



Innovation for Handling Stunting Based on Community Empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province of Indonesia

(Study of Policy Implementation Based on Pidie Regent Regulation Number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting)

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ABSTRACT

Data from the Department of Health of Pidie District in 2018, there are 557 out of 35,235 toddlers who suffer from stunting (1.5%), and in 2019 there were 2,667 of 37,309 toddlers (7.1%) and in 2020 to 962 people from 37,854 toddlers (2.5 %). This is different from the general phenomenon in Pidie District, in Ara Village in 2017 there are 13 stunting and 4 cases in 2019, and no more in 2020. This study aims to analyze the innovation of stunting handling based on community empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about the Reduction of Stunting and its driving and inhibiting factors. The research approach uses a case study-based qualitative method. Information data were collected using interviews, observation, documentation studies, and data consistency test was conducted using triangulation test. Data analysis used the interactive process of Miles and Huberman (2014), with the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing and verification. The results of the study show that the mechanisms and procedures for stunting handling in Ara Village, based on the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017, implemented with several innovations, namely: (1) make use of the Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) as a center for community empowerment-based activities; (2) build relationships by utilizing networks within the framework of governance; and (3) accumulate funding supported by the government and the community in nature form, as well as (4) the existence of initiatives to address weak human resources through capacity building. Failure in stunting handling prominently can be caused by a lack of knowledge, low human resources, weak support from the village government, there is a wrong perception about clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS), and poor environmental health. Based on the findings above, This study concludes that innovation from policy implementation can provide effective results, when pushed by the structure of network relations within the governance framework, empowerment-based community participation development, funding support is collaborative between the government and the community by prioritizing local culture, and the existence of initiatives that are implemented as a solution to overcome the existing inhibiting factors. Theoretically, this research provides a critique of the theory of Edward III, on the resource aspect,

Keywords: Policy Innovation, Stunting, Community Empowerment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Stunting and other nutritional deficiencies in Indonesia and especially in Pidie District occur in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK), can be found with symptoms, among others, there are obstacles to physical growth and also increase the child's vulnerability to a disease, so that it can threaten the health of the child. cognitive development which is very influential on the level of intelligence and productivity for the child in the future. So that this is not in accordance with the definition of healthy issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015, which states that "Health is a state of well-being that includes physical, mental and social well-being which is not only free from disease or disability".

The direct cause of the occurrence of nutritional problems in a child, including stunting in Pidie District, is the influence of the way food is consumed and the infection status of the child. The indirect causes of stunting according to The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and this also occurs in people's lives in Pidie District, which can include, among others, the availability of food and consumption patterns of the household, the way to do parenting for the child, the provision of healthy food by the family, the implementation of hygiene. and healthy environmental sanitation and get good health services for the child.

The reduction in stunting in Pidie District focuses on addressing the causes of nutritional problems, namely factors related to food security, especially family access to nutritional food needs (food), and is supported by the social environment related to how the practice of feeding infants and children (care), the family's access to health services for the prevention and treatment needed

(health), as well as improving environmental health which includes the availability of clean water and sanitation facilities for the family (environment). The four factors above can influence the nutritional intake and health status of the mother and child. With the intervention of these four factors, it is hoped that these activities can prevent nutritional problems, both undernutrition, and excess nutrition in a sustainable manner in Pidie District.

Several specific nutrition intervention activities with the target of breastfeeding mothers and children aged 6-23 months, were carried out by encouraging the mother to continue giving breast milk (ASI) for her baby until the age of 23 months accompanied by the provision of Complementary Foods for Mother's Milk (MP-ASI), then provides deworming medicine, provides zinc supplements for the baby, and performs iron fortification into the food he consumes, without neglecting to provide protection against Malaria, provide complete immunization, prevent and treat diarrhea for the baby.

Likewise, the sensitive nutrition intervention activities listed in the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting include providing and ensuring access to clean water for the community in Pidie District, providing and ensuring access to sanitation, fortifying food that is consumed by the community. Consumption, providing access to the community to obtain health and family planning services, providing National Health Insurance (JKN) and providing universal delivery insurance (Jampersal), providing education and parenting methods for parents, providing access to education for early childhood, provide nutrition education to the community, provide health education about sexual and reproductive and nutrition for adolescents, provide assistance and social security for poor families in order to improve nutritional security for all communities in Pidie District.

Community Based Health Efforts (UKBM) are a vehicle for community empowerment in the health sector which in its implementation is formed based on community needs, managed by, and from and for and with the community, through guidance from the health sector as well as across sectors as well as stakeholders. other related. Meanwhile, community empowerment cadres in the health sector, usually referred to as cadres, are people chosen by the community in the area who are trained to mobilize the community so that they can participate in community empowerment in the health sector. This is also done in Pidie District, by having at least 4 cadres in each gampong.

Without neglecting the increase in the utilization of potential and resources based on local wisdom as well as integration into existing programs and activities as well as community empowerment institutions, so that they are in accordance with the needs and agreements of the people in the area. And the community empowerment strategy has also been carried out in Pidie District through activities at the Pidie District Health Office together across programs and across sectors.

Empowerment of families and communities in the health sector is an effort for health workers in Pidie District to provide learning experiences or create healthy conditions for every individual, family, group and community in Pidie District in various settings, by opening access to communication channels for them to provide information and provide education to improve their knowledge, attitudes and behavior, so that the people in Pidie District are able to solve each of their health problems independently.

The problem now is that until now there are still many health workers in Pidie District who do not have basic competencies in order to communicate in an effort to empower individuals, families and communities in Pidie District, to carry out Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS), so that communication carried out by So far, they are merely disseminating information and not intervening as part of efforts to empower individuals, families and communities to implement Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS). The above is a common phenomenon and often occurs in all regions in Indonesia and also in Pidie District.

Based on empirical facts related to community empowerment-based stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District which is reviewed based on the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, it can be shown that: In Pidie District, the phenomenon of stunting cases is still rising and falling every year, even though the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting has been issued. There is a phenomenon in one village, namely Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, which is a decrease in the number of stunting cases every year by using innovations from community empowerment. There are still driving factors and inhibiting factors in the implementation of stunting handling innovations in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province.

The purpose of this study is: to analyze community empowerment-based stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, and to analyze the driving factors and inhibiting factors in community empowerment-based stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, District Pidie Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Policy Implementation Theory

The implementation of public policy is a very important aspect in the policy-making process. Because after the policy is established, at this stage all efforts will be made to achieve the results that have been determined from a policy, because a policy will be a dream if it is not implemented in real life. This is in line with the theory presented by Meter and Horn in Hamdi (2014: 99) which states that "Policy implementation includes (encompasses) all actions by individuals or public and private groups that are directed at realizing the goals that have been set in advance in policy decisions. Meanwhile, according to Sadhana (2013: 169) states that "Policy implementation is seen as a tool of public administration where actors, organizations, procedures, techniques and resources are organized together to carry out policies, in order to achieve the desired impact or goal".

2.2. Policy Innovation Theory

Implementation is the process of initial implementation of a program, which focuses on a person's belief in his ability to succeed in implementing the program and has the ability to adopt and implement the innovation. As stated by Rogers in Fatma (2014:25) that "Innovation development includes all decisions and activities (and their impacts) that occur at the initial stage from an idea to its development and production". Based on the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about stunting reduction, there are principles of stunting reduction, among others by acting quickly and accurately, which means that in an effort to reduce stunting in Pidie District, Trained nutritionists must act in accordance with the standard procedures for providing nutrition services to the community and their professional code of ethics and be adapted to local cultural situations and conditions. As stated by Hidayat (2015:98) that: The process of innovation can also be called cultural evolution, the difference is that in innovation, individuals play an active role in making changes, while in cultural evolution, individuals are passive. In the process of innovation, individual behavior follows the goals set by society and follows ways that are prohibited by society.

2.3. Community Empowerment Theory

Sumodiningrat in Sulistiani (2004: 78-79) states that: Empowerment is actually a term that is unique to Indonesia than the West. In the west the term is translated as empowerment and that term is correct but not quite right. By empowering we mean giving "power" not "power" rather than "empowerment" itself. Perhaps the most appropriate term is "energize" or say to give "energy" empowerment is the provision of energy so that the person concerned is able to move independently.

Community empowerment in general is a strategy for social change in a planned community aimed at overcoming problems or meeting community needs. In the implementation of the process, community empowerment is also a lesson for the community so that they can more independently carry out efforts to improve the quality of their lives. In other words, these processes must be carried out with the full involvement of the community itself gradually and continuously and continuously. With regard to the meaning of the concept of community empowerment, Winarni (1998: 75) reveals that "The essence of empowerment includes three things, namely development (enabling), strengthening potential or power (empowering), creating independence".

2.4. Human Resource Theory

In the stunting reduction program activities in Pidie District including in Gampong Ara, the presence of reliable human resources is very necessary because this is one of the driving factors for these activities, this is expected to support the achievement of the desired goals, in accordance with the stunting reduction principle that listed in the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 which is fast and accurate with the strengthening of skills for health workers and cadres. Judging from the above, the theory of human resources is deemed necessary to be studied in this research. This is in line with the opinion expressed by Sutrisno (2013: 4) which states that "Human resources are a source of strength that comes from humans that can be utilized by organizations".

2.5. Social Behavior Theory

The social life of the people in Pidie District is a pluralistic life, it is based on differences, both in terms of race or ethnicity, the economic situation of the community, knowledge and level of education and others. The impact of an intervention activity in the health sector, especially in the stunting reduction program, can make a very large contribution to changes in social dynamics in the community in Pidie District, both in terms of driving factors such as community participation and human resources or on inhibiting factors, namely diet and lifestyle. health status, which is influenced by local behavior and culture that has been going on for generations, so social theory is deemed necessary to be studied in this study. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Sunyoto (2014: 325) which states that "The social impact of a project or investment on the community includes 1). Changes in public health. 2). Changes in community culture. 3). Demographic changes". This opinion is supported by the theory put forward by Ranjabar (2015: 2) which states that "Social change is a change in terms of social structure and social relations, while cultural change includes changes in the cultural aspect of society".

2.6. Health Sociology Theory

Sociology of health is a correlation between society and health. The health status of the community is also influenced by the social environment which can not only affect their health status but can also influence people's behavior in the health sector. As the theory put forward by Berger and Luckmann in Herlina (2017: 13) which states that "Society is a reality of objectivity and humans are social products". Furthermore, Berger in Herlina (2017: 42) adds that "Sociology leads to experiences that show that order is the main foundation of social life". Then Berger and Luckmann in Herlina (2017: 56) explains that "Every individual is born into an objective social structure when the individual encounters influential people and who are tasked with socializing them". In his theory, Gibney (2013: 4) states that: Public health is defined as a collective action taken by the community to protect and improve the health of the entire population. On the other hand, public health can also be defined as the art and knowledge of preventing disease, promoting health, and prolonging life expectancy through various organized efforts in society.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Approach

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research with a case study method. Qualitative research was chosen because from the point of view of this research procedure it can produce descriptive data, in the form of written and oral data from the sample informants that the researcher chose.

3.2. Research focus

Considering the explanation above, to answer the problem formulation, the researcher determines that the focus of this research is as follows:

- 1) Innovation for Handling Stunting Based on Community Empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting

Table 3.1. Dimensions and Categories of Stunting Handling Innovations

No	Dimension	Category
a.	Mechanisms and Procedures	1. Socialization Stage 2. Stunting Handling Activities
b.	Coordination within the Governance Framework	1. Cross Sector 2. Communities and other Care Groups

Source: Pidie Regent Regulation Number 77, Year 2017 about Reducing Stunting.

- 2) The driving factors and inhibiting factors in innovation in handling stunting based on community empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting

Table 2. Dimensions and Categories of Pushing Factors and Inhibiting Factors in Stunting Handling Innovation

No	Dimension	Category
a.	Driving Factor	1. Internal 2. External
b.	Obstacle factor	1. Internal 2. External

Source : - Pidie Regent Regulation Number 77, Year 2017 about Decreasing Stunting
 - George Edward III's Model of Public Policy Implementation in Sadhana (2013: 217-218).

3.3. Research Informants

In this study, researchers took sample informants in Gampong Ara, namely the Village Head or Keuchik Gampong Ara, Ara Village Midwife, Posyandu Cadre of Gampong Ara, Community Leaders. Meanwhile at the Kembang Tanjong Health Center, the researcher took the Nutrition Officer of the Kembang Tanjong Health Center as a sample informant. For research development, the researcher also took sample informants from across sectors as other implementers related to community empowerment-based

stunting handling innovations in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province as sample informants, namely the Family Planning Field Coordinator, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, the analysis was carried out throughout the study. Qualitative research data include statements and nonverbal actions that can be recorded through sentence descriptions which are analyzed according to the grouping of dimensions and mechanisms until they are in accordance with what is desired. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 33) which states that "In qualitative data analysis there are three flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely Data Condensation, Data Display, and Conclusions Drawing. Likewise, in analyzing the results of the data that researchers got in the field regarding the implementation of community empowerment-based stunting handling innovations in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, researchers used several stages, namely activities in data analysis including: Data Condensation, Data Display and Conclusion Drawing/Verifications.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction

a. Mechanisms and Procedures

The campaign to disseminate information about stunting in Pidie District was carried out through the implementation of radio spot activities, installation of billboards and banners, advertising through electronic and print media, counseling through traditional media such as saga, cae- (poetry) and rhymes, making leaflets and brochures, as well as involving religious activities, such as the Friday pulpit/khutbah and taklim assemblies. While in Gampong Ara, these activities were focused on socialization and counseling at the Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) as well as a meeting of the Toddler Family Development group (BKB) in providing training to Health Cadres, making nutrition improvement menus for stunting toddlers and pregnant women, as well as counseling. directly assisted by educational information communication media (KIE) and Kit.

Effective interpersonal communication in the context of changing behavior in the implementation of the stunting reduction program in Pidie District, is carried out by posyandu cadres and other related health workers, including through home visits to targets, providing counseling to individuals at posyandu, poskesdes and health centers. As stated by Fatmah (2014: 82), which says that "In general, efforts to change behavior can be classified into three ways, namely using power/strength, providing information as well as discussion and participation". Likewise in Gampong Ara, in addition to socialization and counseling at the Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) for individuals, the activity was followed by a home visit *to* directly monitor the activities of monitoring the growth and development of toddlers and pregnant women, improving the nutritional menu for toddlers and pregnant women, improvement of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), implementation of the Healthy Living Community Movement (Germas) and the First 1000 Days of Life Movement (HPK).

Social mobilization activities in the stunting reduction program in Pidie District were carried out through counseling groups at the posyandu, class activities for pregnant women, musrenbang at the sub-district level, quarterly mini workshops and health campaigns through electronic and print media. The communication channel used in stunting reduction activities in Pidie District, to convey messages to the target group, is to hold face-to-face meetings, including at the village level through musrenbang at the village level, posyandu, pregnant women classes, taklim assemblies and home visits, visit). Likewise in Gampong Ara all these activities have been carried out carefully. In addition to Posyandu and Pregnant Women Classes, they have even formed several community-based organizational structures that have been selected, namely health cadres who are divided into carrying out their respective roles and functions in reducing stunting, starting with the Development of Adolescent Families (BKR) and Development of Toddler and Child Families. (BKB) totaling 17 Health Cadres to carry out these activities.

The nutrition education covers the understanding of nutrition, nutritional problems, the factors that influence these nutritional problems as well as good and correct practices to improve nutrition and is held periodically by the relevant agencies. Providing training on nutrition to the community in Pidie District, held in an effort to provide increased knowledge and understanding as well as skills for nutrition officers and other health workers as well as the community in an effort to reduce stunting in Pidie District with quality and held periodically by the relevant agencies. In order to improve knowledge and understanding as well as skills for nutrition workers and other health workers at the Kembang Tanjong Health Center, periodic training is carried out from the Pidie District Health Office, along with related parties. This situation is in accordance with the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2009: 2) which states that "To improve physical quality, health and nutrition programs can be pursued. Meanwhile, to improve the quality or non-physical abilities, education and training efforts are the most needed.

Based on the discussion of the dimensions of the mechanisms and procedures mentioned above, the following findings are formulated:

Finding 1 : In addition to Posyandu and Maternity Classes, they have formed several community-based organizational structures that have been selected, namely health cadres who are divided into carrying out their respective roles and functions in reducing stunting, starting with the Development of Adolescent Families (BKR) and Development of Toddler and Child Families (Family Development for Toddlers and Children). BKB) totaling 17 Health Cadres to carry out these activities.

Finding 2 : Handling the causes of nutritional problems in Gampong Ara, namely food security, especially family access to nutritious food, supported by infrastructure development that makes it easier for residents to get nutritious food sources or food sellers who can directly come to transact with the community in the village. Supported by the assistance of vegetable seeds and chicks from the Agriculture and Livestock Service Office of Pidie District, it fosters interest in the community in meeting the nutritional needs of their families independently.

Finding 3 : The existence of Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) activities that promote local wisdom with the culture of gotong royong and social solidarity, through the provision of nutritional consumption for toddlers and pregnant women which is held once a week, community initiative in collecting rice, coconut, fish, shrimp, vegetables or other food ingredients and cooking together in order to improve the nutrition of stunting toddlers in Gampong Ara. Nutrition consultations and health promotions are also carried out as a means of education related to increasing the capacity of families regarding parenting and feeding patterns for infants and pregnant women.

Based on findings 1 to 3, the formulation of proposition 1 is as follows:

Proposition 1 : *The mechanisms and procedures for handling stunting in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province are in accordance with Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, but they innovated by establishing Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) by empowering the community as implementing actors with the assistance of related parties.*

b. Coordination within the Governance Framework

In terms of institutional strengthening activities and cooperation, which means that stunting reduction efforts in Pidie District are not only carried out sectorally, but also require support from across sectors and other programs. Likewise, in Gampong Ara, there are several cross-sectoral parties involved, including the Kembang Tanjong Sub-District Leadership Consultation (Muspika), the Pidie District Health Office, the Pidie District Agriculture and Livestock Service, the Pidie District Public Works and Public Housing Service, the Women's Empowerment Service & Pidie District Child Protection, as well as Pidie District PKK and Aceh Province PKK. This is in line with the opinion of Sadhana (2013: 178) which states that "The implementation of government policies is influenced by social conditions of the community, economic conditions, political power networks and administrative tools for implementing their own policies".

This stunting reduction activity is also carried out in a transparent manner, in other words the principle that determines that everything related to stunting reduction in Pidie District must be carried out openly. And for the village of Ara, The principle of transparency has been carried out, among others, by disclosing information to the public regarding financial reporting and the results of activities that have been carried out, because the community is also involved in every line of these activities, starting from planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation to reporting in these activities. As stated by Hjern in Hamdi (2015: 102) which states that "The success of the program largely depends on the skills of people in the local implementation structure who can adapt policies to local conditions, the success of the program is only to a limited extent, depending on the activities of the center".

Meanwhile, the community empowerment strategy in accordance with the Minister of Health Regulation number 8 of 2019 about Community Empowerment in the Health Sector includes increasing the knowledge and ability for the community to recognize and overcome all the health problems they face, so that there is an increase in awareness in the community, through community mobilization efforts by carry out development and organization for the community as well as strengthening and increasing advocacy activities for relevant stakeholders, by carrying out activities to increase partnerships and participation from across sectors, community institutions as well as community and private organizations, without neglecting to increase the utilization of potential and resources based on wisdom as well as integration into existing programs and activities as well as community empowerment institutions, so that they are in accordance with the needs and agreements of the community people in the area. And the community empowerment strategy has also been carried out in Pidie District through activities at the Pidie District Health Office together across programs and across sectors. as in Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8/2019 about Community Empowerment in the Health Sector, it is stated that : Community Empowerment in

the Health Sector, which hereinafter referred to as community empowerment is process to increase knowledge, awareness and capabilities of individuals, families and communities to play an active role in health efforts implemented by facilitating the process of solving problems through an *educational approach* and *participatory as well as paying attention* to potential and social needs local culture at.

That matter has also been carried out in Gampong Ara by involving the community and health cadres in every line of stunting reduction efforts in the village. The increase in knowledge and ability for the community to recognize and overcome all the health problems they face, so that there is an increase in awareness in the community, has been carried out through socialization and training. Likewise, efforts to mobilize the community by developing and organizing for the community as well as strengthening and increasing advocacy activities for relevant stakeholders have been carried out by creating several organizational structures that are responsible for the health sector, especially in the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara, by carrying out activities increasing partnerships and participation from across sectors, community institutions as well as community and private organizations, without neglecting to increase the utilization of potential and resources based on local wisdom as well as integration into programs and activities as well as community empowerment institutions that already exist in the gampong.

This has been done in Gampong Ara through socialization and counseling as well as personal counseling, so that the community can be more independent in making efforts to overcome their health problems.

Finding 1 : In institutional strengthening and cooperation activities, there are 23 Ministries that are responsible for stunting reduction, but in the implementation in Gampong Ara, not all agencies related to the above ministries participate in these activities.

Finding 2 : Azaz is more sensitive to local culture, in stunting reduction activities in Gampong Ara must pay attention to the socio-cultural aspects of local nutrition and play a role in overcoming people's food consumption patterns in Gampong Ara which basically the coastal area tends to only consume fish as a side dish, without vegetables and fruits. This habit (habbit) has been carried out for generations plus the prohibition to consume certain foods for toddlers and pregnant women, as well as hiding pregnancy (taboo) is an additional factor causing stunting in this village.

Based on findings 1 to 2 on the dimensions of coordination within the governance framework, proposition 2 is formulated as follows:

Proposition 2 : *Existence coordination within the governance framework regarding innovation in stunting handling in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, between cross-sectors and communities who play a role in accordance with their respective fields and resources in the success of stunting reduction activities at Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG), although not all of the responsible parties are involved in this activity.*

4.2. The driving factors and inhibiting factors in stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting

a. Driving Factor

In the stunting reduction program in Pidie District, the existence of driving factors such as community participation is highly expected, because without participation from the community, this program will not run well. Likewise, in Gampong Ara, the shame because in the village there was a stunting case, fostered community participation to participate and be responsible for every handling activity.

The reduction in stunting in Pidie District is in accordance with the scope of activities listed in Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 which contains specific nutrition intervention activities and sensitive nutrition interventions, which can be started from adolescents and prospective mothers with the support of their husbands and families. Adolescents who marry and become pregnant before the age of 20 are at risk of giving birth to stunted children and adolescents or women of childbearing age who suffer from anemia and malnutrition are also at risk of giving birth to stunting children.

In this case, husbands or prospective fathers, as well as other family members are encouraged to be involved in maintaining the health of their families, utilizing health services and improving eating patterns, parenting patterns and personal and environmental hygiene. Likewise, in Gampong Ara, in every life cycle of the community, a Community-Based Health Effort organization (UKBM) has been formed which is tasked with monitoring and fostering the community from teenagers to having

children under five, namely Youth Families Development (BKR) and Toddler Family Development (BKB) whose activities are related to the use of health services, improving diet, parenting, personal and environmental hygiene.

In accordance with the grouping, community empowerment in the health sector is divided into individual, family, group and community empowerment. Likewise, in Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017, it is stated that community participation in reducing stunting in Pidie District is carried out by approaching through family independence, the healthy living community movement and the first thousand days of life movement. Judging from the existence of the above, without the participation of the community in the health sector, the stunting reduction program in Pidie District will not run well. According to Law no. 6 of 2014 about Villages that "Community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities and awareness of the community."

Likewise in Gampong Ara, the empowerment of individuals, families, groups and communities is carried out carefully in order to reduce stunting in the village, starting with family independence, the movement for healthy living and the movement for the first thousand days of life.

It is necessary to increase awareness and knowledge in the community, that stunting cases are also a health problem so that the presence of health workers and cadres must be further improved, both in quality and quantity in providing knowledge on food patterns and health status, through nutrition education programs, namely training and counseling, such as which is contained in the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about stunting reduction. With the participation of the community involved in the health sector such as cadres, it will make it easier for health workers to carry out health services to the community, especially in posyandu activities because cadres are the spearhead for health services in the community. As stated by Maryunani (2013: 12) that "Empowerment is the process of providing information to individuals, families or groups (targets) continuously and continuously following the development of targets, as well as the process of helping targets".

Likewise in Gampong Ara, the presence of 17 Health Cadres who took their own initiative to participate in stunting reduction activities in the village was an extraordinary driving factor in the success of these activities.

Finding 1 : The shame of the occurrence of stunting cases in their village has become a motivation for the community to participate in stunting reduction activities at Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG).

Finding 2 : There is financial support from various parties in the implementation of stunting reduction in Gampong Ara.

Based on findings 1 to 2 on the dimensions of the driving factors, proposition 3 is formulated as follows:

Proposition 3 : *The existence of stunting cases is a driving factor in generating motivation for the community to participate in stunting reduction activities in Gampong Ara and is supported by financial resources.*

b. Obstacle factor

Based on the dimensional conclusion that there are internal obstacles in the form of a lack of knowledge about stunting, human resources that are still lacking, lack of participation from the village government, wrong perceptions circulating in the community and not understanding the importance of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), coupled with external obstacles, namely environmental health factors. poor condition, affecting the implementation of stunting reduction policies in Gampong Ara. This is in line with the views of Dimock & Dimock in Sadhana (2013: 171) which states that: Policy implementers are those who carry out policies which consist of determining organizational goals and objectives, analysis and formulation of organizational policies and strategies, decision making, planning, programming, organizing, mobilizing people, operational implementation, monitoring and assessment.

The direct cause of the occurrence of nutritional problems in a child, including stunting in Pidie District, is the influence of the way food is consumed and the infection status of the child. The indirect causes of stunting according to The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and this also occurs in people's lives in Pidie District, which can include, among others, the availability of food and consumption patterns of the household, the way to do parenting for the child, the provision of healthy food by the family, the implementation of hygiene and healthy environmental sanitation and get good health services for the child. This also happened in Gampong Ara. The way of consuming food and the infection status of these children also affect the occurrence of stunting. Unbalanced nutrition, unhealthy eating habits and taboos that develop in the community make the nutritional status of toddlers and pregnant women less healthy, not to mention that the occurrence of infectious diseases makes the causes of stunting even more complex in Gampong Ara. Likewise, indirect causes of stunting such as the lack of food availability and consumption patterns of the household as well as the method of parenting for the child and providing healthy food by the family, implementing healthy environmental hygiene and sanitation and getting good health services for children. This also affects the occurrence of stunting in Gampong Ara. As the theory put forward by Sulistyawati (2014: 1) which states that "Growth disorders in developed countries are usually caused by genetic factors, while in developing countries other than genetic factors,

the biggest cause of death is inadequate environmental factors, such as nutritional intake, infectious diseases, violence against children, and so on”.

This also happened in Gampong Ara, defecation and littering and indiscriminate drainage of waste are things that are considered normal for the community, so that there is a bad health status. After the socialization and counseling was held, the views of the people in the gampong changed and took an active part in overcoming this.

Finding 1 : There are internal obstacles to the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara, in the form of factors such as lack of knowledge about stunting, lack of human resources, lack of participation from the village government, wrong perceptions circulating in the community and not understanding the importance of clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS).

Finding 2 : There are external obstacles to the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara, namely poor environmental health factors.

Based on findings 1 to 2 on the dimensions of the inhibiting factors, proposition 4 is formulated as follows:

Proposition 4 : *Lack of knowledge about stunting, human resources that are still lacking, lack of participation from the village government, wrong perceptions circulating in the community and not understanding the importance of clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) are inhibiting factors in the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara coupled with the existence of other factors. poor environmental health.*

5. CLOSING

5.1. Conclusion

Based on analysis of data from description and discussion regarding results study about "Innovation in Handling Stunting Based on Community Empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, which is a policy implementation study based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction", so can be taken the conclusion is as following :

1) Stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction

Based on data analysis results and associated with theoretical studies, then can be concluded that mechanisms and procedures for stunting handling innovations in Gampong Ara, starting from the socialization stage and stunting handling activities and supported by coordination within the governance framework from both sectors and communities.

- a. The mechanisms and procedures for handling stunting in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province are in accordance with Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, but they innovated by establishing Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) by empowering the community as implementing actors with the assistance of related parties.
 - b. There is coordination within the governance framework regarding innovation in stunting handling in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, between cross-sectors and communities who play a role in accordance with their respective fields and resources in the success of stunting reduction activities at Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG), although not all of the responsible parties are involved in this activity.
- 2) The driving factors and inhibiting factors in stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting.
- a. The existence of stunting cases has become a driving factor in motivating the people in Gampong Ara to participate in stunting reduction activities in their village and is supported by financial resources.
 - b. Lack of knowledge about stunting, human resources that are still lacking, lack of participation from the village government, wrong perceptions circulating in the community and not understanding the importance of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) are inhibiting factors in the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara coupled with the existence of other factors, poor environmental health.

5.2. Suggestion

1) Stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction

Based on Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions in this research are formulated for the community and related parties in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, to continue carrying out activities Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) innovation on an ongoing basis by strengthening coordination within the governance framework between cross-sectoral and community roles in accordance with respective fields and resources in the success of stunting reduction activities in the village.

- 2) The driving factors and inhibiting factors in stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Reduction in Stunting

Based on the conclusions from the research above, then researchers recommend suggestion, that with the driving factor in stunting handling innovation activities in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, in order to further increase motivation for the community and related parties to participate in the implementation of its activities, so that inhibiting factors in the program can be overcome properly and found a way out.

5.3. Research Implication

1) Theoretical Implications

The mechanisms and procedures for handling stunting in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province are in accordance with Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, but they innovated by establishing Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) by empowering the community as implementing actors with the assistance of related parties.

Of the several policy implementation models proposed by the experts mentioned above, the researcher focuses more on the choice of the policy implementation model proposed by Edward III in Sadhana (2013: 216) to serve as a reference in the study of policy implementation models regarding community empowerment-based stunting handling innovations in Indonesia. Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, a study of policy implementation based on the Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction.

The reason the researcher chooses the policy implementation model from Edward III in Sadhana (2013: 216) as a reference in this research study, is because of the relevance of the problem formulation that the researcher made with the policy implementation model of Edward III in Sadhana (2013: 216), One of the approaches to this implementation study is to start by making abstract questions, such as: a). What are the prerequisites for policy implementation? b). What are the main inhibiting factors for the success of policy implementation?, while the formulation of the problem that the researcher makes is (1). How are stunting handling innovations in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction?. (2). What are the driving and inhibiting factors in stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction?.

Another reason why researchers prefer the policy implementation model from Edward III in Sadhana (2013: 216) as a reference in this research study, is because of the relevance of the dimensions to the focus of the research that the researchers took with the variables of the implementation model of Edward III in Sadhana (2013: 216) that can affect the success of policy implementation, among others: (1). Communication (communication). (2). Resources (sources). (3). Disposition or Attitude (attitude). (4). Bureaucratic structure (bureaucratic structure). Similar to researchers who take the dimensions of the research mechanism, including implementation procedures that contain socialization mechanisms and stunting reduction activities as well as coordination with the government and the community as well as the factors that are driving and inhibiting the innovation program for stunting handling based on community empowerment in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province, a study on the implementation of public policies based on the Pidie Regent Regulation Number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction.

Stunting handling activities In Gampong Ara, this is carried out through activities to improve food consumption patterns in the community, improve nutrition-aware behavior, increase access and quality of nutrition services, in accordance with advances in science and technology and increase food and nutrition awareness systems, with a scope of intervention. specific nutrition and sensitive nutrition interventions and supported by family independence, the Healthy Living Community Movement (Germas) and the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) movement. As described by Winarno (2014: 177), "In reviewing policy implementation, Edwards begins by asking questions, namely: What preconditions are needed so that a policy implementation is successful? and what are the main obstacles that cause implementation to fail?".

Nutrition education activities on stunting handling in Gampong Ara are carried out through training and counseling and carried out by the Kembang Tanjong Health Center as well as across other programs and across sectors. Furthermore, according to Winarno (2014: 177) who explains that "Edwards tries to answer these two important questions by discussing four crucial factors or variables in the implementation of public policy. These factors or variables are communication, sources, tendencies, or bureaucratic behavior and structure.

Lack of knowledge about stunting, human resources that are still lacking, lack of participation from the village government, wrong perceptions circulating in the community and not understanding the importance of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) are inhibiting factors in the stunting reduction program in Gampong Ara coupled with the existence of other factors. poor environmental health. In his book, Sadhana (2013: 216) explains that "According to Edward III, one approach to implementation studies is to start with abstract questions, as stated as follows, namely: a). What are the prerequisites for policy implementation? b). What are the main inhibiting factors for the success of policy implementation? "

Based on Edward III's theory, the findings obtained in this study are described as follows: a) Communication, from the communication aspect, it can be explained that the implementation of stunting handling policies in Gampong Ara, is supported by socialization and health education for groups and individuals, assisted by information and education communication media (KIE) and kits, followed by home visits. b) Resources, from the aspect of sources, it can be explained that the implementation of stunting handling policies in Gampong Ara is supported by the existence of funding sources from the Gampong Government and other related parties such as the Pidie District Health Office, Aceh Provincial PKK, Pidie District Agriculture and Livestock Service and DP3AKB and unreliable human resources, c) Disposition or Attitude, from the attitude aspect, it can be explained that the implementation of stunting handling policies in Gampong Ara is supported by increasing community capacity and knowledge about stunting from related parties, so that a sense of concern arises to participate in handling it, d) Bureaucratic Structure, from the aspect of In the bureaucratic structure, it can be explained that the implementation of stunting handling policies in Gampong Ara is supported by coordination activities within the governance framework involving several related agencies, the community, and other caring groups, although not all parties responsible for stunting handling in Pidie District participate in these activities.

Based on the description above, the findings of this dissertation are able to generate the idea that of the 4 (four) aspects stated in Edward III's theory, it turns out that the resource aspect does not significantly contribute to the implementation of stunting handling policies in Gampong Ara, because it is precisely with innovation related to policy implementation. in the form of strengthening the capacity or knowledge of the community, the resource aspect has more effective power in policy implementation. Innovation as intended in policy implementation, gives confidence to researchers that community empowerment is very relevant to be developed, especially in policies whose orientation requires massive community participation.

There is coordination within the governance framework regarding innovation in stunting handling in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about Stunting Reduction, between cross-sectors and communities who play a role in accordance with their respective fields and resources in the success of stunting reduction activities at Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG), although not all of the responsible parties are involved in this activity.

Cross-sectoral roles stunting handling activities in Gampong Ara are focused on increasing stakeholder participation, forming multi-sectoral partnerships and resource support as well as community participation. The existence of stunting cases is a driving factor in generating motivation for the community to participate in stunting reduction activities in Gampong Ara and is supported by financial resources. Furthermore, Sadhana (2013: 217) explains that: So to answer the question above, Edward III, proposes 4 (four) variables that greatly influence the success of policy implementation, namely: (1). Communication; Communication is a means to disseminate information, both from top to bottom and from bottom to top. To avoid distortion of information conveyed by superiors to subordinates, it is necessary to have a time limit in the delivery of information, the information conveyed must be clear, and require accuracy and consistency in the delivery of information. (2). Resources (sources); sources in policy implementation play an important role, because policy implementation will not be effective if the supporting sources are not available. Included in these sources are: a). The staff is relatively sufficient in number and has the expertise and skills to implement policies. b). Sufficient or relevant information for implementation purposes. c). Support from the environment for the successful implementation of the policy. d). The authority of the implementer to implement the policy. (3). Disposition or Attitude; related to how the attitude of the implementer in supporting a policy implementation. Often the implementers are willing to take the initiative in order to achieve the policy, depending on the extent of the authority they have. (4). Bureaucratic structure; A policy often involves several institutions or organizations in the implementation process, so that effective coordination between related institutions is needed to support successful implementation.

Based on the analysis of the description of the findings from the results of this study, we can find that, the researcher criticizes and completes the theory of the public policy implementation model proposed by Edwards III, because with the research

on stunting handling innovation in Gampong Ara, Kembang Tanjong Sub-District, Pidie District, Aceh Province based on The Pidie Regent Regulation number 77 of 2017 about the Reduction of Stunting, can provide an illustration that in the aspect of human resources, it is necessary to pay attention to strengthening the capacity of its resources, in implementing the stunting management program, and also to pay attention to the network aspect in terms of completing what is needed. has become a government policy and always continuously to create a social safe network.

2) Practical Implications

Based on the results of this study, the practical implications for the Pidie District Government and related parties are expected to be able to recommend the Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) activities in every village in Pidie District, by focusing on both in terms of fostering and strengthening institutions, funding and strengthening sources. human resources, so that the purpose of the issuance of the 2017 Pidie Regent's Regulation on Stunting Reduction can provide the desired results.

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