutrition self-sustained movement, a follow-up plan is needed. The main informant at the time of the FGD stated

...The nutrition self-sustained policy movement is included in the Annual Work Plan (RKT) of district, sub-district, and village/kelurahan governments. This policy is a sustainable step for the

program in the future in accordance with the target of the South Lampung Regency Government in handling stunting listed in the RPJMD 2021 -2026 (U2)

... In 2021 by strengthening program services and assistance in all villages in South Lampung Regency, Behavior Change Campaigns and increasing the capacity of Nutrition Self-sustained for cadres, program implementers, sub-district, and village governments. (U5)

...Advocacy and Internalization in Sustainable Village Development Programs (Village Regulations), strengthening IT-based Toddler data dashboards, and developing multi-stakeholder cooperation in accelerating program success. (U3)

... In 2024, the follow-up actions that will be carried out are sustainable policy capacity building, wider multi-stakeholder cooperation development, and capacity building of great cadres and militants. (U8)

5. Product

a. Achievement of Reducing Stunting Prevalence

Over the past five years, the achievement of implementing the nutrition self-sustained policy, the stunting prevalence rate in South Lampung Regency has decreased, this can be seen from the results of SSGI in 2022 reaching 9.9%. This achievement is below the central government's target of 14% by 2024. (U4).

The prevalence of stunting based on E-PPGBM (E- Community-Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 3

The prevalence of stunting based on E-PPGBM (E- Community-Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting)

No	Sub-District	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Stunting Prevalence						
1	Kalianda	13,93	16,85	5,12	4,79	3,34
2	Bakauheni	0,28	3,46	2,15	1,14	0,81
3	Candipuro	11,27	4,50	2,47	1,97	1,65
4	Jati Agung	17,57	11,68	8,97	5,37	9,22
5	Katibung	9,68	10,54	5,16	3,85	5,46
6	Ketapang	2,08	2,55	1,48	1,54	1,28
7	Merbau Mataram	4,98	8,21	2,58	2,83	2,18
8	Natar	18,01	8,07	10,06	15,26	12,11
9	Palas	17,83	7,93	8,51	4,29	2,64
10	Penengahan	12,30	2,87	2,86	2,55	1,75
11	Raja basa	4,53	0,61	0,77	0,94	0,87
12	Sidomulyo	6,05	5,20	0,86	1,59	1,11
13	Sragi	7,87	4,64	0,81	1,82	1,68
14	Tanjung Bintang	9,30	1,95	2,13	1,38	1,22
15	Tanjung Sari	2,69	2,22	3,15	2,11	1,87
16	Way Panji	1,60	2,93	4,40	0,39	0,36
17	Way Sulan	3,90	2,02	1,55	1,06	1,33
	Mean	5,64	3,61	2,42	2,04	1,80

Source: Data from Lampung Selatan Public Health Office, 2024.

b. Impact

The impact of the nutrition self-sustained policy, revealed by key informants during the FGD: ...The implementation of the nutrition self-sustained movement has a positive impact in efforts to

overcome stunting and nutritional problems. which contributes to the improvement of service performance from UPT and the participation of the public and private sectors in the implementation of the program. (U7)

...Various awards achieved in the implementation of nutrition self-sustained policies include: in 2019 Stop Open Defecation, Best convergence in handling stunting at the provincial level action 1-4 in 2020 and action 5-8 in 2021, Best STBM Award 2 National in 2021, STBM Sustainability Award from the Ministry of Health 2021 and Decent Child Districts in 2021. (U1)

DISCUSSION

1. Context

Policy objectives are determined based on four evaluation criteria: clear formal legal definitions, defined with operational sentences, communicated and understood by relevant stakeholders, and clear achievement time limit standards. (Colquitt, J., et al., 2014). The formulation of the goal of self-sustenance in nutrition stipulated by the South Lampung Regent Instruction is an effort to prevent and overcome stunting, with a target of stunting prevalence reaching below 5% in 2024. This is in line with Muthia's research, produced in the context of stunting prevention programs' input. It is necessary to formulate the objectives of specific nutrition interventions. (Muthia, G. et al., 2020).

The nutrition self-sustained policy set's objectives have been well defined, stated in operational sentences, and have clear standards within target and time constraints. The objectives are formulated jointly and understood by all implementing teams. The research results align with the findings of Sriatmi's study, indicating that the objectives clearly define target targets and set deadlines for their attainment. (Sriatmi, A., & Kartini, A., 2021).

The involvement between policy implementers and relevant stakeholders in handling stunting in the South Lampung district globally is quite good; all stakeholders can move and actively participate in handling stunting. This can be seen from the joint commitment to the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained movement policy by all related OPDs, PKK teams, sub-districts, village heads of community organizations, cadres, and private parties. This is in line with the results of the study by Putri and Mukri, who found that planning stunting prevention programs requires cross-sectoral cooperation and stakeholder support (Putri, W., 2023; Mukti, K. P., & Khozin, M. 2023).

2. Input

The basis for implementing a program policy requires a clear legal basis, a policy has a function as a general policy guideline, and has a specific decision under it, legally (William N. Dunn, (2011). The basis for implementing the policy on "Nutrition Self-Sufficiency" is the instruction of the Regent of South Lampung No. 2 of 2020. Policy guidelines and mapping are contained in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026, including the nutrition self-sustained movement as a strategy for handling stunting and improving children's nutrition.

The implementation of policy programs requires the allocation of resources including, Human Resources (HR), supporting facilities and funding (Nugroho, R. 2014). To make it easier to control the nutrition self-sustained policy, there is a team controlling the nutrition self-sustained movement at the district, sub-district, and village levels. There is budgeting in each UPD for handling stunting, which comes from central special allocation funds / DAK, Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund / BOKB, and village funds. This result is in line with Wahyuningtias' research, (2022) in controlling stunting prevention programs, a team that coordinates with each other is needed. The Importance of Funding Support in handling stunting through Village funds (Anggreani et al., 2021).

Policy planning is an activity that describes the things to be done and how to do them in order to achieve goals (Sondang, 2016). Work planning for a nutrition self-sustained policy begins with the creation of guidelines and technical guidelines for implementation at each level. Work plans related to stunting are described specifically, including plans for MCH services, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation, ECCE, and social services. The service plan is carried out in synergy and collaboration, following the implementation guidelines and understood by the organizing team at each level. These results are in line with research by Iqbal, M., and Yusran, R. (2021). The importance of planning in the implementation of policies to reduce stunting. Permanasari, Y. et al. (2020) also stated that policy planning is the key to the success of stunting prevention goals..

3. Process

The process of nutrition self-sustained policy requires integrated management steps starting with planning, setting goals and supporting stakeholders, implementing policy activities in accordance with planning, and carrying out monitoring and evaluation as well as follow-up plans. The process of socializing policies is the first step in policy implementation.

Health promotion, a health program designed to enhance changes in public health behavior, is one form of health policy socialization. (Setyabudi & Dewi, 2017). The goal of socializing nutrition as a self-sustained policy is to ensure that policy information is comprehensible at all levels. As a mobilizer, campaigner, and policy spokesperson for various parties involved in organizing the overall movement, a nutrition self-sustained ambassador was appointed, namely the wife of the regent. According to the findings of Saputri's research, et al. (2023), involving influential figures in a region to promote health is a highly effective strategy for addressing stunting. In implementing the nutrition self-sustained policy based on guidelines in the form of implementation instructions and technical instructions, the implementation of which is at each level, in its implementation there is no Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for activities, in each sub-district and village innovates activities in accordance with their respective creations. The results of Nurva, L., & Maharani's research, (2023) were obtained, to maintain the quality of the implementation of a program, a clear SOP is needed which is used as a guideline in handling stunting, the same thing as the findings of Kurniawan's research, (2021), in the implementation of stunting prevention activities, SOPs are needed to be used as a reference.

To monitor the policy implementation, all levels of government and the community must carry out roadshows in all areas of the South Lampung district. To monitor the implementation of nutritional self-sustained processes, a rapid monitoring system at the sub-district and village levels uses

Google Form, but in its implementation, not all officers at the village level can use the available Google Form application system, and sometimes there are signal problems in reporting the data.

The results of Rahmasari's research (2022) stated that the monitoring process is very helpful to know how well the Stunting Handling Policies are implemented.

4. Product

The nutrition self-sustained policy implemented since 2019 until now has achieved very encouraging results. The prevalence rate of stunting in South Lampung district has decreased, the SSGI results in 2022 reached 9.9%. The prevalence of stunting based on Community Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting (E-PPGBM) in 2019 was recorded at 5.64%, and in 2023 it dropped drastically to 1.80%. This number indicates the success of the nutritional self-sustained policy in the strategy for handling stunting in the South Lampung district. This success received various appreciations and awards at the national, regional, and district levels.

The success of the stunting handling policy in South Lampung Regency is the result of full support by the regent and the head of the Family Empowerment and Welfare team as ambassadors for nutrition self-sustained, which is implemented with good coordination between related regional officers, support by stakeholders, and adequate financial support. This is in line with the results of research by Wardani, H. (2021). Stunting handling policies implemented by local governments in Indonesia accelerate the achievement of reducing stunting prevalence. The same research was done by Tampubolon, D. (2020). Local government support plays a very important role in handling stunting problems, especially funding support.

The nutrition self-sustained movement in handling stunting has a positive impact on the people of South Lampung Regency, this can be seen from the various innovations implemented by the community in implementing nutrition self-sustained policies. The success of this policy is due to contributions from the performance of regional apparatus services, the support of relevant stakeholders and the participation of the public and private sector in implementing the policy. In line with the results of research by Yunifar et al., (2023), the form of collaboration carried out by the government, private sector, mass media, NGOs, and academics has an impact on reducing stunting prevalence. The same research findings from Herlina, H., & Aryanto, (2023) the importance of contributions between stakeholders in efforts to reduce stunting.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Results of the evaluation of the implementation of the nutrition self-sustained policy implemented by the South Lampung Regency Government as a whole are in the good category. This is evidenced by the success in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence, with SSGI results in 2022 reaching 9.9%, below the central government's target of 14% in 2024. The implementation of the nutrition self-sustained policy has been planned, socialized, and carried out in accordance with the main tasks and functions of relevant regional officers. This was done in an integrated

manner, with the support of regional heads, nutrition self-sustained ambassadors, related stakeholders, and public, private, and academic participation. However, in its implementation, there is still something that needs to be improved, especially the understanding of implementing nutritional self-sustenance at every level that has not been standardized and the monitoring system and stunting prevalence recording system so that there is no difference in stunting prevalence achievement rates.

Suggestion to keep stunting management policies working well and make policy implementation better, local governments should create Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for putting nutrition self-sustained policies into action at every level. These SOPs should be based on the technical instructions for self-sustained nutrition, and they should be used to ensure that activities are carried out equally in every village and sub-district. To ensure that the implementation process runs according to policy, periodic strengthening of monitoring is needed at every level. To update and synchronize stunting data, it is necessary to strengthen human resources in every village, particularly IT operators.

Ethical Considerations

This study has received approval for a health research ethics review from the ethics commission of the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Tanjungkarang No.460/KEPK-TJK/VIII/2023.

Funding Statement

The authors did not receive supporting funds from any organization for submitted articles.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest have been reported regarding the submitted articles.

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