EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCELERATING STUNTING REDUCTION THROUGH CONVERGENCE ACTIONS IN THE NORTH JAKARTA ADMINISTRATIVE CITY

Citrawati[*1] , Atik Kridawati[2] , Anna Sunita[3]

[1,2,3]Program Studi Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Respati Indonesia
Correspondence Author: Citrawati, citrawati2411@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a significant health problem in Indonesia, including in urban areas such as North Jakarta, which requires integrated interventions to reduce the incidence. **Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the accelerated stunting reduction program through convergence action and analyze the driving and inhibiting factors, including innovations in the North Jakarta Administrative City. **Methods:** This study used descriptive analysis with a combined quantitative and qualitative approach, collecting primary data through questionnaires and interviews, as well as secondary data from the convergence action implementation report. Program effectiveness was measured through source, process, and target approaches. **Results:** The study shows that the accelerated stunting reduction program is quite effective, although its implementation is not yet optimal. Driving factors include budget support, regulations, human resources, as well as cross-sector collaboration and innovation from the private sector. Barriers include poverty, lack of healthy living behaviors, limited community knowledge, and the unavailability of an integrated data management system. **Conclusion:** Accelerating stunting reduction through convergence actions is considered quite effective, although there are still some challenges that need to be overcome, such as poverty and low community knowledge.

Corresponding Author: Citrawati, citrawati2411@gmail.com, Program Studi Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat Program Pascasarjana Universitas Respati Indonesia, South Sumatra, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 72 of 2021, stunting is a growth and development disorder caused by nutritional deficiencies and recurrent infections characterized by shorter height than the standards set by the Minister responsible for Health. Stunting reflects a chronic nutritional problem that is influenced by factors such as the condition of the mother or mother-to-be, conditions during the fetal and infant periods, and disease conditions experienced during toddlerhood. Like other nutrition problems, it is not only related to health but is also influenced by other factors that indirectly affect the well-being of children under five. Stunting and other nutritional deficiencies in children under five not only increase the risk of stunted physical growth and susceptibility to disease but also inhibit cognitive development, which in turn affects children's intelligence levels and future productivity. The presence of stunting and other nutritional problems is believed to reduce Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by around 3% annually (World Bank, 2014).

Stunting prevention needs to focus on addressing the root causes of nutrition problems, both direct and indirect. Direct causes of malnutrition include inadequate nutrient intake and frequent exposure to infectious diseases. Meanwhile, indirect causes of nutrition include issues such as food security, social conditions, the health environment, and housing conditions (UNICEF, 2013). Reducing stunting as soon as possible is one of Indonesia's main development goals. Stunting directly increases the risk of death and increases susceptibility to infection in newborns and toddlers. Stunting can also inhibit the growth of verbal, motor, and cognitive skills (WHO, 2016). Based on Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data in 2018, 30.8% of Indonesians are still considered at high risk of stunting. This figure is much higher than the average stunting prevalence worldwide in the same year, which was 21.3% (Bappenas, 2019). Preventing stunting requires a comprehensive nutrition approach consisting of specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions. Specific nutrition interventions aim to address the direct causes of stunting, while sensitive nutrition interventions address the indirect factors that influence nutrition (Megawati & Wiramihardja, 2019). Specific nutrition interventions are carried out by the health sector, while sensitive nutrition interventions involve a number of sectors such as food security,

water supply and sanitation, poverty reduction, education, and other social aspects (Megawati & Wiramihardja, 2019). The convergence approach is an intervention strategy that is coordinated, integrated, and implemented collaboratively (Supriyanto & Jannah, 2022). These measures should include cross-sectoral cooperation in planning, implementing, and monitoring related activities. These measures should include cross-sectoral cooperation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities.

One of the areas that conducts programs to reduce stunting is North Jakarta, a part of the administrative area of the North Jakarta Administrative City located in DKI Jakarta Province. Based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) of the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2021, it was 19.95% and North Jakarta City was 20.4% and was the highest stunting prevalence compared to 5 other districts/cities in DKI Jakarta Province. In 2022, the stunting prevalence rate in DKI Jakarta was 14.8%, this figure has decreased compared to 2021 and reached the lowest level in the last seven years. On the other hand, the prevalence of stunting in North Jakarta Administrative City in 2023 was 18.50%, an increase from the previous year.

The North Jakarta Administration City Government has committed to taking accelerated steps in reducing stunting in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration of Stunting Reduction which prioritizes a holistic, integrative, and quality approach through coordination, synergy, and synchronization among stakeholders, known as Convergence Action.

In 2023, through the Mayor's Decree number e-0039 of 2023, 7 urban villages have been designated as the main focus of stunting reduction intervention implementation in North Jakarta. The selection of these urban villages as the focus is based on the results of the situation analysis, which serves as the key information and basis for planning and implementing the program. It was expected that the relevant Regional Secretariats (SKPD) could identify issues related to their service coverage in each focal kelurahan, which may have an impact on stunting prevalence. However, some SKPD involved in coordination have not fully utilized the data from the situation analysis as a basis for designing and implementing accelerated stunting reduction programs. This may reduce the effectiveness of the program. Therefore, an evaluation is needed to determine whether the

implemented programs have been appropriate in addressing the existing problems.
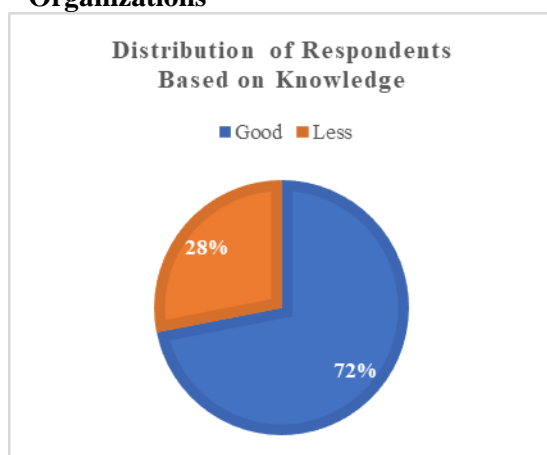
METHODS

This research is a descriptive analytical research with a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. This method is known as the mixed methods research method. According to Tashakkori et al. (2020), mixed methods is research where researchers collect and analyze data, integrate findings and draw inferential conclusions using two quantitative and qualitative research approaches or methods in one study.

Primary data was obtained through questionnaires and interviews while secondary data was obtained through reports on the implementation of convergence actions. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires with research respondents of human development cadres, regional apparatus organizations (OPDs) and beneficiary communities while qualitative data was obtained through interviews with key informants.

RESULTS

Based on respondents' answers to questionnaires distributed to human development cadres, 86% of respondents have competencies as human development cadres, while 14% of respondents do not have competencies as human development cadres.

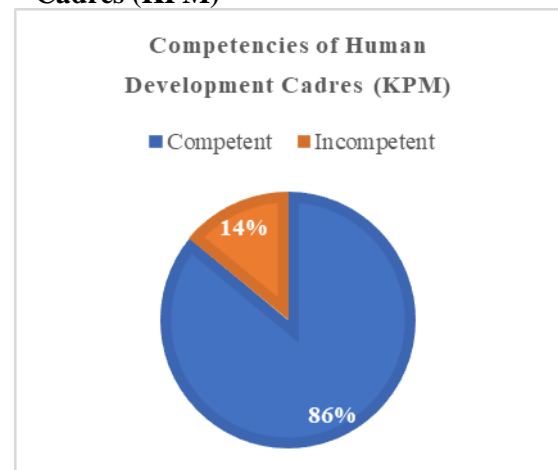**2. Knowledge and Role of Local Device Organizations**

Figure 2. Distribution of respondents based on knowledge

Figure 2 shows that regional apparatus organization respondents have knowledge above
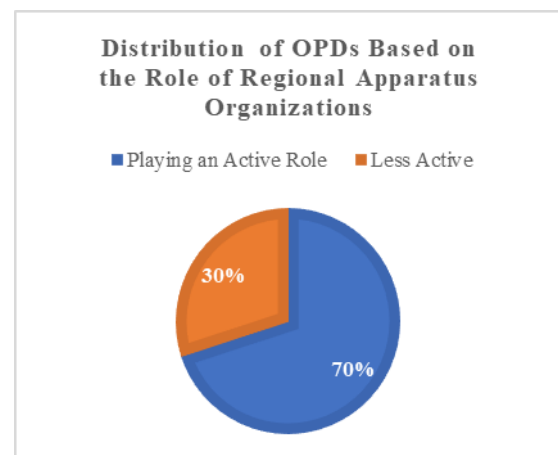
The results are containing of the output of the research, it should be clear and concise. The result should describe or summarize the authentic findings, valid, and in accordance with the objectives and methods of research.
Examples of writing the statistic:

Univariate Analysis

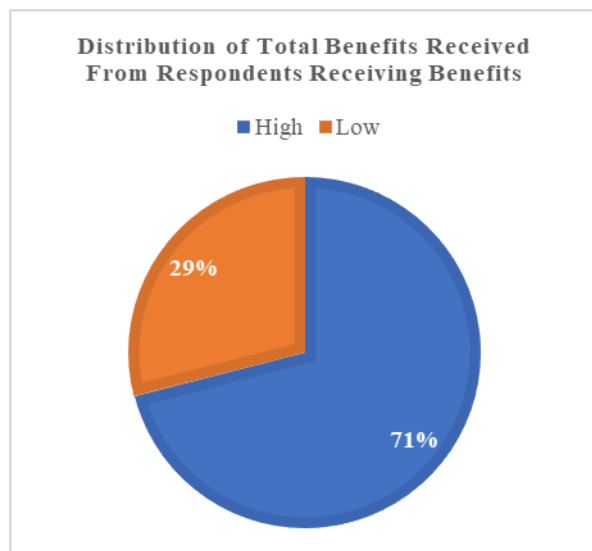**1. Competencies of Human Development Cadres (KPM)**

Figure 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Competency of Human Development Cadres
the average value of 80% while respondents who have knowledge below the average value are 20%.

Figure 3. Distribution of OPDs based on the role of regional apparatus organizations.

Figure 3 shows that 70% of DPOs have played an active role in the implementation of convergence actions to accelerate stunting reduction, while 30% of DPOs have not played an active role.
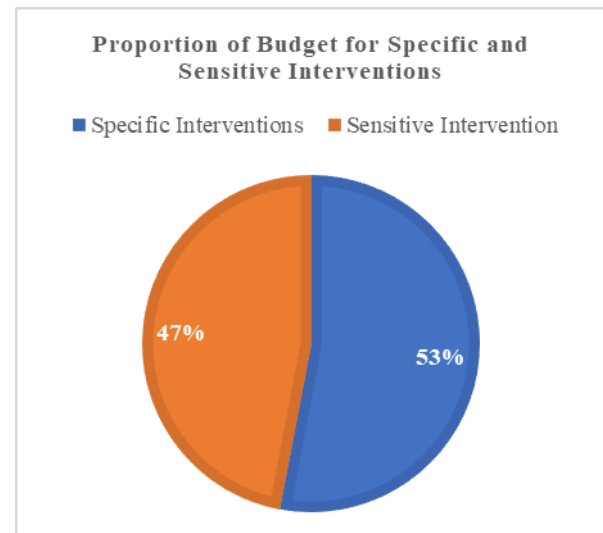
3. Benefits received by the target group

Figure 4. Distribution of Total Benefits Received From Respondents Receiving Benefits

Figure 4 showed that 71% of respondents have received benefits from the accelerated stunting reduction program in the high category while 29% of respondents received benefits from the accelerated stunting reduction program in the low category.

Acceleration of Stuning Reduction through Convergence Action in North Jakarta Administrative City

1. Program and Budget Planning

The activity budget is an important aspect in implementing the accelerated stunting reduction program through convergence action. The programs implemented by the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) are funded by the Regional Budget and the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) of the State Budget (APBN). Special Allocation Fund (DAK) of the State Budget (APBN). In 2023, the North Jakarta Administrative City Government allocated a budget of Rp 20,163,063,330 for the acceleration program to reduce stunting in the North Jakarta Administrative City. The budget is 88% from the Regional Budget (APBD) and 12% from the State Budget (APBN). Rp 9,473,217,960 or around 47% is budgeted for Specific interventions and Rp 10,787,087,992 or around 53% for Sensitive Interventions.

Figure 5. Proportion of Budget for Specific and Sensitive Interventions

2. Implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program

a. Situation Analysis

In the implementation of the situation analysis of the 2023 convergence action, 7 villages were determined as the Locus for Accelerating Stunting Reduction, namely West Semper Village, Warakas Village, Cilincing Village, Kalibaru Village, Kebon Bawang Village, West Pademangan Village, Sunter Jaya Village. In addition to determining the focus location, the situation analysis also produced a list of Intervention Recommendations that require priority handling and recommendations for service improvement.

b. Preparation of the Activity Plan

The preparation of an activity plan is the district/city government's follow-up in realizing the recommendations from the situation analysis. This plan contains OPD programs and activities to increase the coverage of intervention services and activities to increase the integration of interventions in the current year and the coming year. In 2023 there are 353 sub-activities that support the acceleration of stunting reduction budgeted by all OPDs with a total budget of Rp. 20,163,063,330 of the total budget, the budget allocation for sensitive interventions is 57%, specific interventions are 43%. The preparation of the Plan was carried out by all OPDs involved in accelerating stunting reduction through convergence actions in the North Jakarta Administrative City.

c. Rembuk Stunting

The implementation of the Stunting Consultation at the North Jakarta Administrative City level in 2023 was held in April 2023, attended by Regional Leadership Elements, Regional Apparatus Organization Elements, Sub-district and Kelurahan elements and other elements. The implementation of the Stunting Roundtable resulted in a joint commitment regarding the stunting reduction target, the direction of the regional priority program in accelerating stunting reduction, the role of cross-sectors, the existence of village funding support.

In addition to being held at the city level, the 2023 stunting consultation was also held in 6 sub-districts and 31 villages in the North Jakarta Administrative City area.

d. Regent/Mayor Regulation

In the implementation of the Stunting Convergence Action Year 2023, the North Jakarta Administrative City Government issued several mayoral regulations, including the Mayor's Decree on the Determination of Kelurahan as the focus location for integrated stunting reduction acceleration intervention in North Jakarta Administrative City and the North Jakarta Administrative City Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team.

e. Development of Human Development Cadres

In the implementation of action 5, human development cadres were trained in the form of increasing the insights and skills of human development cadres, as well as identifying the elements of the acceleration of stunting reduction at the village level.
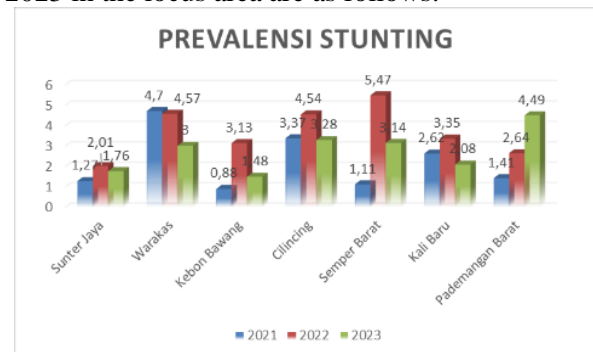
f. Data Management System

An important component of information management is the data management system, which handles all stages of data management, including determining data needs, collecting data, and using data to ensure accurate and up-to-date information. Currently, data and information needs are obtained from the data sources of each regional apparatus organization but there is no integrated data management system between each OPD and health service facility.

g. Stunting Measurement and Publication

The local Health Office is tasked with measuring the height of children under five and disseminating stunting information in districts and cities. In carrying out its duties, the Regional

Apparatus Organization (OPD) in charge of village and community empowerment collaborates with the District/City Health Office. the results of the measurement and publication of stunting data in 2023 in the locus area are as follows:
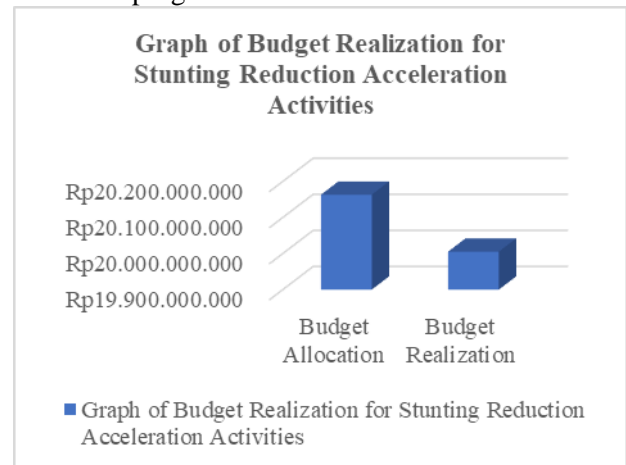

Figure 6. Graph of Stunting Prevalence in the Locus area

The figure above shows that 6 out of 7 locus villages have experienced a decrease in the prevalence of stunting. This shows the effectiveness of accelerating the reduction of stunting by 80% in the locus villages in the North Jakarta Administrative City.

h. Annual Performance Review

In the annual performance review, an assessment was carried out by the North Jakarta administrative city government on the performance of the implementation of stunting prevention and reduction programs and activities in 2023.

Figure 7. Graph of Budget Realization for Stunting Reduction Acceleration Activities

In 2023, the realized budget used for the stunting reduction acceleration program in North Jakarta was Rp 20,005,079,365 or 99.2% of the 2023 budget allocation.

Service coverage that has not been achieved is the percentage of households that have access to

proper drinking water and the percentage of villages/kelurahan that stop open defecation (ODF).

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews with Key Informants, the implementation of monitoring and evaluation is not only carried out once a year through annual performance review activities but is carried out periodically during the 1-year period.

Drivers and Barriers to Accelerating Stunting Reduction

1. Driving Factors

The driving factors in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction in North Jakarta Administrative City are the availability of budget, regulations, and the availability of human resources such as health workers, human development cadres and regional stakeholders at the sub-district and kelurahan levels. In addition, according to other Key Informants, the driving factors in the stunting reduction acceleration program are good regulations/legal basis, cross-sectoral and business support, good monitoring and evaluation and innovations made in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction.

2. Inhibiting Factors

One of the inhibiting factors in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction is the high poverty rate, there are still dense, slum and poor areas in the North Jakarta Administrative city. In addition to the poverty rate, community behavior is also an obstacle in accelerating efforts to reduce stunting, lack of clean living behavior and unhealthy food consumption behavior. According to other key informants, the inhibiting factor in the stunting reduction acceleration program is the community's lack of understanding about stunting and how to prevent and treat stunting. There are still people who refuse to have their children diagnosed with stunting and end up being uncooperative in stunting handling efforts. Data availability is also one of the inhibiting factors in the accelerated stunting reduction program. The available data is currently not integrated so that data on stunting children under five only comes from Puskesmas and posyandu. Stunting data from private health care facilities has not been integrated. This affects the validity of stunting data in North Jakarta. In addition to data, stunting management is also still an obstacle, there are restrictions on referral of stunted toddlers to hospitals because it is related to BPJS health regulations, the availability of

processed food for special medical needs (PKMK) at health service facilities that are not yet adequate.

Efforts and Innovations to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in North Jakarta City Administration

The North Jakarta City Government has carried out various program activities for specific and sensitive nutrition interventions in accelerating stunting reduction. In addition, various innovations have also been implemented in collaboration with the private sector and cross-sectors.

DISCUSSION
Effectiveness of Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program through Action Convergence
1. Approach Source
a. Budget

In 2023, the North Jakarta Administration City Government allocated a budget of IDR 20,163,063,330 for the stunting reduction acceleration program in North Jakarta Administration City. This budget amount increases when compared to the budget allocations in 2021 and 2022. The stunting budget in 2023 is 88% from the Regional Budget (APBD) and 12% from the State Budget (APBN). The budget for Specific Interventions is 47% of the total budget allocation while the budget for Sensitive Interventions is 53%. In this case, the North Jakarta Administrative City government has carried out the mandate of Presidential Regulation 72 of 2021, namely increasing the budget allocation for the Regional Budget (APBD) to accelerate stunting reduction, budget realization in 2023 of 99.2% shows that most of the budget allocation has been realized for the implementation of the Stunting reduction acceleration program. This is in line with the research of Azmi & Jusmani (2017) that the level of budget effectiveness is measured by comparing the realization of the expenditure budget with the expenditure budget target. The budget for accelerating stunting reduction in North Jakarta is 18% for specific nutrition interventions budgeted by the North Jakarta City Health Office, 29% for specific nutrition interventions budgeted by urban villages in the North Jakarta Administrative City Region and 53% for Sensitive nutrition interventions budgeted by other sectors in the North Jakarta Administrative City. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, to reduce stunting, 30% percent depends on specific interventions and 70% depends on sensitive interventions. This study shows that the

composition of the budget for Sensitive Nutrition interventions has not been maximized in North Jakarta Administrative City.

b. Human Resources

Based on the results of quantitative data processing, it is found that the perpetrators of accelerating stunting reduction, namely human development cadres (KPM), have competence as human development cadres at 86%.

If calculated based on the effectiveness analysis based on the real score compared to the expected score of the total respondent's answer, the effectiveness calculation is 88.4%. Syahputra et al. (2022) on the role of human development cadres in efforts to reduce the prevalence of stunting states that KPM is maximized in carrying out its performance as it should have an impact on reducing the prevalence of stunting. In this study, the results of data analysis show that human development cadres in North Jakarta Administrative City have mostly carried out their duties as human development cadres, although there are still several components of tasks that have not been carried out properly, namely related to facilitating village communities to actively participate in planning, implementing, monitoring village development programs/activities for the fulfillment of specific and sensitive nutrition services.

2. Process Approach
a. Planning Process

Referring to the theory developed by Makmur cited in Ra'is et al. (2020), indicators of planning effectiveness include timeliness, accuracy of cost calculations, accuracy in determining goals and accuracy of targets. Planning in the acceleration of stunting reduction program through Convergence Action in North Jakarta Administrative City is carried out through activities in Action 1 (situation analysis), Action 2 (Activity Planning) and Action 3 (Stunting Consultation). In its implementation, the North Jakarta Administrative City government has carried out Action 1 to Action 3 in accordance with the guidelines for implementing convergence actions and produced activity outputs as expected.

b. Implementation

Norsanti (2021) research states that the effectiveness of a program can also be seen whether or not the rules that have been made function in order to maintain the continuity of the activity process. In line with this research, the implementation of the accelerated stunting

reduction program in the North Jakarta Administrative City refers to policies and regulations that have been issued by the mayor both related to the accelerated stunting reduction team and related to the determination of the focus location villages in implementing Specific and Sensitive Nutrition interventions.

The analysis of service coverage shows that almost all indicators in priority programs have met the target, but univariate analysis of human development cadres shows that in statements related to conditional cash assistance and social food assistance, less than 50% of respondents said they received the program. For this reason, further analysis is needed regarding these two programs to ensure that the programs run have been accepted by the target group.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on Presidential Regulation number 72 of 2021, monitoring and evaluation aims to determine the progress and success of the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction. Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program through convergence actions is carried out through Action 8 (annual performance review) which is carried out at the North Jakarta Administrative city level. In action 8 activities, identification of budget realization and activity programs in the current year is carried out and follow-up monitoring of the results of previous recommendations is carried out. This is in line with Picauly (2021) research which states that the annual performance review is a review conducted by the district/city government on the performance of the implementation of programs and activities related to stunting reduction over the past year. The implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program is a shared responsibility across sectors that are members of the convergence action. In addition, based on the results of interviews with key informants, this monitoring and evaluation activity is not only carried out once a year but is carried out periodically at least 4 times a year through cross-sector coordination meetings. This is in accordance with the target in Pillar 5 of the national strategy to accelerate stunting reduction as stipulated in Presidential Regulation 72 of 2021, namely the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the acceleration of stunting reduction in district/city governments at least twice a year.

3. Target Approach

a. Benefits received by the Beneficiary Community

Based on the results of quantitative data analysis, processed by researchers, 71% of the program has been accepted by the beneficiary community. And if it is calculated by Effectiveness Analysis based on the real score compared to the expected score of the total respondent's answer, the effectiveness calculation is 85.64%. This shows that the program to accelerate stunting reduction through specific and sensitive interventions has been largely accepted by the target group. In line with the research of Anis et al. (2021), it is stated that the assessment of the effectiveness of a program must be carried out in order to determine the extent of the benefits generated by the implemented program.

b. Service Coverage

Secondary data contained in Table 5.16 shows that out of 20 indicators of specific and sensitive nutrition interventions, there are 2 indicators that have not been achieved, indicating that most of the service coverage targeted in accelerating stunting reduction has met the target in 2023. The indicators that have not been achieved in 2023 are related to sensitive interventions, among others:

1) Percentage of households that have access to proper drinking water in priority location districts/cities
2) Percentage of villages/kelurahan that stop Open Defecation Free (ODF) 2.

The results of quantitative data collection through the beneficiary questionnaire show that the lowest score of respondents' answers is My family has received conditional cash assistance from the government, while service coverage on the indicator "Number of poor and vulnerable families who receive conditional cash assistance (million)" shows 100% achievement. This needs to be further examined whether the conditional cash transfer service has actually been received by the target group.

Research by Anis et al. (2021) states that a program that is carried out can be said to be effective if it is able to meet the predetermined targets. In this study, most of the service coverage indicators have met the target, so it can be said that the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction through convergence action has been effective.

c. Target accuracy

In 2023, 7 urban villages were designated as focus locations for accelerating stunting reduction in North Jakarta, namely Kebon Bawang urban village, Warakas urban village, Sunter Jaya urban village, West Semper urban village, Kalibaru urban village, Cilincing urban village and West Pademangan urban village. Secondary data obtained showed that Kebon Bawang urban village, warakas urban village, Sunter Jaya urban village, West Semper urban village, kalibaru urban village, Cilincing urban village experienced a decrease in stunting prevalence, but West Pademangan urban village experienced an increase in stunting prevalence. This shows the effectiveness of accelerating stunting reduction by 80% in the locus kelurahan in North Jakarta Administrative City. The implementation of accelerated stunting reduction in the North Jakarta Administrative City targets target groups, starting from adolescents, pregnant women, to toddlers 0-59 months. In its implementation in 2023, it prioritizes areas that are the focus locations for accelerating stunting reduction. Quantitative data collection conducted in the locus village shows that most of the beneficiary respondents have received the programs carried out in the form of both specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions. As well as a decrease in the prevalence of stunting in the locus village. This is in line with Campbell J.P's theory in Mutmainah & Husaini (2024) that one of the effectiveness measurements is target accuracy. Target accuracy is that the intended target must be in accordance with predetermined rules so that the program can be implemented effectively.

Enabling and Inhibiting Factors in Efforts to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in North Jakarta Administrative City

1. Encouraging Factors

a. Budget Availability

The availability of a budget is one of the factors that encourage the success of programs to accelerate stunting reduction in the North Jakarta administrative city. In accordance with the results of research conducted by Mutmainah & Husaini (2024) states that the certainty of the availability of budget allocations for an activity is very important to ensure the running of a policy, without an adequate budget, a policy is difficult to run effectively in achieving predetermined goals and objectives.

b. The existence of regulations

In implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program, it requires the support of regulations that serve as the basis and legal basis so that it is not misguided and has strong protection aspects. Regulation is basically a reference in action, both for state administrators and for the community in the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction. The regulatory framework in the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction is directed at ensuring the achievement of the targets set in Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Acceleration of Stunting Reduction.

c. Availability of human resources

Human resources actors in accelerating stunting reduction include health workers, human development cadres, and teams involved in accelerating stunting reduction in the North Jakarta Administrative City. According to Key Informants, the human resources owned by North Jakarta are one of the driving factors in accelerating stunting reduction. The actors in the acceleration of stunting reduction carry out their respective duties and functions and are in accordance with their competence. In line with research by Shauma & Purbaningrum (2022), the implementation of policies to accelerate stunting reduction will not run optimally if it is not supported by poor human resources in terms of the quality of the implementers, especially those at the lower levels.

d. Cross-sector and business support

In the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction in North Jakarta Administrative City, the support of cross-sectors and the private sector is one of the driving factors. Based on previous research, cross-sectoral cooperation to prevent stunting carried out through face-to-face meetings in building trust, commitment and shared understanding in solving public problems can have an influence on stunting reduction (Herlianti, 2022)

e. Innovations made in an effort to accelerate stunting reduction

Various innovations have been carried out in North Jakarta Administrative City to support efforts to accelerate stunting reduction. These innovations are implemented with collaboration from various sectors. In line with this, Marsidi et al cited in Pakaya et al. (2023) state that a strong commitment will make it easier to foster innovation and creativity, where those concerned will contribute to the organization with higher efforts.

2. Inhibiting Factors
a. Poverty

According to key informants, the poverty level is one of the inhibiting factors in accelerating stunting reduction. North Jakarta Adninistrasi City still has densely populated areas with low socioeconomic status. In the book Policies and Strategies for Reducing Stunting issued by BKKBN in 2021, it is said that poverty is a factor that greatly impacts the risk of stunting in families.

b. Community Behavior

Poor community behavior related to clean and healthy living is one of the obstacles in accelerating efforts to reduce stunting. The high incidence of recurrent infections of poor PHBS and consumption of unhealthy food is one of the factors causing stunting. This is in line with research conducted by Maiza et al. (2024) that there is a tendency that the worse the behavior of the community, the higher the percentage of short and malnourished children.

c. Community Knowledge

Based on the results of interviews with key informants, it is said that one of the inhibiting factors in accelerating stunting reduction in North Jakarta Administrative City is public understanding or knowledge. Public knowledge related to how to prevent stunting in children and the treatment that must be done to stunted children is still lacking. In line with this, research by Wulandini et al. (2020) said the majority of mothers of toddlers have insufficient knowledge about stunting where knowledge will support the process of child growth and development. Maternal knowledge about stunting is needed because children will be at risk of stunting if maternal knowledge is lacking (Rahmandiani et al., 2019).

d. Stunting data management system that has not been integrated

Based on the results of the interview, the lack of an integrated stunting data system is one of the obstacles in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction. Based on the book Policies and strategies for accelerating stunting reduction in Indonesia in 2021, it is said that stunting is a reflection of a multisectoral problem, for which an integrated data management system is needed. In line with Kumaladewi & Yusran (2023) research

on stunting prevention policy advocacy in Padang City, it is said that one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of stunting prevention policies is the lack of adequate data availability from each OPD.

Efforts and Innovations in Efforts to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in North Jakarta Administrative City.

Efforts and innovations made by the North Jakarta Administrative City government in the stunting reduction acceleration program have been implemented, both for stunting toddlers as a form of intervention/handling and for groups at risk of stunting as a form of prevention. These efforts and innovations are carried out by the health sector and other sectors that collaborate in carrying out preventive interventions and also handling stunting. In line with this, Marsidi et al cited in Pakaya et al. (2023) state that a strong commitment will make it easier to foster innovation and creativity, where those concerned will contribute to the organization with higher efforts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion described in the previous chapters, and referring to the process and results of data analysis in this study, it can be concluded that based on three approaches, namely the Source Approach, Process Approach and Target Approach, the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in North Jakarta Administrative City through Convergence Action is quite effective in reducing stunting rates in the locus area. The driving factors in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction through convergence action include the availability of regulations, the availability of a budget to implement the accelerated stunting reduction program, cross-sector support and the private sector in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction, competent human resources and private sector/CSR support in various efforts to deal with stunting in North Jakarta Administration City. The inhibiting factors in the acceleration of stunting reduction program in North Jakarta Administrative City include the high level of poverty, the community's clean and healthy living behavior that is not yet good and the unavailability of integrated data both between Regional Apparatus Organizations and between Health Service Facilities.

The North Jakarta City Government is advised to tailor stunting interventions to the needs and conditions of each neighborhood, given that each area may face different challenges. The Health Office needs to optimize budget utilization to support nutrition interventions that have proven effective, such as the provision of nutritional supplements, supplementary feeding, and special diet food for stunted toddlers at health service facilities. For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the research location to get a more comprehensive picture, considering that this study was only conducted in areas designated as loci for accelerating stunting reduction. The community, especially mothers of toddlers, is expected to play an active role in preventing stunting from adolescence, during pregnancy, until the baby is born and reaches the age of 59 months.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in the research, authorship, and publication of this article. All authors have acted in accordance with ethical research standards, and no financial or personal interests influenced the study's results or interpretations.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Citrawati was responsible for the study's conceptualization, data collection, analysis, and writing of the manuscript. Atik Kridawati and Anna Sunita acted as academic supervisors, providing valuable guidance throughout the research process. They contributed to refining the study design and offered critical feedback on the manuscript. All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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