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Interaction Model in Reducing the Prevalence of Stunting for Poor Citizens in Subang Regency

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ABSTRAK

Penurunan prevalensi stunting dalam pembangunan sektor kesehatan selalu menjadi isu strategis dalam kerangka pembangunan SDM, tidak hanya pada konteks daerah, tapi juga nasional, bahkan global. Kompleksitas isu ini menuntut pemerintah untuk menempuh kebijakan lintas sektoral. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan model cross-cutting program yang ditempuh oleh sejumlah perangkat daerah di Kabupaten Subang dan unsur-unsur governance dalam rangka percepatan penurunan prevalensi stunting yang dipadukan dengan penurunan persentase penduduk miskin. Dalam penelitian ini, data primer diperoleh dari para aktor kunci yang tergabung dalam Tim Percepatan Penurunan Prevalensi Stunting Kabupaten Subang yang selanjutnya diolah untuk merancang peta kepentingan dan kekuasaan serta model konvergensi antar perangkat daerah dan aktor-aktor non pemerintah. Untuk data sekunder, digunakan untuk menentukan wilayah-wilayah prioritas berbasis kecamatan untuk intervensi kebijakan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan aspek kepentingan dan kekuasaan, dari 21 lembaga partisipan, tercatat 3 perangkat daerah yang menempati posisi players, 4 perangkat daerah menempati posisi contest setter, 12 perangkat daerah dan partisipan non pemerintah menempati posisi subject, dan 2 perangkat daerah menempati posisi crowd. Dalam praktiknya, para partisipan ini menempuh langkah konvergensi yang menjalankan strategi intervensi spesifik, intervensi sensitif, dukungan teknis, dan dukungan administratif. Langkah konvergensi selanjutnya diimplementasikan dengan prioritas pada wilayah-wilayah kecamatan yang memiliki persentase penduduk miskin tinggi.

ABSTRACT

Stunting prevalence reduction regularly becomes a strategic issue in development, not only in the regional context, but also nationally and even globally. It requires the government to initiate an intersectoral policy. The research aimed to explain the cross-cutting model programme, which was conducted by regional agents of the Subang Regency Government and governance elements, which combined with poverty reduction. Research used qualitative design which primary data was obtained from key actors of the Subang Regency Stunting Prevalence Reduction Acceleration Team. Data was processed to design a power and interest mapping, then a convergence model of regional agency and nongovernment organization. For secondary data, it was implemented to determine regional priority on policy implementation. Research results indicated that, based on the power and interest aspect, from 21 participants' observation, there were 3 regional agencies that occupied the players position, 4 regional agencies on the contest setter position, 12 regional agencies and several nongovernment agencies on the subject position, and 2 regional agencies occupied the crowd position. Practically, these participants applied convergency steps based on specific intervention, sensitive intervention, technical support, and administrative support. These steps implemented by using priority on sub-district region that had high percentage on poverty

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INTRODUCTION

Stunting prevalence reduction has recently developed into a strategic issue from the national level up to the regional level. At the national level, actually at this moment, health development generally has increasing performance, yet the stunting issue still remains a challenge in human resources development of Indonesia, even globally in the context of SDGs target achievement (Prahastuti, 2020; Yanti et al., 2020).This challenge is indicated by the stunting prevalence rate of Indonesia, which took the highest rank in ASEAN countries, with 1 in 3 children under 5 years of age in Indonesia suffering from stunting. In addition, nowadays Indonesia is also facing the threat of food vulnerability caused by climate change (BAPPENAS, 2023).

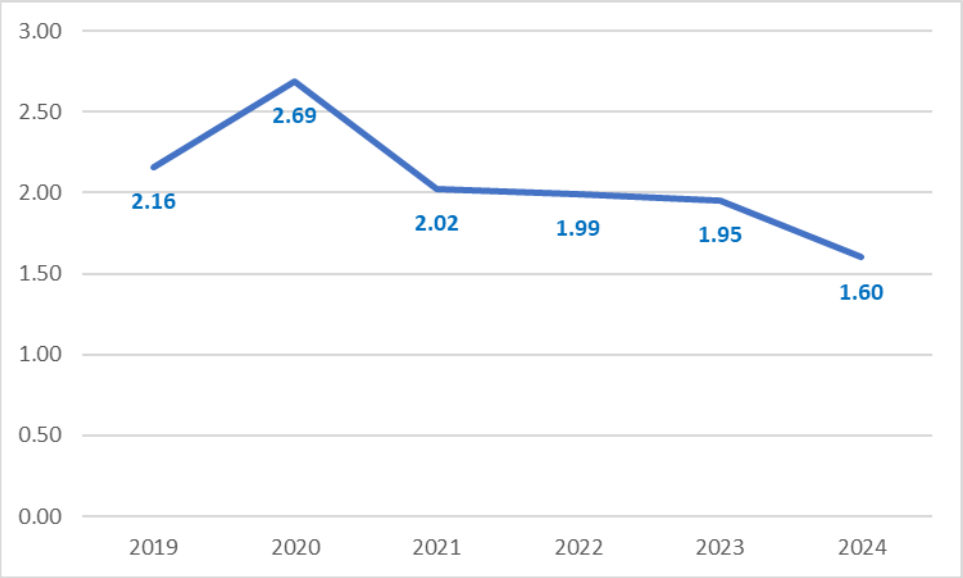
Government intervention on stunting prevalence reduction can bee seen from Mid-Term National Development Planning (RPJMN) of 2020-2024 that clearly stated that this issue become a major project which stated of up to 14% reduction (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2020). Actually, stunting prevalence reduction in Indonesia has begun since 2018. That time noted that stunting rate of infant took 30.8%. Therefore, government released Government Regulation Number No. 72 of 2021 regarding Stunting Reduction in Indonesia (Pemerintah Indonesia, 2021). By this regulation, Indonesia Government uses strategies of: (1). Specific Intervention, which focused to activities to solve the direct causes of stunting; and (2). Sensitive Intervention which focused to activities to solve undirect causes of stunting. By these interventions, projected on 2024 there will be a decline of stunting prevalence up to 22.4% by the business as-usual scenario. Meanwhile, if innovative intervention can be implemented, forecasting rate of stunting prevalence can be reached up to 10.00%. Through this intervention, it is projected that in 2024 the prevalence of stunting will decrease up to 25.8% with a business as-usual scenario. Meanwhile, if innovative interventions are implemented, the reduction might be up to 19.0% is projected. Furthermore, if business as usual is implemented, then in 2024 with the business as-usual model it is hoped that the stunting prevalence rate will decrease to 22.4% and if an intervention model is adopted, it is hoped that it will be decreased up to 10.00%

RPJMN of 2020-2024 as a document of national development planning used a reference by Subang Regency Government to arranged region development planning document (RPJMD) of 2024-2026 which also set stunting prevalence reduction as the main performance indicator in the region level. It means, head of region (regent and the vice of regent) fully responsible for target achievement which formally stated in this document. For Subang Regency, by using decentralization autonomy, local government intervention on stunting reduction has been arranged by Subang Regent Regulation Number 89 of 2019 regarding Stunting Prevalence Reduction Acceleration in Subang Regency (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Subang, 2019). The Regent's content aimed to: (a). Encourage the acceleration of stunting reduction by maximum service to the pregnant women, mothers giving birth, newborns and babies; (b). Synergize regulations which related to stunting prevalence reduction efforts; and (c). Result health and smart generation.

On its implementation, stunting prevalence reduction in Subang Regency carried out by cross-cutting activities which involved several regional apparatus organizations as the government representative and non-government organization, including private sector and society as governance representatives. Technically, the efforts of stunting prevalence reduction in Subang Regency coordinated by Stunting Prevalence Reduction Acceleration Team. The team directly leads by Regent Vice of Subang Regency that coordinate all resources up to sub district level. Based on regional development planning, the importance of stunting prevalence reduction marked by this issue become a head of region main performance indicator. In Subang Regency Region Development Planning of 2024-2026, stunting prevalence reduction stated as the one of

main indicators of performance at human resources development as the main strategic issue. On 2024, stunting prevalence reduction in Subang Regency showed the positive progress as can be seen of figure 1.

Figure 1.
Development of Stunting Prevalence in Subang Regency 2019-2024 (%)



Source: Subang Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency, 2025

Over the last 6 years, there has been a positive and consistent trend in the stunting prevalence with an average annual decrease of -0.04% per year. Even, based on evaluation of 2021-2023 period, Subang Regency got the best achievement in Convergence Action of Stunting Prevalence Reduction in West Java Province level. So far, the intervention undertaken at least related to 2 aspects, namely: (a). Implementation of convergence through cross-cutting institutional functions along with the dynamics of interactions in terms of interests; and (b). determining priority locations focused in points of poverty at the sub-district level. Based on these things, this research aims to analyze the implementation of convergence patterns through cross-cutting programs and determining priority locations based on poverty points at the district level in Subang Regency

Literature Review

Previously, stunting was always a strategic issue in development and also became the priority effort to decrease its prevalence rate (Martony, 2023; Yuda et al., 2023). The complexity of the stunting issue is not only caused by genetic aspects, which contribute only 15% as a causal factor, but also by dominant factors, namely nutritional intake in children, growth hormones, and the occurrence of recurrent diseases. Besides, the impact can be felt in the short and long term. In the short term, the child's immune system will decrease and will be susceptible to disease; meanwhile, in the long term, it will cause reduced cognitive and motoric development of the child (Candarmewani & Rahayu, 2020). It means that stunting is not only related to the health aspect, but also the social approach(Muhtar et al., 2022). Then, based on the legal aspect, the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 regarding Stunting Prevalence Reduction becomes the legal basis for the stunting reduction policy. Furthermore, this policy is followed up by the local government, not only in the legal aspect, but also in the action plan, in the planning document, and in technical efforts.

On the other side, the high prevalence rate of stunting is correlated with the level of poverty, which is caused, among other things, by the inability of residents to obtain food, especially adequate nutrition, and inadequate physical environmental conditions. In general, the low nutritional needs of society are an ecological issue as a result of the interaction of environmental factors, which are physical, social, economic, cultural, and political aspects (Jelliffe and Jelliffe, 1989). Specifically, it can be concluded that the poverty rate strongly influences stunting prevalence(Bella et al., 2020; Rahmawati et al., 2020; Ulfani et al., 2011). In practice, the problem of stunting is not simple and multidimensional in character. Therefore, government intervention in reducing the prevalence of stunting requires a multi-sector and integrated program approach (Idrus & Syah, 2024; Rahmadhita, 2020; Toda, 2024). This program starts in the first 1,000 days of life. After that, provision of complete nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, providing exclusive breastfeeding and correct complementary foods, and monitoring growth is carried out. From other aspects, efforts are also being made to increase access to sanitation and adequate drinking water, monitor early childhood development, and promote correct parenting patterns.

The complexity of the stunting problem in the regions requires the government to adopt multisector policies from a number of regional apparatuses whose target is the convergence of programs and activities. The application of this convergence concept has been proven to be able to reduce the prevalence of stunting in several countries, including Peru, Kyrgyzstan, Senegal, Nepal, and Ethiopia(Akseer et al., 2020; Huicho et al., 2020). The terminology of convergence itself has the meaning of integrating various activities in a certain direction and period. In the context of Policy Science, convergence can be interpreted as increasing the similarity of policies in a certain time period (Holzinger, 2006) with the scope of structure, process, and performance (Bennett, 1991). In relation to reducing the prevalence of stunting, this convergence is included in the category of a policy model, which is then followed up by measuring success(Plümper & Schneider, 2009). The involvement of various institutions, both bureaucratic elements, society, and the private sector, in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence requires the implementation of a network pattern between actors/stakeholders. In its implementation, it is necessary to understand the behavior, interests, and interrelationships between stakeholders, and know how stakeholders influence the preparation and implementation of policies(Varvasovszky & Brugha, 2000). Participants in this context are institutions/organizations that directly influence or can influence key policy-determining authorities and influence their implementation (Brinkerhoff & Crosby, 2002; Varvasovszky & Brugha, 2000). In most cases, the analysis used is based on two main elements, namely the interests and power possessed by each participant.

The implementation of accelerated convergence to reduce the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is taken with 3 approaches, including integrated, multi-sector, and multi-stakeholder nutrition interventions, as well as a family-based approach to stunting risk (Secretariat of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The target indicators set refer to the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Prevention of Stunting for the 2018-2024 Period, which consists of 9 indicator targets for Specific Interventions and 6 indicator targets for Sensitive Interventions. However, in its implementation, there are other functions whose duties or activities are not explicitly explained, namely, administrative/support functions; Education, Mentoring and Behavior Change; and Providing Data and Knowledge Management.

So far, in public health services, research on government intervention in reducing stunting prevalence tends to focus on aspects of adequate food/nutrition, poverty factors, educational factors, physical environmental factors (availability of clean water and sanitation), and local culture(Beal et al., 2018; Budiastutik & Nugraheni, 2018). Meanwhile (Ramadhian et al., 2023) explore stunting prevalence reducing by using sound governance concept and literature review on the method. Other research occurred by (Yulistivira et al., 2023) which focused on public services with innovation perspective.In this research, the adopted policy to reduce the prevalence of stunting not only uses specific interventions and sensitive interventions, but is also supported by determining priority areas (geographical targeting) based on sub-districts. The designated priority areas are determined using two variables, namely poverty rate and stunting prevalence rate. From the beneficiary side, using this technique can intervene in areas with the highest rates of extreme poverty and highest stunting prevalence as a priority.

By this policy approach, the Subang Regency Government has the flexibility to prioritize stunting prevalence reduction efforts based on sub-district areas. Furthermore, by emphasizing stakeholder convergence in reducing stunting prevalence, combined with priority locations based on poverty rates, it can also reduce extreme poverty in decile-1 on aggregate data of poverty. It means the Subang Regency Government can reduce two issues: collaborative inertia between stakeholders and extreme poverty.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research used a qualitative approach with a focus on the strategic position of participants (regional officials and non-governmental institutions), inter-institutional linkages, and determining priorities for sub-district areas in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence. Subang Regency was chosen as the research setting because this region has succeeded in reducing stunting prevalence rates through institutional cross-cutting to form program convergence and determine regional priority locations.

Data was collected by using primary and secondary source. Primary data was collected from individuals from several regional apparatuses, both involved in specific interventions, sensitive interventions, and regional apparatuses supporting administrative aspects, as well as heads of families from policy beneficiaries. Primary data collected from the technical apparatus and non-government actors who involved in stunting prevalence reduction taskforce in Kabupaten Level, District level and subdistrict level on Januari to March 2024. Secondary data in this research is directed at mapping actor roles based on two main elements, namely the interests and power of each participant(Suharni et al., 2015). For macro data sourced from performance annual report of several local government agencies, Indikator Kesejahteraan Rakyat Kabupaten Subang 2024, and development planning documents (mid-term regional planning and Health Services Strategic Planning)

Collected data analyzed by triangulation with confirm of each interview and observation results to make sure that data was valid, also with secondary data. The following mapping results categorized participants in the position of players, namely, the main participants in implementing the program with high influence and interest; contest setters, namely, participants with high influence but low importance, so they are at risk of being continuously monitored in the implementation of a program, and participants with high interest, but low power. These participants can be influential if they form alliances with other participants and the crowd, namely, participants with low power or interest in implementing a program. These

participants still have influence on the desired results and need to be considered in making decisions and changes over time (Bryson, 2004)

The next analysis is the design of a convergence model sourced from planning documents and evaluation reports. Previously, a network analysis was carried out between participants involved in efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence. Meanwhile, to determine priority areas for intervention mapping using a cross-cutting model, district poverty data is used, especially in deciles 1 and 2, which are categorized as extremely poor. In this priority location mapping, variables are used, namely, the percentage of poor people in the district and the stunting prevalence rate variable at the district level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the technical aspect, the Regional Government's intervention of Subang Regency in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence was fully referred to the Guidelines for Implementing Integrated Stunting Reduction Interventions in Regencies/Cities issued by the Ministry of National Planning and Development(BAPPENAS, 2019) . In the context of regional autonomy, efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence are regulated through Subang Regent Regulation No. 89 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting in Subang Regency. The operational aspects of this policy were then followed up with the issuance of Regent's Decree No. KS.02.01/KEP.190-BP4D/2023 concerning Amendments to Subang Regent's Decree Number KS.02.01/KEP.187-BP4D/2022 concerning the Team for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Subang Regency. This team involves 10 technicals and 30 regional apparatuses (sub-districts) as representatives of the regional government, with a tiered networking up to sub-district levels (TPPS sub-district) and villages (TPPS villages/*kelurahan*).

Meanwhile, from a governance perspective, the steps taken by the Subang Regency Government had to involve actors outside the government, namely: (1) Family Assistance Team (TPK). The TPK was formed through the Population Controls, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Children Protection Service (DP2KBP3A). Until 2023, the number of TPKs formed will be 3,687 spread in 253 villages/sub-districts with membership from village midwives, PKK cadres, and family planning cadres. In general, TPK provides assistance and education starting from families and individuals from the pre-marriage phase to parents who have toddlers; (2. Human Development Cadres (KPM). The existence of KPM is spread out in 253 villages/sub-districts, with tasks ranging from collecting data on target groups, disseminating policies to coordinating technical interventions at the villages/sub-district levels; and (3). The role of the business world through the Foster Fathers for Stunting Children (BAAS) Program. During 2013, this program was implemented for 3 months with 723 stunted target -underweight toddlers and 522 Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) pregnant women, with the help of eggs and formula milk. There are 4 sub-districts that implemented BAAS through local Supplementary Food Provision (PMT), particularly: *Cisalak, Kalijati, Tambakdahan,* and *Binong*. The companies involved in activities such as: PT Tirta Investama, PT Charoen Pokphand, PT Subang Energi Abadi (SEA), PT Dahana, and PT Daenong Global.

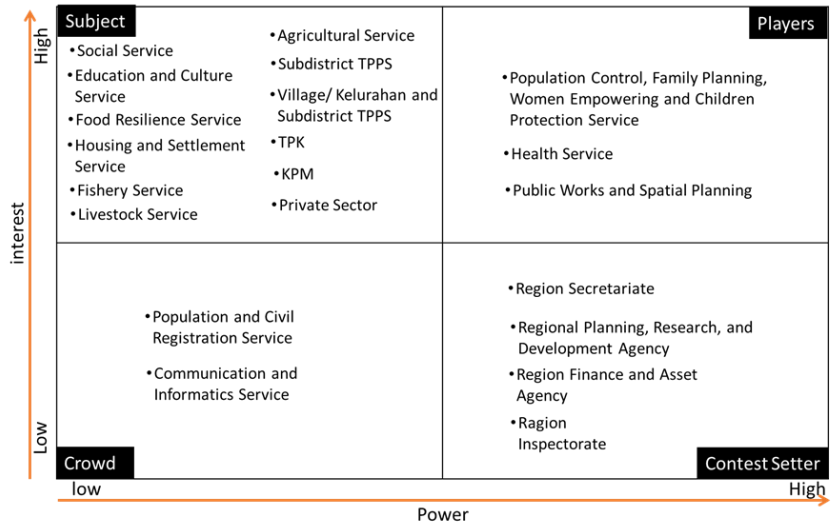
The involvement of these participants, both representing bureaucracy and governance, is relatively diverse, although they are generally divided into 3 domains, namely: Specific Intervention, Sensitive Intervention, and support functions in the form of administrative and indirect support. Normatively, DP2KBP3A is a central part of the regional apparatus as the leading sector, although quantitatively, the functions of Specific and Sensitive Interventions are handled more by the Health Service. In practice, all Regional Apparatus do not carry out their functions in teams, especially those in the supporting function domain. For example, Diskominfo

and Disdukcapil, which are specifically responsible for data management, have had very limited activity within the team.

The intensity of the involvement of these non-government participants in the team is relatively smaller than that of participants from the Regional Apparatus. However, it was acknowledged by all parties that the existence of these two groups of participants indeed complemented or covered each other's shortcomings, especially in aspects of non-linear tasks, such as mapping field conditions and advocacy for target groups. In this context, the Subang Regency Government's efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence are no longer dominating the policy process and have undertaken structural changes in response to environmental changes (David E. McNabb, 2009).

As a complex problem, accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence involves institutions with different characteristics, so role mapping is needed based on aspects of power and interests. The results of participant mapping in accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence in Subang Regency can be categorized into four variations of interactions regarding ownership of interests and power.

Figure 2.
Participation Position on Stunting Prevalence Decreasing Networking In Subang Regency



Source: Analyze Result, 2025

Figure 2 indicates the strategic position of participants in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence based on this category division. From mapping the position of interests and power in accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence, the actor who occupies a central position is the TPPS, where the Deputy Regent of Subang is the chairman. Referring to the principle of decentralization, the Deputy Regent normally has the highest power and interests in various regional policies, starting from the formulation and enactment of Subang Regent Regulation No. 89 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Subang Regency, ensures efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence in medium-term and annual planning documents, up to the implementation and accountability of TPPS work.

The grouping of the four participant roles is:

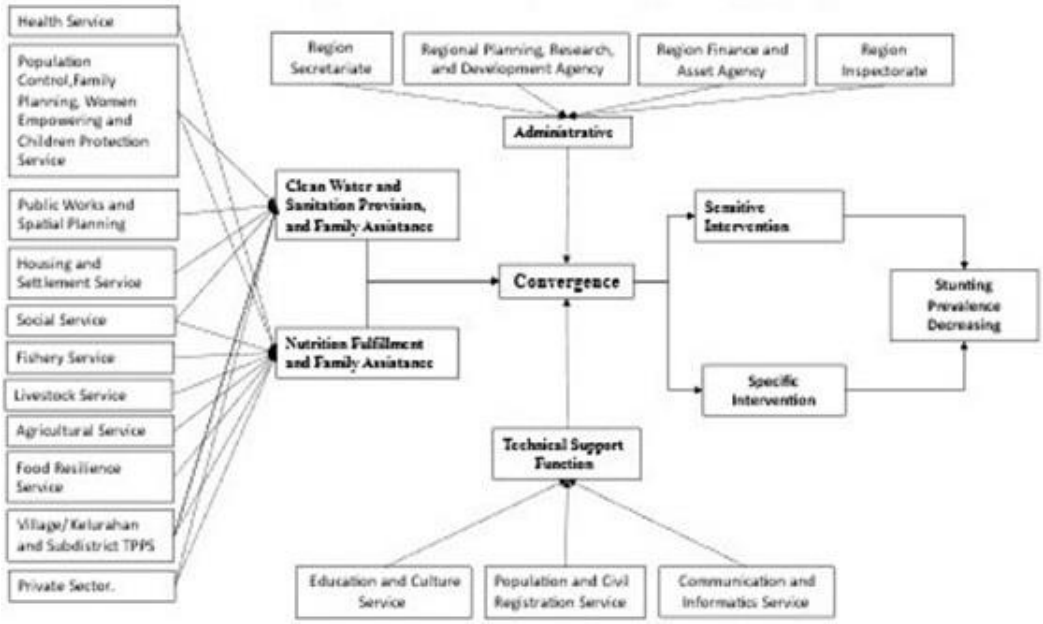
a. Players with high interests and high power. Participants with high interests and power are very influential in determining how to accelerate the decline in prevalence in Subang Regency. At the regional apparatus level, the role of players is

also carried out by the Health Service, DP2KBP3A, and the PUPR Service. These three regional apparatuses functionally carry out Specific and Sensitive Interventions.

b. Contest Setter, with high power but low importance. Regional apparatus in this category has a more administrative and coordinative function whose central institution is the Regional Secretariat. At the regional level, BP4D, as a planning institution, plays a very important role in determining programs as development priorities, both annual and medium-term. For BKAD, this regional apparatus has the power in the aspect of budget provision by determining general budget policies/budget ceiling priorities (KUA/PPA) in the APBD. Meanwhile, the Regional Inspectorate has the power to ask for accountability for budget use in implemented programs. In general, these four actors carry out enabling roles that ensure all community activities run smoothly.
c. Subject, which includes institutions with high importance because their technical capacity is closely related to accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence. However, its power is low because its resources depend on other participants. Participants in this group consist of 7 regional officials supported by sub-district TPPS, village/district TPPS, TPK, and TPM, whose elements of the community are subordinated to other participants. Meanwhile, the business world plays a role in supporting the supply of resources for specific and sensitive interventions.
d. Crowd, which has low power due to limited resources and low interest, as its institutional function is not directly related to reducing the prevalence of stunting. Disdukcapil, Department of Education and Culture, and Diskominfo participants are included in this category.

Accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence is based on setting annual targets whose implementation is suited to a cross-cutting pattern, especially in the player and subject participant groups. Other participants in this implementation tend to occupy the role of supporting actors whose activities follow a cross-cutting pattern as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3.
Stunting Prevalence Decreasing Crosscutting in Subang Regency



Source: Analyze Result, 2025

In carrying out their functions, these participants continue to establish convergence with the note that, in certain activities, the dominance of the activity is more in the hands of participants who have certain resource strengths, namely the Health Service and DP2KBP3A. On the other hand, in secondary activities, for example, reaching target groups, participants are dominated in the more subjective category. This is due to their advantages in accessing target groups, which player participants do not have. On the other hand, participants in the players and contest setters' groups often take over the functions of participants in the crowd. For instance, BP4D, which in fact is a regional official with the main function of planning, is often more dominant in the aspect of data processing for target groups than the Social Service or Disdukcapil. In an institutional context, this kind of interaction is included in the complementary/ supplementary typology. Between participants, there is a filling the gap mechanism which takes place as one of the participants experiences a lack of resources and is supplemented or filled by excess resources owned by other participants without looking back. identity of the origin organization and other participant characteristics(Feiock & Andrew, 2006; Helmke & Levitsky, 2004). From the dynamics among institutions, they can be seen from the resource dependence of institutions; resource exchanges also occur (Alexander, 1995). The convergence practice of reducing the prevalence of stunting in Subang Regency has so far been combined with efforts to reduce the percentage of the poor population. This is possible as so many cases of stunting in a region often coexist with poverty (Hidayat & Erlyn, 2021; Prendergast & Humphrey, 2014; Reyes et al., 2004). Data regarding the number and distribution of poverty rates, as well as the distribution of stunting prevalence rates in each district, can be seen in the following table.

Table 1.
Distribution of Poverty Rate and Stunting Prevalence by District of Subang Regency, 2024

District	Poverty Rate (%)*	Stunting Prevalence*
Sagalaherang	2.20	2.50
Serangpanjang	2.23	5.40
Jalancagak	2.78	4.00
Ciater	1.77	9.20
Cisalak	3.50	1.90
Kasomalang	3.14	1.00
Tanjungsiang	3.54	3.90
Cijambe	2.40	0.90
Cibogo	2.68	0.30
Subang	6.15	3.30
Kalijati	3.93	2.00
Dawuan	2.57	1.50
Cipeundeuy	4.10	1.30
Pabuaran	4.39	0.20
Patokbeusi	5.63	0.70
Purwadadi	4.20	0.00
Cikaum	4.83	0.90
Pagaden	3.88	1.00
Pagaden Barat	2.09	0.50
Cipunagara	4.08	2.10
Compreng	2.50	6.10
Binong	3.44	n.a
Tambakdahan	2.18	1.20
Ciasem	6.28	1.00

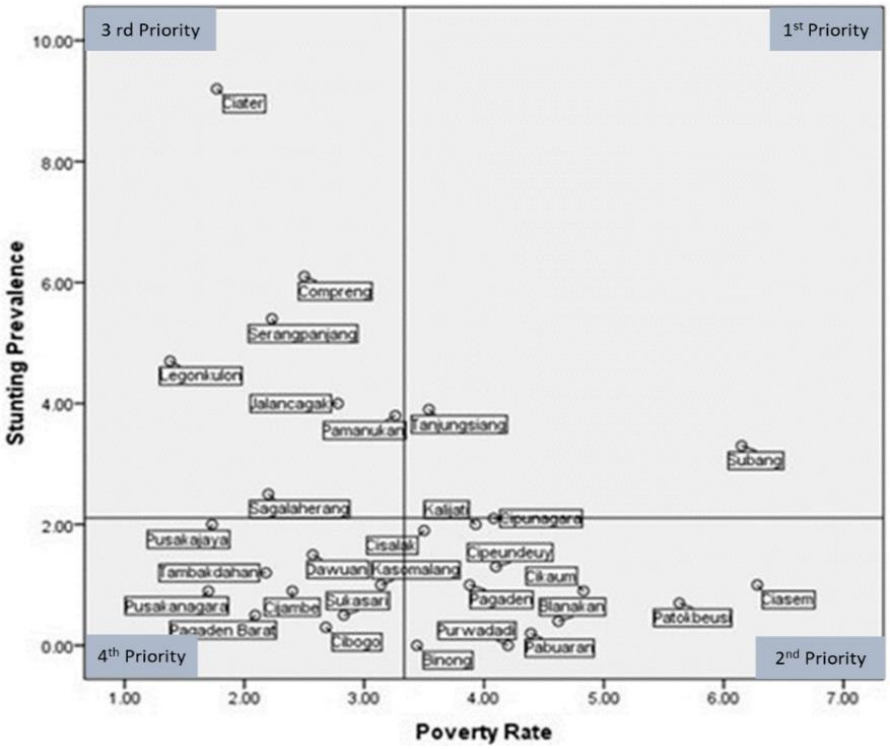
Pamanukan	3.26	3.8
Sukasari	2.83	0.50
Pusakanagara	1.70	0.90
Pusakajaya	1.73	2.00
Legonkulon	1.38	4.70
Blanakan	4.62	0.40

Note: * taken from Rencana Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah Subang 2024-2026
Source: Analyze Result, 2025

In Table 1, as described before, to determine priority on stunting prevalence reduction location, especially for poverty households, the poverty rate and stunting prevalence variables were used, which had differences in data characteristics. For example, the variance data for the poverty rate was 1.71, meanwhile for stunting prevalence was 4.51. The difference is also seen in the standard deviation and the data mean.

The difference in data characteristics between these variables became the source to determine which district should be intervened in. In this context, the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency (BP4D) is a node for regional officials and other stakeholders who are interested in accelerating efforts to reduce the prevalence of stunting and reduce the poverty rate. The synergy of these two policies is possible because in the personnel composition of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team and the Regional Poverty Alleviation Team, the Deputy Regent of Subang occupies the position of Team Leader and the Head of BP4D as Team Secretary. The result of determining districts as the locations for stunting prevalence reduction based on the district can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 4.
Location for Stunting Prevalence Reduction Priority Based on District in Subang Regency



Source: Analyze Result, 2025

Figure 4 illustrates districts in Subang regency, which are divided into 4 quadrants. Based on territoriality, in 2023, stunting prevalence reduction efforts were prioritized in the Subang District and Tanjungsiang District. This is because, on the one hand, these two districts have a high prevalence of stunting, while on the other hand, they also have a high poverty rate. The second priority is implemented in 7 districts. These 7districts are areas with a high prevalence of stunting but a low percentage of poverty rate. The third priority is directed at 10 district areas. Priority determination for these districts is based on the high percentage of people, but the low prevalence of stunting. Meanwhile, 10 districts are included in priority category 4, because these areas had low stunting prevalence and a low poverty rate. However, in quadrant II and quadrant III, there are several districts that were categorized as vulnerable to falling into the poverty and stunting categories with high prevalence, which are close to the average abscissa and ordinate lines. These areas are the Pamanukan District, the Kalijati District, the Cipunagara District, and the Cisalak District. Beside poverty rate, the specific factor that determine high stunting prevalence is society tend which hide the status of their children who got stunting. This because of stigmatic highlight that local government difficult to surveillance the children to got stunting.

The positive impact of the policy, which combines stakeholder convergence and sub-district-based priority setting for intervention areas, is an aggregate reduction in two regional development indicators. The prevalence of stunting in Subang Regency decreased by 1.61% in 2024 from 85,000, representing a decrease of 1,400 infants compared to 2023. Consequently, Subang Regency received the Best Stunting Performance Award at the West Java Provincial Level.

CONCLUSIONS

These participants in this program carried out their roles not only based on their main duties and formal institutional functions, but also on the interests and power they possess. The role of these participants was then implemented through a cross-cutting program, which referred to the policy direction of accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence, which was generally related to specific interventions, sensitive interventions, and administrative support elements.

In practice, this accelerated reduction in stunting prevalence was combined with a reduction in the percentage of poor people based on sub-districts. From this effort, sub-district areas were mapped, which were designated as priority areas, which then accelerated the reduction in stunting prevalence while simultaneously reducing the percentage of poor people from a health aspect. The research cannot explain overall condition on Subang Regency stunting prevalence reduction because each sub-district has different on conditions and local resources.

This research recommends that in the following years, a shift in the role of regional officials or non-government participants from the crowd position to the subject position be carried out, so that the role of the team is in line with the main tasks and functions of the institution. In addition, as reducing the prevalence of stunting required very large investments, innovative efforts were needed in the financing aspect. Conventional funding from the APBD or APBN or donations from the private sector should not be the main source for reducing stunting prevalence, but should be expanded further from other sources, such as Bazis funds, CSR, and others.

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