

Legal and Policy Implementation Analysis in Stunting Reduction in Probolinggo Regency Through Edwards III's Framework

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the legal analysis of the implementation of stunting reduction policies in Probolinggo Regency in relation to central government policies. The realization of Indonesia's vision for the golden generation of 2045 necessitates the alignment of policies and programs across the central government, regional governments, and village administrations. The findings of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI 2023) indicate that Probolinggo Regency has the greatest prevalence in East Java, which serves as the rationale for the study. The employed study method is normative legal research, utilizing both legislative and conceptual approaches, with data sourced from government papers, scientific journals, and health surveys. The findings of this study demonstrate that policies in Probolinggo Regency have failed to diminish the prevalence of stunting, attributable to the lack of a Regional Action Plan for Accelerating Stunting Reduction, which serves as a guideline and operational standard for policy implementation aimed at stunting reduction. This study seeks to offer recommendations to local governments and stakeholders for the development and revision of more effective policies aligned with the Central Government's efforts to mitigate stunting in Probolinggo Regency.

Keywords

Regional Action Plan, Stunting Cases, Stunting Policy.

Introduction

Stunting, a primary indicator of health status, is currently a global issue. A high stunting rate signifies poor health in a nation, while a low stunting rate reflects a relatively good level of health (Shalem Balla et al., 2018; Rueda-Guevara et al., 2021; Saskiya, 2025). Stunting is a condition in children characterized by growth abnormalities that result in a height that is inconsistent with their age. This results from prolonged nutritional deficiencies due to insufficient dietary intake (Rahman, 2023; Raiten, & Bremer, 2020; Sari et al., 2024).

Stunting is attributed to various factors, including maternal education, parental income and employment, environmental conditions, family and social support, and healthcare access (Sevilla et al., 2024; Sutinbuk et al., 2024; Taslim, 2023; Vilcins, 2018). Subsequent analysis indicates a correlation between the increase in stunting cases in Indonesia and social determinants of health as indicated by healthy individuals (Anggraini & Romadona, 2020; Novianti et al., 2020; Thurstans, 2022). The Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, serving as the Chair of the Central Stunting Acceleration Team (TP2S), affirmed that expediting stunting reduction is a priority initiative of the government, as outlined in the National Intermediate Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The objective is to achieve a national stunting prevalence target of 14% by 2024, with stunting eradication continuing as a national priority program in the RPJMN 2025-2029, aimed at fostering an optimal generation for the realization of Golden Indonesia by 2045.

The nation's future hinges on investments in children's development and welfare. Addressing several challenges, including stunting, that impede their potential and advancement. Stunting constitutes a significant problem in Indonesia. It is defined by impaired growth and development resulting from insufficient healthcare, inadequate nutrition, and several socioeconomic issues (Elisaria et al., 2021; McGovern et al., 2017; Ramlan et al., 2025). Stunting can adversely impact a child's physical growth, cognitive development, educational achievement, and productivity in adulthood. They represent the younger generation essential for realizing the nation's objectives. The caliber of future human resources will be contingent upon the development of young individuals. Each ministry and affiliated entity possess a mechanism for evaluating the initiatives implemented to mitigate stunting. Each ministry and institution acquire survey results through their designated delegates or personnel, utilizing programs or websites to compile the data, which is subsequently employed for evaluation purposes. For example, the Ministry of Health's e-PPGBM (e-Community-Based Nutrition Reporting and Recording) application, the PDDT Village Ministry's e-HDW (e-Human Development Worker) application, and BKKBN's Elsimil (Electronic Ready for Marriage and Pregnancy) application.

Based on table 1, the stunting prevalence percentage data for global and Southeast Asian contexts is derived from World Health Organization (WHO)

statistics, whereas the stunting prevalence percentage data for Indonesia, East Java, and Probolinggo Regency is obtained from the SIGA (System Gender and Children Information) Application data administered by the Ministry of Population and Family Development.

Tabel 1. Stunting prevalence data

Years	Scope of Stunting Prevalence Percentage				
	Global	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	East Java	Probolinggo Regency
2019	21.3%	27.9%	27.7%	26.86%	-
2020	22%	27.3%	26.92%	25.64%	-
2021	22.9%	26.8%	24.4%	23.5%	23.3%
2022	22.3%	26.4%	21.6%	19.2%	17.3%
2023	-	-	21.5%	17.7%	35.4%

Source: WHO Website, 2023 and SIGA Application, 2023

The data indicates that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia varies across provinces; nonetheless, national calculations yield good outcomes, serving as a benchmark for the government's performance in its plan to mitigate stunting prevalence. In East Java Province, the incidence of stunting has steadily risen from 2019 to 2023, with 16 provinces in Indonesia also experiencing an increase in stunting prevalence in 2023. In 2023, 18 regencies and cities in East Java Province witnessed a rise in stunting prevalence. Probolinggo Regency had a substantial increase, rising from 17.3% in 2022 to 35.4% in 2023, indicating that one in every three infants is affected by stunting. The survey results pertain to the evaluation of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI). Stunting is a critical problem in Probolinggo Regency that requires intervention from both national and local authorities. Consequently, the implementation of comprehensive stunting prevention programs and the design of relevant policies are essential subsequent measures.

James Anderson in Abdoellah & Rusfiana (2016) elucidates that policy comprises a sequence of activities aimed at specific objectives, executed by individuals or collectives to address particular issues. This idea distinctly differentiates between policies and decisions, indicating a choice among various alternatives. Local governments are tasked with executing national policies on stunting control at the local level. This entails synchronization with the national initiative to enhance nutrition and the integration of stunting mitigation initiatives (Irmaida et al. 2021). The Probolinggo Regency Government is obligated to execute national policies that assist the realization of the central government's vision and goal as outlined in the RPJMN, including the reduction of stunting rates. The government bears significant responsibility for the well and survival of the community (Khairul. 2024). Based on the research results of Hermawan and Sastrawan (2020) regarding the implementation of the integrated stunting control program policy in North Lombok Regency, it was indicated that the program has not attained an optimal level of success due to various technical issues encountered

during the implementation of activities within each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) in the field. The ineffectiveness of the stunting reduction program is attributable to the insufficient resources within each OPD, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Similarly, the findings of Hidayat et al. (2022) in Simpang Luyung Village, Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan indicated that the deficiency in education and training for Posyandu cadres and the community regarding stunting prevention significantly impacted the efficacy of the stunting control program. Training activities in food fortification, integrated field learning, and instruction in early detection skills for stunting episodes are crucial for enhancing the understanding of Posyandu cadres. Activities should persist with an expanded coverage area, as early diagnosis of stunting will be facilitated by the proficient abilities and knowledge of the posyandu cadres. It is anticipated that posyandu cadres will utilize the knowledge acquired to mitigate the incidence of stunting in Indonesia (Ekariani et al., 2022). The success of lowering stunting rates is significantly influenced by multisectoral cooperation, equal policy, community lobbying, and dedicated political leadership (Huicho et al., 2020; Hossain et al., 2017; Makmur, 2024; Palutturi et al., 2020). The prevalence of stunting is significantly affected by physical variables, mother education, and residential location. Consequently, stunting intervention policies must be modified according to local variables. A targeted strategy is required to engage people susceptible to stunting, while concurrently, a multisectoral approach beyond health is essential to mitigate social gaps in economic status that are intricately linked to malnutrition (Beal et al. 2019).

Previous studies on stunting reduction across various regions and countries have concluded that stunting is influenced by maternal education, health awareness, family economic status, geographical conditions, and accessibility to food sources, clean water, and sanitation. Nonetheless, prior research has not thoroughly examined the alignment of policies between the Central Government and Regional Governments in mitigating stunting through the lens of Edwards III's policy implementation theory. The Regional Government must exhibit dedication to the Village Government in developing multisectoral policies that align with the Central Government and engage diverse stakeholders from both the health sector and beyond, employing a community-based approach and ensuring effective execution.

Nevertheless, according to data from the SIGA Application (Gender and Children Information System), it seems that strategic initiatives aimed at expediting the decrease of stunting rates remain suboptimal, as the stunting rate fails to align with the WHO criterion of 20%. The nationwide prevalence of stunting is 21.5%, but in Probolinggo Regency, it is 35.4%. This research seeks to analyze the facts and rectify numerous policies and strategic programs to enhance their comprehensiveness at both central and regional government levels, as the quality of future human resources is contingent upon the current state of children.

This research will facilitate the achievement of Indonesia's Golden Generation 2045, characterized by a healthy generation that develops optimally with enough nutritional intake. Stunting should be regarded as a prevalent adversary, necessitating a commitment to expedite its mitigation in Indonesia, particularly in Probolinggo Regency, through the development of Regional Strategic Policies as a fundamental component of the national strategy aimed at realizing an Indonesia Friendly for Children 2030 and an Indonesia Golden Generation 2045.

Method

This study utilizes a normative legal research technique, which is a conceptual and legislative approach to comprehending applicable law by analyzing statutes, regulations, and other legal documents (Fajar & Achmad, 2010).

This study aims to analyze and assess the legal provisions and policies implemented in Probolinggo Regency concerning stunting reduction, based on the five pillars of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, the three clusters of BKKBN Regulation Number 12 of 2021, and the eight Stunting Convergence Actions from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The utilized data is secondary, acquired from literature reviews encompassing statutes, regulations, legal literature, and other pertinent sources. The data gathering process is derived from multiple reputable sources, validated by source triangulation, including regulation documents, interviews with government officials, and official health survey data. This methodology is employed to evaluate the execution of stunting reduction strategies in Probolinggo Regency, considering the alignment of central and regional government policies through the lens of George C. Edwards III's Implementation Theory (1980). George C. Edward III identifies four primary criteria as indicators of successful policy implementation in his implementation theory. The four variables significantly influence the efficacy and success of public policy implementation, including communication, resources, attitude or disposition of implementers, bureaucratic structure

Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of Central Government and Regional Government Policy Convergence in Reducing Stunting in Probolinggo Regency

In Indonesia, to realize the Golden Generation 2045, a concerted effort to address stunting is essential for cultivating an optimal future generation. The nationwide prevalence objective of 14% for 2024 was not met, as the actual stunting prevalence was 19.8% (SSGI 2024). This presents a difficulty for both national and regional governments. The Probolinggo Regency Government is regarded as having the highest rate of stunting in East Java, according to the findings of the 2023 SKI. The management of stunting in Probolinggo Regency is governed by Regent Regulation

Number 15 of 2019, which pertains to the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Prevention in Probolinggo Regency.

The initiative to address stunting in Indonesia commenced in 2017, engaging 23 technical ministries and local governments tasked with the responsibility of decreasing the prevalence of stunting cases. The government aims to decrease the national stunting prevalence from 21.5% in 2023 to 14% by 2024. To attain this objective, synergy is essential among the Central Government, Regional Governments, and Village Governments through cohesive and actionable measures. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 addresses the acceleration of stunting reduction, wherein the Government endeavors to manage stunting through a comprehensive and integrative approach that encompasses multiple sectors from the national to local levels, thereby targeting vulnerable populations such as adolescents, prospective brides, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children aged 0-59 months.

The execution of stunting management in East Java Province is detailed in East Java Governor Regulation Number 68 of 2021 about the Integrated Acceleration of Stunting Reduction for the years 2021-2024. This Governor Regulation seeks to achieve Convergence at the Provincial level in the Integrated Acceleration of Stunting Reduction of 14% by 2024. By referencing the five pillars in the National Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction. The implementation of the 5 (five) pillars of the National Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction, including:

1. Increasing commitment and vision of leadership in the Provincial Government.
2. Improving communication of behavioral change and community empowerment.
3. Increasing the Convergence of Specific Interventions and Sensitive Interventions in the Provincial Government.
4. Increasing food and nutritional security at the individual, family and community levels; and
5. Strengthening and developing systems, data, information, research, and innovation.

The management of stunting in Probolinggo Regency is governed by Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2019, which pertains to the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Prevention in Probolinggo Regency. Based on the year of publication, the policy in Probolinggo Regency has not been revised to align with the directives of the Central and Provincial Governments. Research by Milwan (2023) indicates that the efficient implementation of government objectives requires robust communication, coordination, and resource allocation. Local governments must align national policies with tailored operational strategies and procedures that reflect regional wisdom. Budi Winarno asserts that public policy projects will merely be elite annotations if they lack practical implications. Consequently, public policy

program decisions as alternative solutions to issues must be executed by administrative and local government agencies. Administrative units that deploy people and financial resources execute these public policies (Winarno, 2007). It may be stated that the convergence of programs and policies between the central and regional governments in achieving national objectives has not been realized in Probolinggo Regency.

2. Implementation of Policy Local Government against Policy Central Government related Acceleration Stunting Reduction

Noeng Muhadjir posits that policy is an endeavor to address social issues for the public good, grounded in the principles of justice and welfare (Noeng, 2000). Moreover, Noeng Muhadjir categorizes policy into two types: substantive policy and implementative policy. Substantive policy refers to decisions made by selecting alternatives deemed appropriate to address issues. Actions derived from substantive policy are implemented policies, namely decisions that must be executed to fulfill substantive policy objectives. Pratomo et al. reference the definitions of public policy and public opinion as proposed by Thomas R. Dye (1975) and James E. Anderson (1969), concluding that public policy comprises a series of governmental actions aimed at addressing issues that cannot be resolved by the community independently, accompanied by coercion for public compliance and implementation (Pratomo et al. 2020).

In implementation policy Government's stunting reduction Regency Probolinggo to form a number of policy laws between other :

1. District Regional Regulations Probolinggo Number 3 of 2022 concerning Change on Regulation Region Number 6 of 2019 concerning Long Term Development Plan Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM Daerah) of the Regency Probolinggo 2018-2023.
2. Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2019 concerning Acceleration Integrated Stunting Prevention in District Probolinggo .
3. Regent's Decree Number 050/162/426.32/2022 dated March 15, 2022, concerning Formation of Acceleration Team Reduction of Stunting at District Level Probolinggo .
4. Regent's Decree Number 050/163/426.32/2022 dated March 15, 2022, concerning Formation of Acceleration Team Reducing Stunting at the Sub-district Level Regency Probolinggo .
5. Regent's Decree Number 050/1010/426.32/2023 dated January 20, 2023, concerning Formation of the Support Team Family in the Regency Probolinggo Year 2023 Budget.

In addition to the policy law, the Probolinggo Regency government implements various initiatives, actively promoting healthy lifestyles and health awareness within the community. This includes specific and sensitive nutritional interventions for pregnant mothers, advocating for exclusive breastfeeding for the

first six months, and revitalizing integrated health service posts for toddlers in Probolinggo Regency. Not currently the district ordinance governing the Regional Government Action Plan for Regency Probolinggo for the reduction of stunting prevalence does not yet incorporate the mandates from Central Government policy. The regulations pertaining to the acceleration of the recent stunting prevention initiative established by the Probolinggo Regency Government are encapsulated in Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2019, which addresses the integrated acceleration of stunting prevention in Probolinggo District. Concurrently, the central government has instituted policies aimed at stunting reduction in 2021, specifically the five-pillar framework of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, the three clusters outlined in BKKBN Regulation Number 12 of 2021, and the eight Stunting Convergence Actions from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Based on confirmation from Head Field Family Planning and Resilience Family of the P3AP2KB Service of Probolinggo Regency stated " Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) activities for groups or families at risk of stunting have not been implemented in 2023" Even though should referring to Article (21) of BKKBN Regulation Number 13 of 2022 states "KIE is means, media, channels For convey messages and ideas , both in a way direct and also No direct to audience in support the Proud Program Kencana and Stunting Reduction."

The research results indicate that families in the Regency of Probolinggo, who are disadvantaged and at risk of stunting, are prioritized. This is evidenced by the allocation of DBHCHT funds by the Social Service, which exclusively targets tobacco farmers and laborers. The utilization of factory cigarette funds, as delineated in Article 2, letter c, paragraph (1) letter a, paragraph (2) letter a, and paragraph (3) of Article 7 of Permenkeu 7/PMK.07/2020, stipulates that the primary purpose of DBHCHT financing is to support programs, including environmental and social development initiatives. The social environment of the coaching program is one of its components. Health coverage supports the National Health Insurance program, emphasizing promotive/preventive and curative/rehabilitative activities. To reduce the prevalence of stunting, as established in the Minister of Health's regulation for efforts to decrease stunting prevalence.

Data from the Department of Housing, Residential Areas and Land Probolinggo Regency, that target related facilitation to drinking water decent, facilities ownership House worthy dwelling and facilities toilet Healthy for family at risk of stunting has not been identified slice with a stunting reduction program. Even though in letter d page 181 Attachment to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 84 of 2022 states "encourage effort strengthening resilience family through the practice movement and strengthening the yard, beautiful, orderly, beautiful and comfortable with to utilize land / yard with plant productive and valuable economy high, do serviced program campaign food and utilization local food as effort reduce stunting figures, achievements pattern food hope and anticipation vulnerable food

as well as push development House ladder Healthy worthy dwelling/management House ladder."

In the plan strategic SKPD 2018-2023 at the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency, Community and Village Empowerment Service, Fisheries Service, Agriculture Service, Housing Service, Settlement Areas and Land and Social Service in the environment Government Regency Probolinggo Not yet having a strategy/plan related to the Stunting Reduction Program. Lack of guidance mandate in Page 192-193 Attachment to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 84 of 2022 which states "The Regional Government integrates programs and activities, including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as stunting control, gender equality, HIV/AIDS management, and tuberculosis as frameworks. Presidential Decree No. 67 of 2021 addresses the welfare of individuals affected by tuberculosis and malaria, in accordance with legislative provisions, while the acceleration of stunting control is governed by Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 regarding the reduction of stunting."

According to data from the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency of Probolinggo Regency, there are five sub-districts. Lack of a strategy or plan pertaining to the stunting reduction program and four sub-districts. Discussion on activity stunting has not yet occurred until 2023. According to data from the Community and Village Empowerment Service of Regency Probolinggo, there exist 59 villages. There is no stunting reduction program policy in the RPJMDes; 66 villages have not engaged in stunting discussions, and 46 PKK villages lack a Stunting Program Plan. Regulation President Number 72 of 2021 mandates that stunting discussions occur at the sub-district level at least twice annually.

A conclusion can be formed from the aforementioned facts, indicating that the Government Regency of Probolinggo has not yet implemented several mandates from the Central Government's policy. The No amazed Regency Probolinggo has experienced a considerable increase, rising from 17.3% in 2022 to 35.4% in 2023, indicating that one in every three infants is affected by stunting. The survey results are derived from the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) 2023 assessment. The findings indicate that Regency Probolinggo has the highest frequency of stunting in East Java.

3. Obstacle Acceleration Stunting Reduction in District Probolinggo

The management of stunting must be executed in a thorough, comprehensive, integrated, and multi-sectoral manner, with enhanced support for families at risk of giving birth to infants susceptible to stunting. This is predicated on the identification of factors impacting the prevalence determinants of stunting. Effective policy management of stunting necessitates a multifaceted approach that involves collaboration across several sectors, targeted interventions, proper nutritional fulfillment, robust coordination, and societal engagement (Elba et al.,2024; Lino et al.,2024). Early detection of the variables contributing to stunting is crucial for implementing a sustained and targeted strategy, which is vital for the long-term

success of reducing stunting rates. However, the significance of governmental support remains in the formulation of policies that combine diverse sectors at the local level, aimed at devising action plans to mitigate the occurrence of stunting.

Hartotok et al., (2021) and Herawati & Sunjaya (2022) in their research shows that effective stunting prevention policies must be comprehensive, engaging several sectors including health, education, sanitation, and food security. Collaboration across sectors is essential for comprehensive stunting prevention. The Regency of Probolinggo has not yet established an integrated partnership among many sectors, including the organizational device area (OPD), to expedite the decrease of stunting. This is attributable to the absence of a Regional Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, which serves as the operational rules and standards for implementing stunting reduction policies in Probolinggo Regency. The required document is the Regional Action Plan for Accelerating Priority Programs to Reduce Stunting Rates with Financial Resources. Adhere to the program's comprehensive, integrative, thematic, and spatial methodology, together with the pertinent regulations and funding/budgeting provisions sanctioned by the Regional Leader (Regent).

In addition to the absence of the Regional Action Plan document, researchers identified other obstacles based on interviews with TPK personnel (Assistance Team) from families. Out of 71 Village TPK personnel, 5 are at the sub-district TPK level and 6 at the regency TPK level, leading to the conclusion that only 27% can be categorized as understanding their duties and functions as TPK. This identified gaps in TPK competency in executing the assigned projects and activities. The restrictions in the training and competence of TPK and cadre data collectors would adversely affect the quality of program implementation in the field. There is a necessity for training development competency for TPK workers in the Probolinggo Regency. Furthermore, obstacles arose in the data tabulation of the Si-Manis Application, managed by the P3AP2KB Service of Probolinggo Regency, due to invalid data concerning pregnant women and toddlers resulting from a system error in the application. Consequently, the Support Team Family (TPK) could not utilize the data effectively, as many pregnant mothers lacked KTPs corresponding to their domicile addresses, and numerous toddlers did not possess family cards, rendering the data unreliable.

4. Analysis Implementation Policy Stunting Reduction in District Probolinggo

George C. Edward III identifies four principal characteristics as indicators of successful policy implementation in his implementation theory. The four variables significantly influence the efficacy and success of public policy implementation, including, First, Communication among policymakers and field implementers at the Probolinggo Regency level is generally effective, as evidenced by the consistent decline in stunting prevalence over recent years. However, the anticipated increase in 2023, which positions Probolinggo Regency as having the highest stunting

prevalence in East Java, raises concerns regarding the communication dynamics among the central government, regional authorities, and field implementers. System faults frequently arise in the Elsimil Application, owned by BKKBN, and the One Data Indonesia Portal has yet to be implemented, leading to erroneous data due to a lack of updates, which adversely affects service target accuracy. The Regional Government must construct and execute a local warehouse in a cohesive manner with the federal government's system to archive backup data on families at risk of stunting and to preempt system problems. It may be stated that communication among the central government, regional governments, and policy implementers need optimization to enhance the accuracy of funding and service targets. The identification of numerous communication barriers in the execution of the stunting reduction strategy in Probolinggo Regency between policymakers and field implementers will undoubtedly affect the efficacy of the policy's implementation.

Second, Based on *Resources aspects*, the results indicate that merely 27% of the TPK can be classified as comprehending their responsibilities and functions as a TPK. It can be argued that the majority of the TPK personnel exhibit inadequate competence in executing their tasks and functions. According to Edwards III's theory, this undoubtedly adversely affects the efficacy of policy execution. It is essential to enhance the knowledge and proficiency of TPK professionals in Probolinggo Regency. Activities aimed at enhancing competency are invariably linked to the availability of financial resources. The capacity of municipal governments is undoubtedly constrained in meeting all needs. Consequently, it is imperative to optimize the program to ensure it is executed successfully and efficiently. Third, *Disposition or Attitude of Implementers*, based on the aforementioned research findings, it can be stated that the Probolinggo Regency Government is not effectively supporting the Central Government's initiatives to mitigate stunting. This is obvious from various research indicating that several SKPDs are inadequately led by central government programs. A Regional Action Plan document is essential as a detailed derivative of the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, formulated as a Regent's Regulation, to serve as a guideline for SKPDs in executing stunting reduction aligned with their respective primary responsibilities and functions. The Regional Government's insufficient attitude and dedication towards Central Government programs has resulted in a misalignment in policy implementation, adversely affecting the success of these initiatives.

Fourth, *Bureaucratic Structure*, the lack of a Regional Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Probolinggo Regency will hinder the effective execution of stunting reduction policies, potentially resulting in an increase in stunting prevalence in Probolinggo Regency in 2023. In the future, it is anticipated that a Regional Action Plan document for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction will be established, as this document will effectively incorporate pertinent programs, regulations, and financial allocations to support the stunting reduction policy in

Probolinggo Regency. Stunting in Probolinggo Regency. The lack of a Regional Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Mitigation in Probolinggo Regency indicates that the local government and bureaucracy do not endorse the Central Government's stunting reduction policy, thereby hindering successful implementation due to the absence of a defined operational framework and appropriate task allocation between the Probolinggo Regency Government and the Central Government in addressing stunting.

The Probolinggo Regency government has implemented several legislative steps to reduce the region's stunting rates. In addition to legal measures, the Probolinggo Regency Government has enacted various policies, including community outreach on healthy lifestyles and health promotion, interventions addressing specific nutritional requirements for pregnant women, advocacy for exclusive breastfeeding for six consecutive months, revitalization of toddler posyandu, and orientation on Primary Service Integration (ILP) for health center personnel in Probolinggo Regency, facilitated by the Probolinggo Regency Health Service.

The research findings indicate that the execution of stunting reduction initiatives in Probolinggo Regency has been suboptimal. There is an absence of a Regional Action Plan Document for the Stunting Reduction Program in Probolinggo Regency that integrates the five pillar policies outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, the three clusters of BKKBN Regulation Number 12 of 2021, and the eight Stunting Convergence Actions of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Regional Action Plan Document will encompass pertinent programs, regulations, and financial allocations to support stunting reduction policies in Probolinggo Regency. Additionally, it includes a shared understanding of the necessary indicators, activities, and funding agreed upon by all stakeholders.

Conclusion

This study examines the execution of stunting reduction policies in Probolinggo Regency. In 2023, the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) conducted by the Ministry of Health indicates that Probolinggo Regency will witness a substantial rise in stunting prevalence, escalating from 17.3% in 2022 to 35.4% in 2023, signifying that one in every three infants will be affected by stunting. The government is indeed responsible for assessing the execution of the stunting reduction program in Probolinggo Regency that has been carried out to date.

The Probolinggo Regency Government has enacted a strategy to expedite stunting reduction through Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2019, which pertains to the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Prevention in Probolinggo Regency. Nevertheless, in accordance with the evolving policy changes from the Central Government, the Probolinggo Regency Government has not yet integrated various updated central government policies. The lack of a Regional Action Plan Document

for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Probolinggo Regency has resulted in many impediments to stunting reduction initiatives. Moreover, attempts to digitize data through diverse applications frequently lead to system faults, causing inaccuracies that affect service targets. TPK's inadequate training and proficiency led to suboptimal program implementation, stemming from its insufficient understanding of its primary responsibilities and roles. The absence of awareness regarding the significance of risk management in program governance leads to a deficiency in ongoing evaluation and monitoring.

It is advisable to develop a Regional Action Plan Document for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Probolinggo Regency to serve as an operational guideline for implementing stunting reduction initiatives in the region. To preempt system faults in central government applications, regional governments must establish local warehouses integrated with the central system to ensure uninterrupted data updates and uphold precise service targets. Consolidate, coordinate, and disseminate information pertaining to the tasks and functions of the TPK to enhance its knowledge and competence within the constraints of the money allocated for competency improvement training. To enhance the efficacy of risk management and internal control within the stunting reduction acceleration program in Probolinggo Regency, support from the Inspectorate, as the Government's Internal Monitoring Apparatus, is essential.

This study is limited to the Probolinggo Regency Government Policy on stunting reduction, while addressing stunting necessitates a comprehensive, integrated, and multisectoral approach, with enhanced support for families at risk of birthing stunted infants. This effort must involve all government tiers, from central to local, as policy coherence significantly influences the efficacy of implementation. Consequently, additional research is required to thoroughly investigate and assess the function of village administration in executing stunting reduction strategies in Probolinggo Regency.

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