

EFFECTIVENESS OF ZERO NEW STUNTING PROGRAM IN SUKABUMI CITY

Vina Destiani Aulia

Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Humanities,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi, Indonesia,
vinadestinasiaulia19@gmail.com;

Rizki Hegia Sampurna

Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Humanities,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi, Indonesia,
rizkicdn@ummi.ac.id;

Dine Meigawati

Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Humanities,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi, Indonesia,
dinemeigawati@ummi.ac.id;

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City. The method used in this study was a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach. The population in this study were mothers who have toddlers in Sukabumi City, with a total of 100 samples. In this study, researchers used data collection techniques of observation, questionnaires, and literature study. In this study using a Likert scale measurement, with a Likert scale, the effectiveness variable to be measured is translated into variable indicators, namely goal achievement, integration and adaptation.. The results of this study indicate that the dimensions of achieving the goals of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City obtained a result of 75.8%. The integration of Sukabumi City Government in implementing the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City obtained a result of 75.13%. And the success rate of adaptation of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City was 76.28%.

Keywords : *Effectiveness, Zero New Stunting, goal achievement, Integration, adaptation.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition of growth failure that occurs in children as a result of chronic undernutrition, particularly of protein and energy, during their growth period (Alwi, 2022). This condition usually occurs in early life, especially in the first thousand days of life, from conception to two years of age. During this period, a child's physical growth and brain development are rapid, and malnutrition can have a significant impact (Siagian, 2022). Stunting has a long-term impact on children's health and development. Children who are stunted tend to be at higher risk of disease, have a weak immune system, and experience

frequent health problems throughout their lives. In addition, stunting can affect cognition and learning ability, impacting future academic performance and productivity (Martony, 2023).

The *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 tahun 2021* also establishes the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team consisting of Steering Committee and Implementers. The Vice President serves as the Chair of the Steering Committee, assisted by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture and other ministers. Meanwhile, the Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency is appointed as the Chief Executive. Stunting Reduction Acceleration Teams will also be formed at the provincial, district/city, and village levels. (Stunting.go.id, 2022).

The problem of stunting has become a national development agenda, with the target set in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan to reduce the prevalence of stunting to 14 percent by 2024. The stunting rate in West Java in the last three years has shown significance. Data from the West Java Health Office for 2022 showed that the prevalence of stunting in West Java was 20.2% with a decrease of 4.3% compared to 2021. This prevalence is below the national figure of 21.6%. Meanwhile, according to SSGI data, the average reduction in stunting in the last 3 years in West Java is 2% per year. (Bandung.bisnis.com, 2023). The implementation of the stunting prevention program in Sukabumi City focuses more on providing PMT (Supplementary Feeding) for children affected by stunting. This is regulated in the *Surat Keputusan Wali Kota Sukabumi Nomor 188.45/84-BAPPEDA/2022* concerning the Establishment of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in Sukabumi City.

Zero new stunting is one of the programs launched by the Sukabumi City Government to address the problem of stunting or chronic malnutrition in children. The program aims to prevent new cases of stunting in Sukabumi City by improving access and quality of health services and providing education on the importance of balanced nutrition for children. Efforts made in the Zero new stunting program include approaches from various sectors such as health, education, and social. Some of the activities carried out include health and nutrition checks on children, counseling on balanced nutrition, developing family vegetable gardens, and providing additional food for toddlers who are threatened with stunting. It is hoped that with this program, the incidence of stunting in Sukabumi City can decrease and the younger generation can grow healthily and optimally.

The documentation on the efforts made in the Zero new stunting program is:





Figure 1. Zero new stunting
 Source: Sukabumi City Health Office, 2023

In the health aspect, the Sukabumi City Health Office through the *Posyandu* program as an effort to prevent stunting is *POPM* (Provision of Preventive Medicine) worms, diarrhea prevention, basic sanitation and improved nutrition. In the education aspect, the Sukabumi City Government invites high school students in Sukabumi City to accelerate stunting reduction with the theme "Sukabumi City Youth Ready to Prevent Stunting", with the action name "Move On Gaess" to become a community that determines the quality of future generations without stunting (zero new stunting) in 2024. Meanwhile, in the social aspect, synergizing with Community Movement for Healthy Living cannot be ignored as one of the efforts to stay healthy.

However, the results of observations made by researchers, there are still cases of stunting in Sukabumi City. The data on the incidence of stunting in Sukabumi City are as follows:

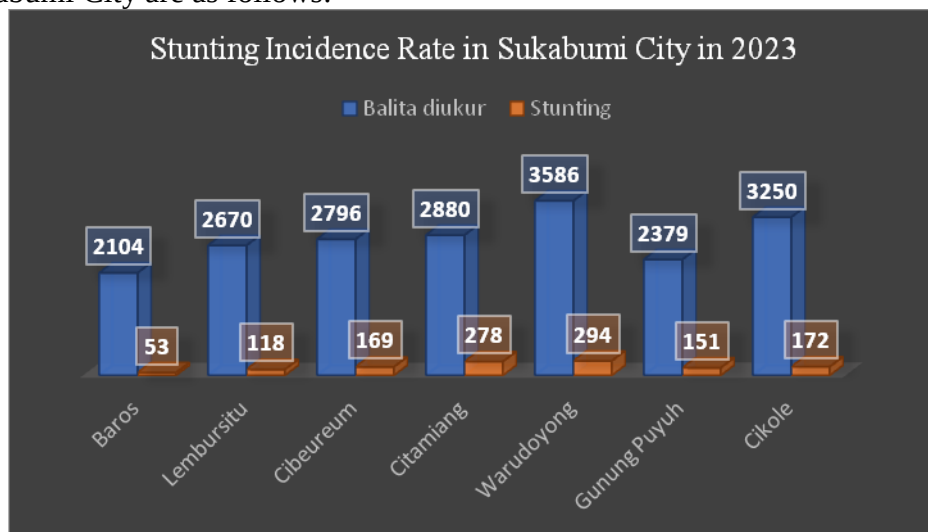


Figure 2: Incidence of Stunting in Sukabumi City in 2023
 Source: Sukabumi City Health Office, 2023

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is still a high incidence of stunting in Sukabumi City, with a large percentage found in Citamiang Sub-district, which is 9.65% with the number of stunting being 278 out of the total number of toddlers measured of 2,880 toddlers. Based on an interview with one of the *Puskesmas* officers, this is known because many people still do not understand about the problem of stunting, parents of infants or toddlers still do not want to bring their children to the *Posyandu* to monitor their growth and development. The reason why they are less active in *Posyandu* is because parents are busy with work. In addition, parents are less aware of the importance of child health care or do not understand the benefits of *Posyandu*.

Research on stunting policies has been widely studied by previous researchers. The following are some previous studies that are relevant to the research to be conducted by researchers including research by Wiguna, et al. (2021), The results showed that the policy objective, namely reducing the number of stunted children in Sukabumi District, was achieved with the latest data in 2020 showing a stunting prevalence of 11,352 people from the number of toddlers who were measured and examined for health. The results of Norsanti's research (2021) showed that the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Batumandi Sub-district (case study in Mampari Village and Banua Hanyar Village) was effective in reducing the number of stunted children under five, with a percentage achievement of 45%. Of the 31 children under five who were stunted, 5 of them managed to improve their nutritional status to normal, while the other 26 children were still categorized as stunted children under five, factors affecting effectiveness.

The aim of the research is to find out why there is a theoretical and empirical gap in the implementation of stunting policies on the effectiveness of stunting prevention in Sukabumi City. So this research can answer how effective the zero new stunting program is in Sukabumi City.

B. METHOD

The method used in this research is quantitative research method with descriptive approach. The population in this study were mothers who have toddlers in Sukabumi City, with a population of 20,017. The sample determination was carried out using random sampling technique, with a total sample in this study of 100 samples. In this study, researchers used data collection techniques of observation, questionnaire, and literature study. In this study using Likert scale measurements, according to Sugiyono (2018: 93) the Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In this study using descriptive statistics, namely a method that explains the value of a variable by processing existing data into a number and at the data analysis stage using descriptive statistics to prove whether the research hypothesis proposed by the researcher is proven to be acceptable or not rejected by testing methods validity test, reliability test and hypothesis testing.

C. EXPLANATION

Validity Test

The validity test is used to show the level of validity of the research instrument (questionnaire), meaning that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. The decision on a question item can be considered valid if r_{count} (pearson correlation coefficient) $>$ r_{table} 0.30. The validity test uses the pearson product moment method with the SPSS version 26 program.

To find out the questionnaire statement items on the effectiveness variable of the zero new stunting program are declared valid or invalid, they are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Calculation Results of Validity Testing of Zero new stunting Program Effectiveness Items

No item	r_count	r_table	Validity
1	0,872	0,30	Valid
2	0,894	0,30	Valid
3	0,896	0,30	Valid
4	0,912	0,30	Valid
5	0,849	0,30	Valid
6	0,890	0,30	Valid
7	0,892	0,30	Valid
8	0,855	0,30	Valid
9	0,882	0,30	Valid
10	0,899	0,30	Valid
11	0,901	0,30	Valid
12	0,899	0,30	Valid
13	0,845	0,30	Valid
14	0,864	0,30	Valid

Source: Research 2023

Based on the results of table 1, it can be stated that all items of the instrument for the effectiveness of the zero new stunting program are valid, because in each item above the r_{count} value exceeds the r_{table} , which is 0.30. In the table above, the item that has the highest validity value is number 4 with a value of 0.912, while the item that has the lowest validity is item number 13 with a value of 0.845.

Reliability Test

The reliability test shows the extent to which the measurement results can be trusted, reliable and consistent in measurement. Reliability testing is done with internal consistency using Cronbach alpha. If the Cronbach alpha value is $>$ 0.7 then the instrument is said to be reliable.

The results of the reliability test of the research instrument or questionnaire of the effectiveness variable of the zero new stunting program are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Reliability Test of Zero new stunting Program Variables

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.977	14

Source: Research 2023

Based on table 2, it is known that the Cronbach alpha value obtained a value of 0.977. Where the score is above the critical r of 0.30 so that it can be declared reliable, reliable, or consistent in measurement.

Respondents' responses to the questionnaire statement items on the effectiveness variable of the zero new stunting program in the table as follows:

Table 3. Accumulated Responses on the Effectiveness of the Zero New Stunting Program

NO	DIMENSIONS	INDICATOR	SCORE	TOTAL
1	Goal Achievement	The goal of the zero new stunting program is set formally and in writing.	370	5305
		Sukabumi City Government sets the timeframe for achieving the zero new stunting target.	374	
		Target achievement is a concrete target.	365	
		Implementers of the zero new stunting program meet the criteria to be declared as having job skills.	372	
		The zero new stunting program is implemented according to the stated objectives.	393	
		Sukabumi City Government can implement zero new stunting in Sukabumi City.	400	
2	Integration	The cooperation between the Sukabumi City Government and related agencies and all stakeholders in running the program.	376	
		The zero new stunting program is as expected.	373	
		The relationship between the Health Office and Sukabumi City Government in running the zero new stunting program.	378	
3	Adaptation	<i>Posyandu</i> staff are friendly and responsive in running the zero new stunting program.	375	
		The Sukabumi City Government's strategy is appropriate in maximizing the zero new stunting program.	366	
		The Sukabumi City Government collaborates with third parties as partners in providing added value and maximizing the zero new stunting program.	375	
		<i>Posyandu</i> officers have good communication	395	

	skills regarding the procedures for implementing the zero new stunting program.		
	The availability of facilities and infrastructure is adequate in running the program.	396	

The highest indicator score of 400 is in the Sukabumi City Government can implement zero new stunting in Sukabumi City and the lowest indicator score of 365 is in the target achievement indicator which is a concrete target. Based on the answers in the questionnaire, the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program can be described from the total score, namely:

1. Total Score Very Ineffective
14 items x 100 respondents x score value 1 = 1,400
2. Total Score Not Effective
14 items x 100 respondents x score value 2 = 2,800
3. Total Score Quite Effective
14 items x 100 respondents x score value 3 = 4,200
4. Total Effective Score
14 items x 100 respondents x score value 4 = 5,600
5. Total Score Very Effective
14 items x 100 respondents x score value 5 = 7,000

The results of the calculation of the effectiveness variable based on the respondents' answers as a whole received a score of 5,305 to determine the high and low effectiveness variables are as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Score achieved}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5.305}{7.000} \times 100 \\ & = 75,78\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4. Scale and Classification of Measurement of the Effectiveness of the Zero New Stunting Program

Effectiveness Measurement (%)	Criteria
$\leq 20\%$	Very Ineffective
21% - 40%	Not Effective
41% - 60%	Moderately Effective
61% - 80%	Effective
81% - 100%	Very Effective

Source: Sugiyono (2018: 184)

The continuum can be described as follows:

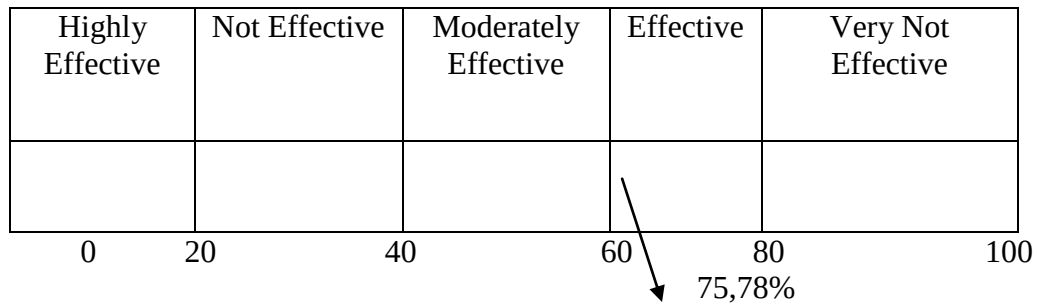


Figure 3. Continuum Line of the Zero New Stunting Program Implementation Level

Based on the continuum line in Figure 3, with a total effectiveness of 5,305, it is included in the effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City is effective.

1. Dimension of Goal Achievement

Based on the answers in the questionnaire, it can be described the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in the dimension of achieving the objectives studied from the total score, namely:

1. Total Score Very Ineffective
6 items x 100 respondents x score value 1 = 600
2. Total Score Not Effective
6 items x 100 respondents x score value 2 = 1,200
3. Total Score Quite Effective
6 items x 100 respondents x score value 3 = 1,800
4. Total Effective Score
6 items x 100 respondents x score value 4 = 2,400
5. Total Score Very Effective
6 items x 100 respondents x score value 5 = 3,000

The results of the calculation of the effectiveness variable based on the respondents' answers as a whole received a score of 2,274 to determine whether the dimension of achieving goals is effective or not is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\text{Score achieved}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100 \\
 & \frac{2.274}{3.000} \times 100 \\
 & = 75,8\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 5. Scale and Classification of Measuring the Effectiveness of Implementing the Zero New Stunting Program in the Goal Achievement Dimension

Effectiveness Measurement (%)	Criteria
$\leq 20 \%$	Very Ineffective
21% - 40%	Not Effective
41% - 60%	Moderately Effective

61% - 80%	Effective
81% - 100%	Very Effective

Source: Sugiyono (2018: 184)

The continuum can be described as follows:

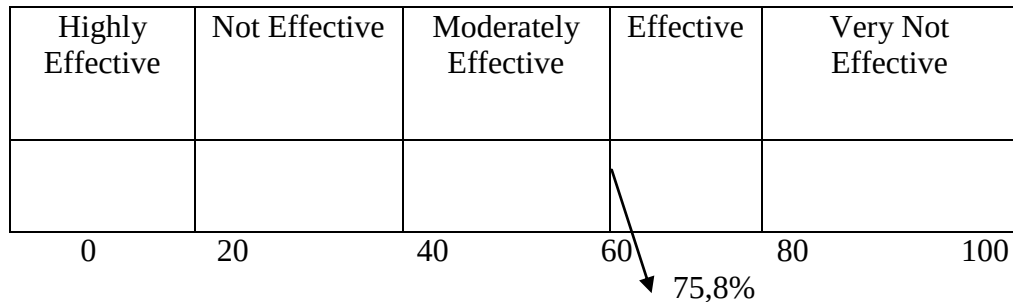


Figure 4. Continuum Line of the Level of Implementation of the Zero New Stunting Program in the Dimension of Achieving Goals

Based on the continuum line in Figure 4, with the number of dimensions of achieving goals of 2,274, it is included in the effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City in the dimension of achieving goals is effective.

2. Integration Dimension

Based on the answers in the questionnaire, it can be described the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in the integration dimension studied from the total score, namely:

1. Total Score Very Ineffective
3 items x 100 respondents x score value 1 = 300
2. Total Score Not Effective
3 items x 100 respondents x score value 2 = 600
3. Total Score Quite Effective
3 items x 100 respondents x score value 3 = 900
4. Total Effective Score
3 items x 100 respondents x score value 4 = 1,200
5. Total Score Very Effective
3 items x 100 respondents x score value 5 = 1,500

The results of the calculation of the effectiveness variable based on the respondents' answers as a whole received a score of 1,127 to determine whether the integration dimension is effective or not as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\text{Score achieved}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100 \\
 & \frac{1.127}{1.500} \times 100 \\
 & = 75,13\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 6. Scale and Classification of Measurement of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Zero New Stunting Program in the Integration Dimension

Effectiveness Measurement (%)	Criteria
$\leq 20\%$	Very Ineffective
21% - 40%	Not Effective
41% - 60%	Moderately Effective
61% - 80%	Effective
81% - 100%	Very Effective

Source: Sugiyono (2018: 184)

The continuum can be described as follows:

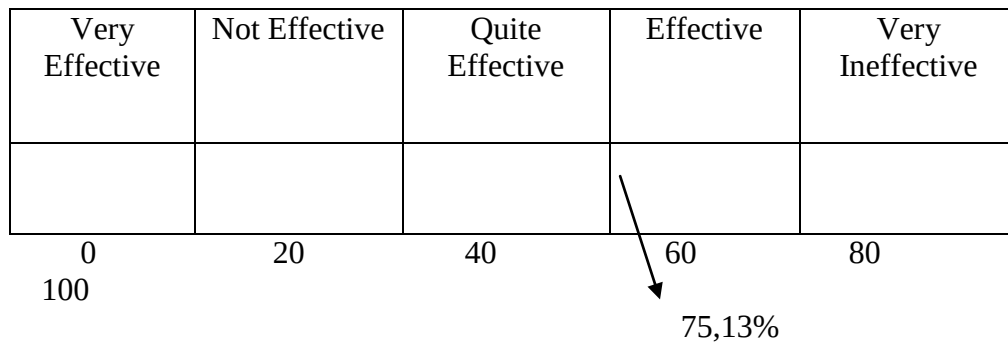


Figure 5. Continuum Line for the Level of Implementation of the Zero New Stunting Program in the Integration Dimension.

Based on the continuum line in Figure 5, with the number of integration dimensions of 1,127, it is included in the effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City in the integration dimension is effective.

3. Adaptation Dimension

Based on the answers in the questionnaire, the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in the adaptation dimension studied from the total score can be described, namely:

1. Total Score Very Ineffective
5 items x 100 respondents x score value 1 = 500
2. Total Score Not Effective
5 items x 100 respondents x score value 2 = 1,000
3. Total Score Quite Effective
5 items x 100 respondents x score value 3 = 1,500
4. Total Effective Score
5 items x 100 respondents x score value 4 = 2,000
5. Total Score Very Effective
5 items x 100 respondents x score value 5 = 2,500

The results of the calculation of the effectiveness variable based on the respondents' answers as a whole received a score of 1,907 to determine the effectiveness of the adaptation dimension is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Score achieved}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{1.907}{2.500} \times 100$$

$$= 76,28\%$$

Table 7. Scale and Classification of Measurement of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Zero New Stunting Program in the Adaptation Dimension

Effectiveness Measurement (%)	Criteria
$\leq 20\%$	Very Ineffective
21% - 40%	Not Effective
41% - 60%	Moderately Effective
61% - 80%	Effective
81% - 100%	Very Effective

Source: Sugiyono (2018: 184)

The continuum can be described as follows:

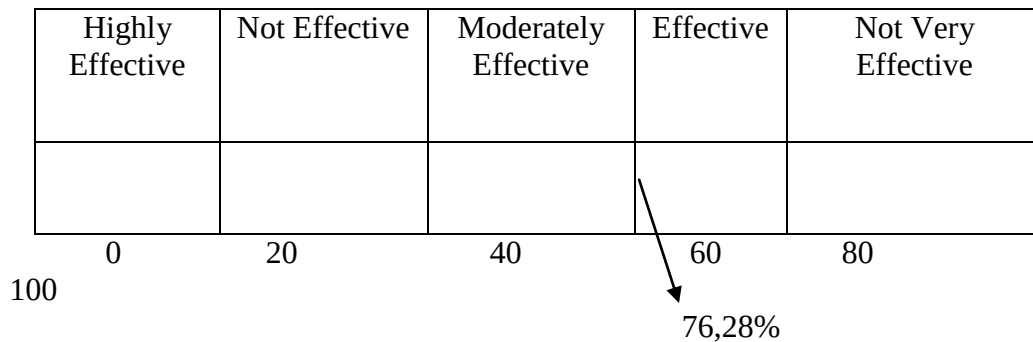


Figure 6. Continuum Line for the Level of Implementation of the Zero New Stunting Program in the Adaptation Dimension.

Based on the continuum line in Figure 6, with the number of dimensions of achieving goals of 1,907, it is included in the effective category, which means that the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City in the adaptation dimension is effective.

Hypothesis Test

In this study, hypothesis testing used a one-sample t-test (one sample t-test) which is used to test the descriptive hypothesis of one or more variables whose data are in the form of intervals or ratios. The one sample t-test uses a right party test with an alpha value of 5% (0.05). The results of the one sample t-test are presented in the following table:

Table 3. Hypothesis Test Results
One-Sample Test

Test Value = 0

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Effectiveness	38.454	99	.000	53.080	50.34	55.82

Source: SPSS version 26, 2020.

Based on the results of the above calculations with a significant level of 0.05 (5%), it shows that the effectiveness variable is 38.454. The value of tcount is compared with the value of ttable. ttable is sought in the table listed in the attachment based on $dk = (n-1)$ and the error rate set at 5%, so $df = 100-1 = 99$ so that $ttable = 1.66039$ is obtained. Based on the results of the table above, it can be seen that the tcount value is smaller than the ttable where the tcount value is $38.454 > ttable 1.66039$, so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This shows the effectiveness of the implementation of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City is declared effective.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion and research previously described, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Sukabumi City zero new stunting program is included in the effective scale and classification, which is 75.78%. The assessment of the effectiveness of the zero new stunting program is an accumulation of the value of the 3 dimensions of effectiveness taken from the theory of effectiveness according to Duncan in Steers (1999: 53) with the following conclusions:

1. The dimension of achieving the objectives of the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City obtained a result of 75.8%. The highest score in this dimension was in the indicator of Sukabumi City Government can implement zero new stunting in Sukabumi City, and the lowest score was in the indicator of achieving targets which are concrete targets.
2. The integration of Sukabumi City Government in implementing the zero new stunting program in Sukabumi City obtained a result of 75.13%. The highest score in this dimension was in the indicator of the relationship between the Health Office and the Sukabumi City Government in implementing the zero new stunting program. Meanwhile, the lowest score was on the indicator that the zero new stunting program was as expected.
3. The success rate of the zero new stunting program adaptation in Sukabumi City was 76.28%. The highest score in this dimension was found in the indicator of the availability of facilities and infrastructure that are adequate in running the program. Meanwhile, the lowest score was on the indicator that the Sukabumi City Government's strategy was appropriate in maximizing the zero new stunting program.

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