


Implementation of Strategies for Combating Stunting in Sanggau Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Local Government Strategy in Overcoming Stunting	The case of stunting is a problem that is of concern to us considering that the growth and development of children at this time illustrates or produces what Indonesian human resources will be like in the future. Therefore, this stunting case must be resolved so that Indonesia has quality human resources to be able to compete in the era of technology and in terms of the quality of its mental and physical growth and development. This study aims to determine/analyze strategies in overcoming stunting in Sanggau Regency and analyze the inhibiting factors and supporting factors of strategies in overcoming stunting in Sanggau Regency. This study uses a qualitative research design and descriptive method, by adapting the SOAR Analysis model proposed by Stavros 2009. The results of these four dimensions are 1) Strength has been categorized as quite ready. 2) Opportunity has utilized everything effectively and efficiently. 3) Aspiration is categorized as having made efforts to achieve the readiness target. 4) Result/Result The government has implemented efforts so that the target is achieved. Furthermore, the supporting factors of the Sanggau Regency Government have implemented efforts in overcoming Stunting cases in Sanggau Regency such as vertical coordination between the Central Government and the Regional Government, issuing regulatory policies on overcoming stunting, programs and activities related to stunting, budget preparation, development of health infrastructure facilities and infrastructure. Furthermore, the inhibiting factor is data collection using two models, namely EPPBGM and SSGI. Data from EPPBGM is the overall result, while data collection from SSGI is the result of community attendance/participation at Posyandu.
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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines stunting as a condition in children under the age of five who have a height-to-body ratio that is not proportional to their age. (Calder et al., 2004, Pages 136-146) stated, based on the results of the study conducted, hereditary factors only contribute 15% to the cause of stunting, problems with nutritional intake in children, growth hormones, and the occurrence of recurrent diseases are the dominant determining factors. The impacts caused by stunting can be felt in the short and long term. In the short term, children's immune systems will decrease and they will be susceptible to disease, while in the long term it will cause reduced cognitive and motor development in

children. If this condition is allowed to continue, it will affect the quality of Indonesian human resources in the future. So with this condition, the Indonesian government is required to invest in nutrition in its people. Based on a report issued by the Copenhagen Consensus Center and the Global Nutrition Report 2014, an investment of 1 dollar in nutrition can generate 30 dollars in improving health, education and economic productivity, investment in improving nutrition can help break the chain of poverty and increase the country's GDP by 3% per year. For the case of Indonesia in the report, every 1 dollar spent to reduce stunting through specific interventions with a minimum coverage of 90% will provide benefits of 48 dollars, and developing countries that allocate 100 dollars for the provision of micronutrients, additional food, worming and diarrhea drugs, can reduce chronic nutritional problems by up to 36%.

There are 3 health problems experienced by Indonesia that are in the public spotlight and stunting is one of the health problems in Indonesia. The government has launched the National Action Plan for Handling Stunting in August 2017, which emphasizes convergence activities at the National, Regional and Village levels, to prioritize Specific Nutrition and Sensitive Nutrition intervention activities in the First 1,000 Days of Life up to the age of 6 years.

Explanation of stunting Indonesia is still facing nutritional problems that have a serious impact on the Quality of Human Resources (HR). One of the nutritional problems that is a major concern today is the still high number of short toddlers (Stunting). Stunting or short is a condition where a person's height is shorter than the height of other people in general (which is appropriate). Stunting or short is also interpreted as a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and toddlers (12-59 months) due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life, so that children are short for their age.

Malnutrition since the baby is in the womb and in the early period after the baby is born, but stunting conditions only appear after the child is 2 years old, babies in the womb and in the early period after the baby is born, but stunting conditions only appear after the child is 2 years old. Local culture in Sanggau Regency still has a culture of consumption patterns with various food taboos, because it is considered to affect pregnancy, wound healing after childbirth and can cause child growth disorders. Sadly, the recommended taboos are not allowed to eat river fish, not allowed to eat certain types of vegetables. This culture of food consumption patterns that do not meet balanced nutrition is one of the causes of Stunting.

"Reducing the prevalence of stunting is not easy, but if we all work together, collaborate and synergize with all components, both from the government and the private sector from the central level to the village level, we are sure and believe that we can reduce the prevalence of stunting," said the Acting Head of the West Kalimantan BKKBN Representative.

"In the implementation of the stunting reduction program, data is very important, so that policy making can be done properly and well," said the Head of the Sanggau Regency Health Office. He explained the use of standard tools so that the results of data collection and measurements are expected to be more accurate so that there is no difference in data

with the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI). "Currently, we are fulfilling standard tools, namely anthropometry, which is currently only fulfilled by around 65% with the hope that each of our integrated health posts has these tools so that the measurement results are not wrong," explained the Head of the Sanggau Regency Health Office.

To achieve the above purpose, the author must seek information to achieve the following objectives: Knowing/Analyzing strategies in Overcoming Stunting in Sanggau Regency. Knowing and analyzing inhibiting factors and supporting factors of strategies in overcoming stunting in Sanggau Regency.

METHOD

In this study, the author will use qualitative research methodology. As in the title of the research that the author is studying, namely the Strategy for Overcoming Stunting in Sanggau Regency. then the type of research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method, this method is considered relevant and in accordance with the purpose of the study, namely to find out and understand in depth about Community Empowerment in overcoming Stunting (growth disorders in children) in Sanggau Regency.

According to Arikunto, data and information are important parts of research. In this study, the researcher uses qualitative data or non-numerical data, namely data that contains an analysis of current conditions in the organization. So that in this study, the data sources used in the study are determined. The types of data used in this study come from 2 (two) main sources, namely primary and secondary

Informants in this study 10 people were determined by purposive sampling and accidental sampling techniques. The purposive technique is to determine the informants who will be interviewed on the research object related to the problem or focus of the research.

The data collection techniques used in this study are Observation Technique, Interview Technique, Documentation Study Technique, and combination/triangulation. In qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher himself who functions to determine the focus of the research, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and draw conclusions from his findings. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis used by researchers as stated by Miles and Hubberman, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the last step is drawing conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents data obtained from the results of field research, through research methods that have been explained in the previous chapter. After determining the quality and quantity of informants, open interviews were conducted with informants. The place of the interview was at the Kapuas District Office and at people's homes, with documentation tools in the form of recorders (audio) and photos (visual).

The determination of the informant is based on the distance traveled, time and conditions carried out by the researcher for the validity of the research carried out. The

implementation of interviews with all informants is based on the time span that has been set. In this study, the researcher determines the informant according to the researcher's needs. Therefore, the time that has been provided has been used well by the researcher and effectively, namely by asking for assistance from the Sanggau Regency Government Apparatus to direct the researcher to the informant who can help carry out the research.

The questions asked during the interview process are questions that come from the interview guidelines that have been prepared by the researcher, but the researcher is not only fixated on the existing questions, in its implementation the questions develop according to the research problems.

The Stunting Mitigation Strategy in Sanggau Regency is one of the tasks and responsibilities of the government in carrying out its duties as a state apparatus that must ensure the welfare of its people in the health sector. In this section, the researcher will describe the data and research results obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The main data comes from the results of interviews conducted by researchers in the field with several informants.

Stunting Prevention Strategy in Sanggau Regency

Sanggau Regency is one of the 14 regencies/cities in West Kalimantan Province, Sanggau Regency is included in the 5 regions with the highest prevalence rates in the West Kalimantan Province. This makes the Sanggau Regency Government have to be alert in handling this stunting case. The efforts in implementing the Stunting Prevention Strategy in Sanggau Regency are such as Parents and Parents Fostering Stunting Children (BAAS), Immunization, Education, Cooperating with all elements and stakeholders, implementing vertical authority delegation activities from the Central Government and data collection on stunting cases.

Based on the results of the study, the Sanggau Regency Government has implemented efforts to overcome Stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, but in these efforts there are obstacles such as data collection using two models, namely EPPBGM and SSGI. Data from EPPBGM is the overall result, while data collection from SSGI is the result of community attendance/participation at Posyandu. Other obstacles are also due to the lack of Posyandu personnel, low community participation, minimal facilities, inadequate costs which are limitations to Posyandu movement. This makes the Sanggau Regency Government have to commit and require strong cooperation in overcoming this stunting case.

In this study, the author will discuss the Strategy in Overcoming Stunting in Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan Province. In the study of the stunting prevention program. The researcher refers to the theory Stavros, Cooperrider, and Kelly (2003) where there are several things that must be considered, including: Strength (S), Opportunities (O), Aspirations (A), Results (R)

Strength

Strength (S) things that are the greatest strengths and assets owned are revealed, the purpose of this disclosure is to give appreciation to all the positive things owned, which will definitely always be owned by both individuals and organizations. This strength will continue to be developed for the progress of the organization and individuals in the future.

Which in this power, we measure from the power that exists in each of us/organization. We are required to identify what power we have, which will later be used as our initial capital to continue to the next level. Our power is the greatest asset in us. So it is necessary to maximize the organization of the assets we have.

The case of stunting is a problem that is of concern to us considering that the growth and development of children at this time depicts or produces what Indonesian human resources will be like in the future. Therefore, this stunting case must be resolved so that Indonesia has quality human resources to be able to compete in the era of technology and in terms of the quality of its mental and physical growth and development. The Sanggau Regency Government has made efforts to overcome stunting, namely 1) Budget. 2) Human resources. 3) Health infrastructure. 4) Education 5) BAAS Stunting Parenting Program. 6) Routine Posyandu activities. 7) Supplementary feeding program (PMT) for infants. 8) Free nutritious food (MBG).

In overcoming stunting, supervision with strong synergy and collaboration is a good step to overcome stunting. The Sanggau Regency Government must cooperate optimally with all parties and of course must be seriously committed to overcoming this stunting problem. Efforts to overcome stunting also continue to be made to increase community access to supporting programs so that this stunting overcoming can be implemented effectively, efficiently and sustainably.

In overcoming stunting in Sanggau Regency, the Budget, Health infrastructure and Posyandu personnel are important supporting access to overcome the problem of stunting. Through the Sanggau Regency Regional Government Regulation, 10% of the APBD funds are allocated to handle stunting cases, the Sanggau Regency government through the Musrenbang also invites companies in Sanggau Regency to be involved in overcoming stunting cases through CSR funds.

Based on the findings of the researchers, the Sanggau Regency Government issued Sanggau Regent Regulation No. 38 of 2021 concerning integrated stunting reduction. The Sanggau Regency Government has also implemented efforts to overcome stunting cases. The budget issued to implement stunting control is 10% of the APBD budget, but with a very large area, insufficient posyandu personnel and minimal posyandu facilities, the budgeting process must be reviewed to increase the budget so that the implementation of stunting control can be carried out optimally.

The government is targeting to reduce stunting rates by 14% by 2024, and one of the strategic elements to achieve this target is the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu). This is based on the type of specific intervention for preventing and overcoming stunting in the prenatal period and the number of children aged 0-23 months who are handled at Posyandu. Several Posyandu activities that are in line with prevention are the consumption of Iron Supplement Tablets (TTD) for adolescent girls and pregnant women, education on exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 0-6 months, as well as the provision of Complementary Foods (MPASI) rich in animal protein for toddlers (children under two years old), management of toddlers with nutritional problems, immunization, and nutrition education for adolescents, pregnant women, and families.

Opportunity

An opportunity of what can be possible to be applied. The word opportunity means a momentum where we are able to take advantage of what is in front of us. Opportunity (O) means that an analysis of the external environment is carried out to identify the best opportunities that are available and can be utilized by the organization. The external environment is an area full of various possibilities and opportunities. One of the requirements for the success of an organization is its ability to maximize the opportunities it has. This requires a positive perspective in viewing the external environment which is changing very quickly.

In line with realizing the golden generation of 2045, Indonesia must be able to reduce stunting rates. The local government has made efforts to utilize it to overcome stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, such as utilizing the Sanggau Regency APBD budget to overcome stunting cases and CSR funds in companies in Sanggau Regency, implementing education related to stunting through social media or direct socialization.

In overcoming stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, strong coordination and collaboration are needed, as well as sustainable policies and activities related to overcoming stunting to reduce stunting cases in Sanggau Regency so that the quality of children's lives can develop well in the future.

The government has made efforts to reduce stunting cases in Sanggau Regency. The programs implemented by the government related to stunting are very positive in reducing stunting cases, but the community is not enthusiastic in responding to these activities carried out by the government. So that public knowledge in overcoming stunting is still very lacking, this is the cause of the high level of stunting in Sanggau Regency.

Based on the research results, a review is needed to increase the budget allocated for stunting control in Sanggau Regency, this is because the area of Sanggau Regency is large and there is also a need for innovation to utilize communication media and technology in providing information or education related to stunting control. This is because the reach of community access to Posyandu or health facilities is rarely available in every village, even in the interior of Sanggau Regency.

The research results from the Opportunity/opportunity dimensions in overcoming stunting are 2, namely internal and external.

1. Internal, namely in overcoming stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, the Regional Government has budgeted 10% of the APBD funds for overcoming stunting, involving companies in Sanggau Regency to utilize CSR funds in overcoming stunting.
2. External, implementing offline education and disseminating information related to stunting online and strengthening the development of health infrastructure.

Aspirations/Hopes

Aspiration is a step towards what we want our future to be like, so it is a form of description of what we hope/want to achieve in the future. Aspirations (A) members share aspirations and design the future conditions they dream of, which can create a sense of self-confidence and pride in themselves, their work, their department, and the organization as a whole. Sharing these aspirations is very important in order to create a vision, mission, and

values that are mutually agreed upon, which become a guide for the organization's journey towards the future.

The problem of stunting is a bad thing for the growth and development of children. Therefore, the Sanggau Regency Government and other supporting elements make it one of the problems that must be resolved in Sanggau Regency, this requires strong cooperation and serious commitment to resolve this stunting problem. This stunting problem is certainly directly related to the quality of human resources, therefore efforts have been made by the Sanggau Regency Government to overcome this stunting case problem.

Based on the results of the study, to solve the problem of stunting which is quite high in Sanggau Regency, the Government must be serious and committed to overcoming this stunting case. The budget, Posyandu activities and development of health infrastructure have been implemented but according to the researcher, it must be reviewed by the Sanggau Regency Government, considering that the area of Sanggau Regency is quite large so that access and distance from the village to the Village Capital where the Posyandu is located is far away, which is one of the problems of the Sanggau Regency community, so according to the researcher, the budget needs to be strengthened again, the construction of Posyandu must be in every Hamlet and the number of Posyandu members must be increased.

Based on the results of the study, researchers consider that stunting can be prevented and handled with intervention efforts. The interventions carried out can be realized in the posyandu activity program, in this posyandu there are activities carried out by, from and for the community. The purpose of the posyandu is to improve the health of the community which focuses specifically on mothers and children. So in this case, additional budget allocation is needed as well as additional development of posyandu infrastructure and additional posyandu members are needed to support the problem of stunting cases in Sanggau Regency. The conclusion of the Aspiration/Hope dimension is:

1. Need to strengthen the Budget
2. Posyandu must be in every hamlet
3. Addition of Posyandu Members

Result

Result is an outcome, namely a form of performance or action that we do and it produces a result. The result itself certainly has its form, evidence and so on. Then, from these results we can measure and prove what is in each of us or in the organization. Result (R) Means determining the size of the results to be achieved, in strategic planning to find out the extent to which the goals that have been agreed upon have been achieved. So that members of the organization feel motivated in their efforts to achieve the goals that have been set.

The success or failure of stunting control in Sanggau Regency must be supported by the community itself, because the problem of stunting is a problem that directly exists in the environment and life in the community itself. Parents and the environment are key in this stunting case while the government is a place of service.

Based on the results of the study, the low level of participation in activities carried out by the Government causes a lack of public knowledge about preventing stunting. And researchers assume that if you want to overcome stunting, it must be done by parents and the habits of the environment itself, because parents and the environment are the ones who are directly related and supervise children intensively, the Government is only a place of service and supporting elements in overcoming stunting cases. These two elements must synergize well so that stunting cases in Sanggau Regency can be resolved and in accordance with the target in 2045 to become the golden generation of Indonesia and stunting is directly related to this, because we together want generations of good quality so that they can compete in the future.

Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors

Supporting factors

Reducing stunting rates needs to be done early so that the impact does not continue in the long term. In optimizing efforts to prevent and reduce stunting in Sanggau Regency. There have been special regulations that regulate it, namely the Regulation of the Regent of Sanggau Regency Number 38 of 2021 concerning integrated stunting reduction. Collaboration and coordination between the government and the community must run well so that this stunting control can be carried out properly. Acceleration of development and health facilities is also very much needed to overcome the problem of stunting in Sanggau Regency.

In overcoming stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, supporting factors are needed, namely vertical coordination between the Central Government and Regional Government, regulatory policies on stunting control, programs and activities related to stunting, budget preparation, development of health infrastructure facilities and infrastructure.

Based on the results of the study, stunting is a major threat to national competitiveness and the quality of human resources. In addition to causing physical limitations such as short or stunted growth, stunted children are also more susceptible to disease because the immune system does not function properly. Stunting in early childhood can cause permanent damage to children's growth and development and ultimately affect income, education, productivity, and economic growth. This can create inequality and increase poverty rates. The Sanggau Regency Government has implemented efforts to overcome Stunting cases in Sanggau Regency such as vertical coordination between the Central Government and the Regional Government, issuing regulatory policies on overcoming stunting programs and activities related to stunting, Budget Preparation, development of health infrastructure facilities and infrastructure.

Inhibiting Factors

Stunting is one of the government's focuses that must be controlled at this time. This effort aims to ensure that Indonesian children can grow and develop optimally and maximally, accompanied by emotional, social, and physical abilities that are ready to learn, and are able to innovate and compete at the global level. Stunting control must be based on the ideals and serious will of all parties. Readiness of Human Resources, budget and supervision must continue to be implemented properly to suppress stunting cases in

Sanggau Regency. Therefore, participation, collaboration and coordination as well as serious commitment are needed so that the control of stunting cases can be carried out optimally.

Inhibiting factors in overcoming stunting cases in Sanggau Regency are the lack of public awareness and participation in the problem of stunting, the vast area of Sanggau Regency which makes it difficult to reach, the inequality in data collection on stunting cases because two data collection models are used (EPPBGM and SSGI), and the lack of integrated health post personnel.

Knowledge about early detection prevention of stunting can not only be obtained through formal education but also from health workers, or from social media, in addition, efforts to increase individual knowledge can develop individual potential through counseling guidance in various settings by increasing individual confidence or trust to find out, or through personal experience with others. The lack of community participation in responding to stunting cases is the cause of the lack of public knowledge about the problem of stunting.

Based on the results of the study, the Sanggau Regency Government has implemented efforts to overcome Stunting cases in Sanggau Regency, but in these efforts there are obstacles such as data collection using two models, namely EPPBGM and SSGI. Data from EPPBGM is the overall result, while data collection from SSGI is the result of community attendance/participation at Posyandu. Other obstacles are also due to the lack of Posyandu personnel, low community participation, minimal facilities, and inadequate costs, which are limitations to Posyandu movement. the lack of public knowledge related to preventing stunting, this is due to the lack of public participation in participating in activities held by the government in preventing stunting cases. In terms of stunting, the community still underestimates the case of stunting.

CONCLUSION

This research on the Stunting Prevention Strategy in Sanggau Regency can be concluded, namely. The Stunting Prevention Strategy in Sanggau Regency, namely, the Sanggau Regency Government has formed a policy in the form of Sanggau Regent Regulation Number 38 of 2021 concerning Integrated Stunting Reduction. The Sanggau Regency Government's efforts have also carried out innovative activities such as Healthy Kitchens, providing assistance to pregnant women, pregnancy classes and marriage guidance for prospective brides and grooms as well as campaigns to prevent stunting. Efforts to Prevent Stunting in Sanggau Regency include Fathers and Mothers Fostering Stunting Children, collaborating with technical OPDs in Sanggau Regency, immunization, education, regular supervision, case data collection, utilization of CSR funds and provision of additional food (PMT). Supporting factors, vertical coordination between the Central Government and the Regional Government, the Sanggau Regency Regional Government issues regulatory policies on stunting prevention, collaborates with all parties, implements Programs and activities related to stunting, Budget Preparation, utilization of CSR funds, development of health infrastructure facilities and infrastructure and utilization of information technology media. Inhibiting factors in overcoming stunting in Sanggau Regency. Data collection using two models, namely EPPBGM and SSGI. Data from EPPBGM is the overall result, while data

collection from SSGI is the result of community attendance/participation at Posyandu. Other obstacles are also due to the lack of Posyandu personnel, low community participation, minimal facilities, inadequate costs that limit the movement of Posyandu. Lack of community knowledge related to preventing stunting, this is due to the lack of community participation in participating in activities held by the government in preventing stunting cases. In terms of stunting, the community still underestimates stunting cases. Based on the conclusions above, the researcher has several suggestions that can be used as considerations by related parties to maximize strategies in preventing stunting, these suggestions are: Further research is needed related to overcoming stunting, in order to reduce stunting cases from the perspective of Government Science.

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