



EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STUNTING REDUCTION ACCELERATION PROGRAM POLICY WITH THE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT POPULATION PROGRAM AT THE BKKBN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF WEST SUMATRA PROVINCE

EVALUASI IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN PROGRAM PERCEPATAN PENURUNAN STUNTING DENGAN PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN KEPENDUDUKAN DAN KELUARGA PADA PERWAKILAN BKKBN PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT

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Abstract

Stunting is a growth and development disorder in toddlers that impacts their physical, cognitive, and productivity development. Stunting can be prevented by optimizing family roles and functions. Family resilience is the ability of a family to adapt, overcome problems, and face pressure from within and outside so that it can continue to function harmoniously and achieve the well-being of its members. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program policy with the Population and Family Development Program at the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction. The research method used a qualitative approach with policy studies. The research informants numbered 28 people with data collection techniques through observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and document reviews. The results of the research on the input component, namely Policy, human resources, facilities and infrastructure and funds for the stunting reduction acceleration program did not comply with the provisions. The process component, namely the suboptimal assistance and intervention by the Stunting Officer Unit, Technical Assistant and the family assistance team in utilizing data on families at risk of stunting and the lack of commitment and synergy between the Central, regional and village governments in implementing the acceleration of stunting reduction convention. The output component, namely the national sensitive intervention program indicators have not met the national target, the outcome component, namely Some of the main indicators of the family development population program have not reached the specified target and stunting cases have increased and are above the national target, the need to strengthen the synergy and commitment of the regional government and increase the knowledge and commitment of the family assistance team in implementing the stunting program. The conclusion is that the implementation of the accelerated stunting reduction program is in accordance with



regulations, but is not yet optimal in terms of policy, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and financing. Coordination and collaboration between the government and the community, optimization of data on families at risk of stunting, and regular monitoring and evaluation are needed.

Keywords: Policy, Family Development Population Program, Accelerating Stunting Reduction

Abstrak

Stunting merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pada balita yang berdampak terhadap perkembangan fisik, kognitif, serta produktivitas. Stunting dapat dicegah dengan mengoptimalkan peran dan fungsi keluarga. Ketahanan keluarga adalah kemampuan keluarga untuk beradaptasi, mengatasi masalah, dan menghadapi tekanan dari dalam maupun luar sehingga tetap dapat berfungsi secara harmonis serta mencapai kesejahteraan anggotanya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui implementasi kebijakan program percepatan penurunan stunting melalui Program Pembangunan Kependudukan dan Keluarga di Perwakilan BKKBN Provinsi Sumatera Barat sesuai dengan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 tentang percepatan penurunan stunting. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kebijakan. Informan penelitian berjumlah 28 orang dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, diskusi kelompok terarah, dan telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian pada komponen input menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan, sumber daya manusia, sarana dan prasarana, serta pendanaan program percepatan penurunan stunting belum sesuai ketentuan. Pada komponen proses, pendampingan dan intervensi oleh Unit Pelaksana Stunting, Tenaga Teknis, serta tim pendamping keluarga belum optimal dalam memanfaatkan data keluarga berisiko stunting, serta masih kurangnya komitmen dan sinergi antara pemerintah pusat, daerah, dan desa dalam pelaksanaan percepatan penurunan stunting. Pada komponen output, indikator program intervensi sensitif secara nasional belum memenuhi target, sedangkan pada komponen outcome, beberapa indikator utama Program Pembangunan Kependudukan dan Keluarga belum tercapai dan kasus stunting justru meningkat serta berada di atas target nasional. Hal ini menegaskan perlunya penguatan sinergi dan komitmen pemerintah daerah, serta peningkatan pengetahuan dan komitmen tim pendamping keluarga dalam mengimplementasikan program stunting. Kesimpulannya, implementasi program percepatan penurunan stunting telah sesuai dengan regulasi, namun belum optimal dari aspek kebijakan, sumber daya manusia, sarana prasarana, dan pembiayaan. Diperlukan koordinasi dan kolaborasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat, optimalisasi data keluarga berisiko stunting, serta pemantauan dan evaluasi secara rutin.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan, Program Pembangunan Kependudukan dan Keluarga, Percepatan Penurunan Stunting

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of healthy, intelligent, and productive human resources (HR) and the achievement of sustainable development goals can be realized by accelerating the reduction of stunting. Stunting is a disruption in children's growth and development due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, characterized by their length or height being below the established standards. Accelerated stunting reduction is implemented in a holistic, integrative,



and quality manner through coordination, synergy, and synchronization between ministries/agencies, provincial governments, district/city governments, village governments, and stakeholders. Stunting reduction interventions take the form of specific interventions, namely activities implemented to address the direct causes of stunting, while sensitive interventions are activities implemented to address the indirect causes of stunting. (Presidential Regulation, 72 of 2021).

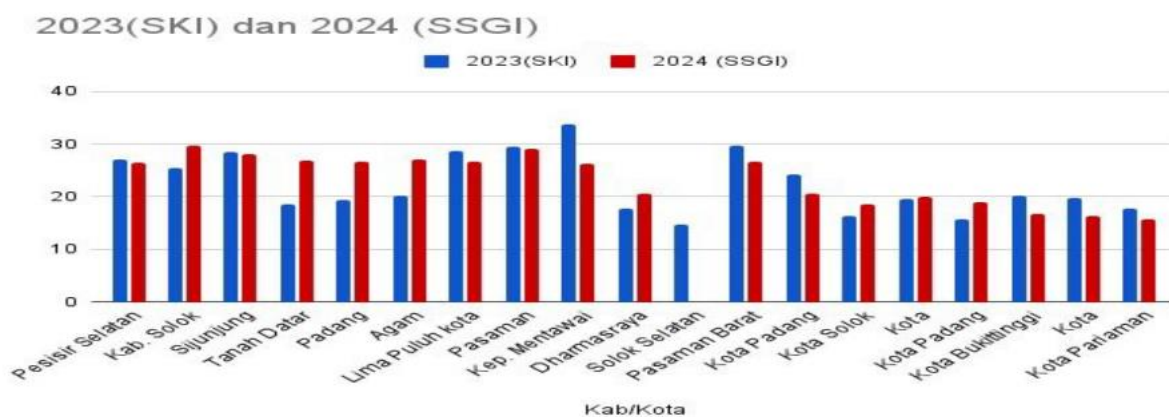
In an effort to accelerate stunting reduction, a national strategy was established that aims to reduce stunting prevalence, improve the quality of family life preparation, ensure nutritional intake, improve parenting patterns, increase access to and quality of health services, and improve access to drinking water and sanitation. Target groups for stunting reduction include adolescents, prospective brides, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children aged 0-59 months. The target stunting prevalence was set at 14% in 2024 and the target for 2025, or the initial year of the 2025-2029 RPJMN, is 18.8%.

Figure 1.1 Achievement of stunting targets 2021-2024



The prevalence of stunting experienced a significant decline from 2018-2023, namely from 30.8% to 21.5%. The results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) showed that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2024 was 19.8%, a decrease of 1.7% from 2023, but there was still a 5.8% difference from the 2024 target of 14%. In 2024, as many as 25 provinces experienced a decrease in stunting, one province was stagnant and 11 provinces experienced an increase. One province that experienced an increase in stunting prevalence was West Sumatra Province where, according to the results of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the prevalence of stunting in West Sumatra Province was 23.6% and the results of the 2024 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) showed that the prevalence of stunting increased by 1.3%, namely 24.9%.

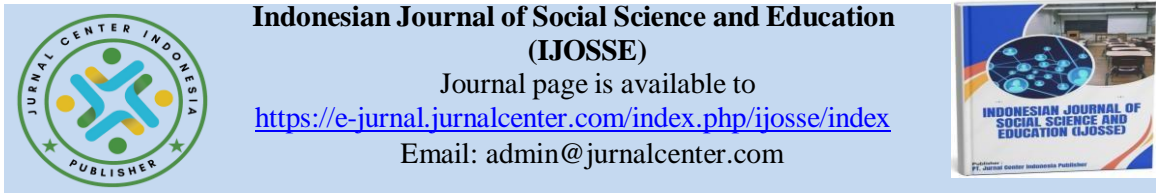
Figure 2.2 Achievement of Stunting Targets in West Sumatra Province in 2023-2024



The Indonesian government is fully committed to preventing and addressing stunting through Presidential Regulation number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction as outlined in the national strategy with priority activities of the national action plan based on five pillars, namely the commitment of central, regional and village leaders, increasing communication of behavior change and community empowerment, Increasing the convergence of specific interventions and sensitive interventions in ministries/agencies, provincial governments, district/city governments and village governments, increasing food and nutrition security at the individual, family and community levels as well as Strengthening and developing data systems, research and innovation. The Head of the BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Coordinating Board) of the Republic issued BKKBN Regulation number 12 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Indonesia's Stunting Rate (Ran Pasti) as a technical guideline for the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 at the provincial, district/city, sub-district and village/sub-district levels. In an effort to accelerate the reduction of stunting, a task force was formed to accelerate the reduction of stunting (Stunting Task Force) consisting of a program team and a technical team that carries out consultation functions, facilitates coordination and strengthens the provision of single stunting data.

Several indicators of sensitive intervention services in handling stunting that are the responsibility of the BKKBN are the percentage of post-natal family planning (KB) services with a target of 70%, the percentage of unwanted pregnancies with a target of 15.5%, the coverage of prospective fertile age couples (PUS) who receive health checks as part of marriage services with a target of 90% and the coverage of families at risk of stunting who receive assistance with a target of 90%.

Based on the 2021-2024 RAN PASTI, it is explained in the working mechanism for accelerating stunting reduction where the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province is tasked with coordinating and converging policies and activity programs to accelerate stunting reduction and ensuring the implementation of policies in the Province and Regency/City that refer to the 5 (five) pillars of the national strategy and priority activities in the national action plan for accelerating stunting reduction. Based on the results of the



alignment evaluation of the targets at the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province, it is not yet aligned with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 because of the four sensitive intervention indicators, only post-natal family planning (KB) services have had a Circular Letter from the Governor of West Sumatra Province number 113 of 2025 concerning Post-natal Family Planning Services (KBPP) in order to accelerate stunting reduction.

In the implementation of accelerated stunting reduction, it is necessary to optimize coordination between the Provincial and Regency/City level teams and improve the competency of the family support team in each Sub-district/Nagari/Village. Research conducted by Kresnina, Khoffifah, Lisdawati and Enos Paselle in 2024 aimed to evaluate the policy of the stunting reduction acceleration program and identify its impact in the Baga Samarinda Seberang area with the result that the stunting reduction acceleration policy that has not been optimally utilized with a relevant budget and a positive response from the government and the community has a positive impact in reducing stunting rates. Research by Ida Rahayu, Syamsulhuda Budi Msuthofa, Apoina Kartini (2023) where this study aims to analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the stunting program at the Margototo Community Health Center, East Lampung Regency with a research method using the context-input-process-product (CIPP) evaluation model. The results of the research for the context element show that the stunting reduction acceleration program implemented is in accordance with the planned targets, while in terms of input there is still a lack of assistance and funding, and in terms of the process aspect it is running according to plan, at the end of the output aspect the target is met with good recording and reporting.

The research question is how to determine the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration policy implemented by the West Sumatra Province BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) and the Population and Family Development Program. This research contributes to the evaluation of government policies aimed at reducing stunting in Indonesia and provides useful information for the BKKBN and related agencies in implementing future stunting reduction acceleration programs.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The policy study research design uses qualitative research methods. Interview research techniques, focus group discussions, observations, and document reviews are used to obtain in-depth information about the evaluation of the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program in West Sumatra Province. This research was conducted at several family planning extension centers, related agencies, and the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province in April 2025. Informants were selected using purposive sampling and data analysis was carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. The research results are presented in a systematic narrative form and concluded in accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted to determine the input components consisting of policies, human resources, funds, facilities and infrastructure, for the process components namely planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as the output components of the scope of



achievement of sensitive interventions for reducing stunting, namely the percentage of postpartum family planning services, the percentage of unwanted pregnancies, coverage of prospective mothers. fertile age couples who received health checks, coverage of families at risk of stunting who received assistance and the outcome of the research are the indicator achievements Population and Family Development and achievements in stunting reduction in West Sumatra Province.

Input components

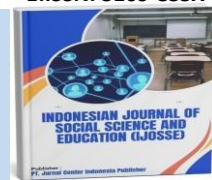
A. Policy

The results of document review, observation and in-depth interviews showed that there is already a policy to accelerate stunting reduction as stated in:

The stunting prevention and reduction policy formulated by the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province does not fully support Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021. BKKBN, as the institution responsible for the target of providing sensitive intervention services or four national strategic target indicators for accelerating stunting reduction, consists of the percentage of postpartum family planning services, the percentage of unwanted pregnancies, coverage of prospective mothers, and the number of pregnant women who receive birth certificates. fertile age couples who receive health checks, coverage of families at risk of stunting who receive assistance in its implementation BKKBN Representative of West Sumatra Province is only supported by the policy of BKKBN RI Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning the national action plan to accelerate stunting reduction in 2021-2024, the existence of Governor's Circular Letter Number 050/20/I/PEMPM/Bappeda-2023 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and Governor's Circular Letter Number 113 of 2025 concerning postpartum family planning services (KBPP) in order to accelerate stunting reduction. These policies only support However, there is no policy basis for the other three sensitive interventions. The convergence of accelerating stunting reduction through sensitive and specific interventions is marked by the existence of 64 district/city regulations that strengthen the implementation of the stunting program, as well as 26 memorandums of understanding (MOUs) and cooperation agreements between institutions and agencies in West Sumatra Province. There is no policy yet on utilizing data on families at risk of stunting provided by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) as the baseline data used by provincial and district/city governments.

B. Human Resources

The results of document review, observation and in-depth interviews revealed that the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra Province in its implementation formed a task force (Satgas) for accelerating stunting reduction which functions as an implementation unit for the program to accelerate stunting reduction consisting of a program team and a technical team that carries out consultation functions, facilitating coordination and strengthening the provision of one stunting data to the Provincial Government, and Regency/City. The program team



consists of a West Sumatra provincial task force consisting of 5 people and 19 technical assistants (1 person/Regency/City). The technical team consists of 352 family planning counselors and 10,062 family companion teams.

In the implementation of the convergence of accelerated stunting reduction in the regions, it was found that the coordination and facilitation of the Task Force and technical assistants were still lacking for the Provincial and City District Stunting Reduction Control Teams, the role of the family support team consisting of Family Planning Cadres, PKK Cadres and midwives was not optimal in providing support to target families at risk of stunting and coordinating with village/nagari officials, non-compliance from family support cadres in inputting elsimil data as a support activity for prospective fertile age couples as part of marriage services.

C. Funds

The results of document review, observation and interviews show that funding for stunting reduction acceleration activities from the central and provincial governments is still insufficient, so funding is needed from the district/city and village government levels and support from community self-help, CSR (corporate social responsibility), BUMN (state-owned enterprises), academics, universities and others, not only relying on BOKB (family planning operational assistance) funds in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program.

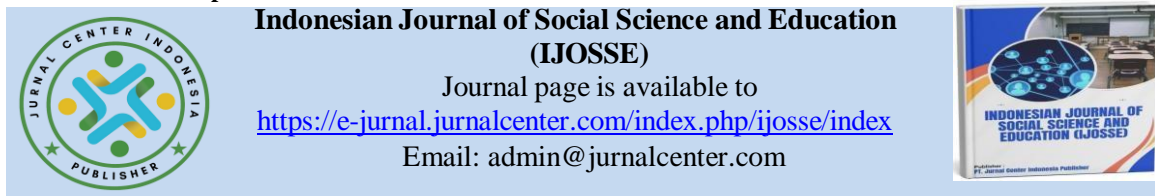
D. Facilities and infrastructure

The results of document review, observation and interviews can be seen that the facilities and infrastructure used by the family support team are standardized anthropometric measuring tools. Not all family support teams have standardized anthropometric measuring tools, the measuring tools belong to the Community Health Center so they need to be borrowed first when assisting the family and the problem found in the field is often found that the target family at risk of stunting is not at the place (at home/posyandu) when the measurement is made so that a repeat visit is needed.

Process Components

A. Planning

The results of document review, observation and interviews can be seen that the planning prepared is in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and is stated in BKKBN Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Indonesian Stunting as a technical guideline for implementation where five priority activities are planned, namely providing data on families at risk of stunting, mentoring families at risk of stunting, mentoring prospective



brides/prospective couples of childbearing age, surveillance of families at risk of stunting and audits of stunting cases.

B. Implementation Procedures

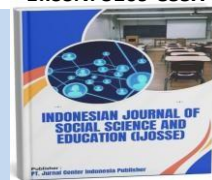
The results of document review, observation and interview implementation have been in accordance with the prepared plan but have not been optimal where it can be seen that the stunting reduction acceleration activities carried out by the Provincial stunting task force, district/city technical assistants and family support teams are preparing and providing data on families at risk of stunting inputted from family data collection (PK), integrated social welfare data (DTKS), Electronic community-based nutrition recording and reporting (e-ppgbm), elsimil and e-cohort, the second implementation activity is the family support team (TPK) providing assistance to families at risk of stunting, prospective brides and grooms and prospective couples of childbearing age by providing education, information, communication and referral services as well as facilitating social assistance services, recording and development of families at risk of stunting who are accompanied. Implementation has not been optimal due to lack of coordination, lack of commitment from local and village governments, limited human resources, insufficient ability of the family support team because there are still many cadres who do not fill out the elsimil application and report monitoring of families at risk of stunting and limited funding.

C. Monitoring and evaluation

The results of document review, observation and interviews revealed that planning and implementation were in accordance with the technical guidelines contained in the 2021 National Action Plan for Stunting, however, several obstacles were identified, namely the lack of coordination between relevant stakeholders, including the central, provincial, district/city, and village and nagari governments, the lack of commitment from both central and regional governments in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program, both in terms of policies, human resource preparation, financing, and facilities and infrastructure. Other obstacles include the continued absence of family support teams that do not have/are not aware of the decree (SK), the frequent changes of family support teams (TPK) so that they must receive repeated training and some have not received training, the lack of TPK support for prospective brides and grooms and families at risk of stunting, and the low utilization of data on families at risk of stunting by regional, district/city, and village/nagari governments. There is a need for increased commitment and coordination with all relevant stakeholders, regular coaching for family support teams and accurate data updates so that they can be used as a basis for policies in handling families at risk of stunting in their areas, regular monitoring and evaluation by the stunting reduction handling team and recording of BNBA reports (by name by address).

Output Components

The results of document review, observations and interviews with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) as an institution mandated to provide sensitive intervention

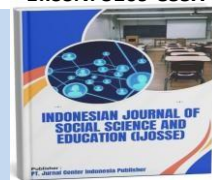


services for four target indicators in the national strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, namely:

Table 1.1 Targets and Achievements of Sensitive Interventions in Reducing Stunting (Performance Report of the West Sumatra Representative Government Agency in 2024)

No.	Description of Stunting Reduction Interventions	National Target (Presidential Decree)	BKKBN's 2024 stunting reduction program target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Percentage of postpartum Family Planning (KB) services.	70%	57%	36.70%
2.	Percentage of unwanted pregnancies	15.5%	9%	14%
3.	Coverage of prospective fertile couples (PUS) who receive health checks	90%	90%	61%
4.	Coverage of families at risk of stunting who receive assistance.	90%	90%	68%

Incongruence exists in the intervention targetsPercentage of postpartum family planning (FP) services and percentage of unwanted pregnancies. TargetThe national target is stipulated in the appendix to Presidential Decree 72 of 2021 concerning the National Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction. This is because the Representative Performance Agreement target is determined based on the target set by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and based on confirmation with the BKKBN Representative Stunting Team, the target assigned to the BKKBN Representatives is adjusted to the conditions in each region. The achievement of the four sensitive interventions under the authority of the West Sumatra Province BKKBN has not yet met the target.



Outcome Components


1. Achievements of population and family development programs

From the results of interviews, observations and documents, it is known that the BKKBN Representative Office of West Sumatra has six main indicators which are the basis for assessing organizational performance, of the six main indicators, four indicators have not met the target, namely the prevalence rate of modern contraception, the percentage of unmet family planning needs (Unmet Need), the family development index and the median age of first marriage (MUKP) aged 25-29 years.

Table 1.2 Targets and Achievements of Key Performance Indicators that Impact Stunting Reduction (Performance Report of the West Sumatra Representative Government Agency in 2024)

NO	PERFORMANC E TARGETS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	TARGET	REALIZATI ON	% Achievem ents	Achieve ment Status
1	Declining total birth rate	Total fertility rate (TFR) per woman (15-49 years)	2.39	2.34	102.09%	
2	Increasing prevalence of modern contraception	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR)	56.45%	56.30%	99.73%	
3	Decreasing unmet need for family planning	Percentage of unmet family planning needs (Unmet Need)	15.33%	15.50%	98.90%	
4	Declining teenage birth rate	Birth rate of teenagers aged 15-19 years (Age Specific Fertility Rate/ASFR 15-19)	11.62 Births per 1000 WUS 15-19 years old	11.40 Births per 1000 WUS 15-19 years	101.93%	
5	Increasing Family Development Index	Family Development Index (iBangga)	63.46%	61.20%	96.44%	



6	Increasing Median Age of First Marriage for Women	Media Age of First Marriage for Women (MUKP) aged 25 – 29 year	22.82 Year	22.40 Years	98.16%	
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2. Achievements of the Stunting Reduction Program

Interviews, observations, and document reviews revealed an increase in stunting prevalence in West Sumatra Province in 2024, reaching 24.9 percent compared to 23.6 percent in 2023. Indonesia has successfully reduced stunting prevalence by 1.7%, from 21.5% in 2023 to 19.8% in 2024.

The national strategy to accelerate stunting reduction is implemented through the implementation of five pillars: increased leadership commitment and vision, enhanced communication for behavior change and community empowerment, increased convergence of specific and sensitive interventions, increased food and nutrition security for individuals, families, and communities, and strengthened systems development, data, information, research, and innovation. To achieve optimal results, strengthening planning and budgeting, improving the quality of implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, and enhancing human resource capacity are essential.

4. CONCLUSION

BKKBN in the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program has been supported by policies from presidential regulations, institutions/ministries, Governors and Regency/City regulations, but not all sensitive interventions have been strengthened by policies so that it is necessary to optimize joint commitments, Human resources in the implementation are sufficient but require strengthening of supplies, mentoring and coaching as well as periodic monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of stunting reduction acceleration program activities, Not all family support teams have the facilities and infrastructure for anthropometric measuring instruments so that it is necessary to provide anthropometric measuring instruments that meet the standards in measuring target families at risk of stunting, the availability of funds is still low both from the central government, provinces, districts/cities and villages/nagari so that it requires support and concern from the community/individuals/academics/BUMN/NGOs.

In planning and implementation, it has been in accordance with the technical guidelines of the National Action Plan for Reducing Stunting Rates in Indonesia, however, it is necessary for the Provincial Stunting Task Force, District/City Technical Assistants and family support teams in villages/nagari/sub-districts to strengthen coordination with local governments and heads of villages/sub-districts in utilizing stunting risk data and optimizing the stunting reduction acceleration program.

The achievement of the West Sumatra Province stunting reduction acceleration program has not met the targets set in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 for both postpartum

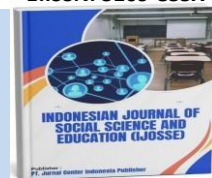


family planning service achievements, the percentage of unwanted pregnancies, the coverage of prospective couples of childbearing age (PUS) who received health checks and the coverage of families at risk of stunting who received assistance. Several main indicators of the West Sumatra Province BKKBN Representative program have also not met the targets and for stunting achievements itself, West Sumatra Province has experienced an increase. The need to increase the commitment of related stakeholders and the community as well as improve the performance of the family support team in implementing assistance and providing education, counseling and information as well as health checks for families at risk of stunting.

There is a review related to the policy of the program to accelerate stunting reduction where stunting issues are a shared responsibility not only of the central government but also of the regional government and the community, strengthening of family support teams that are focused on efforts to reduce stunting rather than dual functions and duties, regular training for family support teams and the procurement of standardized anthropometric tools owned by all family support teams, program synergy that is focused on efforts to reduce stunting cases and providing programs that directly touch the community, especially families at risk of stunting.

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