



Stunting Management Policies in Improving Public Health Levels in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of the policy and the factors determining the success of the stunting prevention policy in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

Methodology: This research was conducted using qualitative research methods, and analysis of primary data and secondary data in the form of sentences. This research was conducted in several stunting locus villages in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency, North Sulawesi Province. With the sample used, namely all members of the Working Group (Pokja) for Stunting Management and Village Heads in locus villages in the area of the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Government, the case study method approach.

Results: The results of the study are (1) The stunting prevention policy at the implementation planning stage still pays little attention to the inspiration that develops at the stunting locus; in implementation, the process of accelerating the behavior of the target group in the areas of the stunting locus to a healthy lifestyle is not running optimally; and at the evaluation stage, there are still dissatisfaction or complaints from the target group in the stunting locus areas; (2) The factors that determine the success of the policy include policy communication, the attitude of the implementing apparatus, budgetary resources, and bureaucratic structure. In addition, there is a determinant factor that needs to be considered, namely convergence or molihuto culture.

Conclusion: Stunting prevention policies in improving public health status in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency need to be continuously optimized, starting from planning, implementing and evaluating. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to convergence (Molihuto culture) as a determining factor with indicators namely collaboration, innovation, productive participation, awareness of stakeholders on the determinant factors

Keywords: *Implementation, Policy, Stunting, Health*

INTRODUCTION

The World Bank in 2017 reported that Indonesia is the fourth country in the world with the highest number of stunted children under five, only slightly lower than India, Pakistan and Nigeria. Data on the prevalence of stunting under five collected by the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia is included in the third country with the highest prevalence in the Southeast Asia/South-East Asia Regional (SEAR).

According to Anwar, Khomsan, and Mauludyani¹ that "Stunting is defined as a condition in which the nutritional status of children according to height/age with a Z score = <-2 SD, this indicates a short or very short body condition resulting from failure growth. Stunting in children is also a risk factor for death, problems with low motor development, low language skills, and functional imbalances.

Data from Riskesdas results (2018) show that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2007 was 36.8%, in 2010 it was 35.6%, then in 2013 it was 37.2% and finally in 2018 it was 30, 8%, following the results of the Indonesian Toddler Status Survey of 27.67%.

In North Bolaang Mongondow District, it can be seen that the prevalence of stunting has decreased from 43.80% (2016) to 36.80% (2017), and 22.24% (2018) but this figure is still above 20% of the maximum limit set by WHO, this is shows that there are still nutritional and public health problems in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

Therefore, the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Government has carried out interventions to combat stunting. One form of support and commitment from the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency government is the issuance of North Bolaang Mongondow Regent Decree Number 427 of 2018 concerning the Formation of a Working Group on Stunting Prevention and Prevention in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

With regard to policy implementation, according to Dunn² there are several aspects that need attention, including aspects of planning, implementing and evaluating policies. However, Edward³ was of the view that the successful implementation of a policy is determined by 4

(four) factors including communication, resources, attitude of implementing apparatus, and bureaucratic structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods, and analysis of primary data and secondary data in the form of sentences. This research was conducted in several stunting locus villages in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency, North Sulawesi Province. With the sample used, namely all members of the Working Group (Pokja) for Stunting Management and Village Heads in locus villages in the area of the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Government, the case study method approach. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. The data source is primary data obtained from interviews and secondary data, the data analysis technique is by means of data reduction where the data obtained from the interviews is selected which one is considered according to the needs of the researcher, then the researcher presents it in presenting the data, then from presenting the data from some of the results of interviews and conclusions were drawn, and the validity of the data was to equate the results of interviews, observations and documentation.

RESULTS

Implementation of Stunting Management Policies in Improving Public Health Degrees in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Stunting Prevention Policy Implementation Planning

In planning for policy implementation, it begins with carrying out a situation analysis, which is an activity in the process of collecting data and facts carried out by an organization or institution to find patterns of distribution of the prevalence of stunting in the district area so that the number of situation analyzes and focus locations for stunting reduction can be obtained; to find out the availability of programs and coverage gaps in each priority nutrition intervention so that the solution taken is that the program allocation needs to be prioritized, the type of resources needed and reallocating or adding to program allocations; Obstacles with service providers in determining 1,000 HPK households as target beneficiaries.

The solution is to improve management to ensure that 1,000 HPK households become service beneficiary targets and carry out the necessary coordination to increase the convergence of priority nutrition interventions for 1,000 HPK households.

The results of the research at the situation analysis stage show that in 2018 the stunting rate in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency, the average prevalence of stunting in 3 (three) sub-districts was 0% and there was 1 (one) sub-district with stunting above the average (relatively worse) is 25%. While there are 2 (two) districts that need special attention. Thus, there are 3 (three) sub-districts with a significant prevalence, which are candidate areas that receive separate situation analysis.

In 2019 the average district stunting rate in 3 (three) sub-districts was 12% and there were 2 (two) sub-districts with stunting above the average (relatively worse) namely 23% and 30% and 1 (one) average sub-district -the average prevalence of stunting is 0% and there are 2 (two) sub-districts that need special attention.

In 2020 the district stunting rate, the average prevalence of stunting in 4 (four) sub-districts is below 15% and there are 2 (two) sub-districts with stunting above the average (relatively worse), namely 35% and 19% and 1 (one) sub-district the average prevalence of stunting is 0% and there are 2 (two) sub-districts that need special attention.

The results of the situation analysis are then followed up with the preparation of an activity plan which is a follow-up to the District Government in realizing the recommendations from the Situation Analysis. This plan contains programs and activities of the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to increase the scope of intervention services and activities to increase the integration of interventions by districts and villages in the current year and/or the next year. The district government then integrates the Activity Plan into the Local Government Work Plan and OPD Work Plan. The output of the preparation of this Activity Plan is a program/activity plan for increasing coverage and integration of nutrition interventions in the current year and/or the next year.

The person responsible for the action of preparing this work plan is the Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bapelitbang) of North Bolaang Mongondow Regency. In its implementation, Bapelitbang forms a teamwork that comes from various related OPDs who are responsible for providing specific and sensitive nutrition interventions. Teamwork can also be the same team as the Situation Analysis Implementation Team or some of its members come from the Situation Analysis Implementation Team. Teamwork requires coordination of the parties involved. The context of coordination referred to is the process of unifying the goals and activities of separate units (sections or functional areas) of an organization to achieve organizational goals efficiently Stoner⁷ in Sugandha.⁸

The purpose of coordination in this activity is to: (1) Obtain and maintain the effectiveness of the stunting reduction program as optimally as possible by synchronizing, togetherness, alignment and balance between interdependent/related activities; (2) Prevent conflicts from arising and create optimal efficiency in various interdependent activities through agreements that accommodate all related elements; (3) Coordination seeks to create and maintain an atmosphere and behavior that is mutually responsive and anticipating in each work unit whether related or not. This is so that the success of each unit does not interfere or be disturbed by other units. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate with an effective communication and information network.

After the planning design activities are carried out, it is followed by carrying out the Stunting Rembuk which is an important step that must be taken by the district government to ensure that the implementation of the stunting prevention and reduction intervention activity plan is carried out jointly between the OPD in charge of services and non-governmental sectors/institutions and public. The district government will jointly confirm, synchronize and synergize the results of the Situation Analysis and draft Activity Plan from the OPD responsible for services in the district with the results of community participatory planning carried out through the sub-district and village Musrenbang in an effort to reduce stunting in focus locations.

Implementation of the agenda for the Rembuk Stunting event was held in the form of a one-day workshop with an agenda adjusted to the findings from an analysis of the situation and regional needs. The participants in the District-level Stunting Rembuk are the Regional Heads, both the Regent/Deputy Regent, Regional Secretary (Sekda), DPRD, Bapelitbang, OPD responsible for services, Technical Ministries Representative Offices in the regions, PKK elements, Sub-District Heads and Village Heads, assistants and facilitators related programs (district, sub-district, village), academics, civil society organizations, academics, and other community elements.

The involvement of multi-stakeholders in stunting consultations is intended to bring together various stakeholders who are groups or individuals who can influence and/or be affected by the achievement of stunting reduction program goals. Friedman⁴ defines stakeholders as: "any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization's objectives." This is reinforced by Grimble and Wellard who see that "stakeholders are in terms of the important position and influence they have". Thus, all participants in the stunting conference are various parties who have an attachment based on authority and interest in reducing stunting in the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

Based on the results of the research, it shows that the planning for implementation of the stunting prevention policy is in accordance with the program or activity that is prioritized for allocation and is intended to determine efforts to improve service management in increasing 1,000 HPK households to specific or sensitive nutrition interventions.

However, in the process of planning the implementation of the stunting prevention policy, it still pays little attention to the inspiration that develops at the locus of editing so that the creativity of all parties involved in motivating the implementor to focus on the targets that have been set is not running optimally.

Implementation of the Stunting Prevention Program in Improving Public Health Degrees

The stunting prevention program is supported by a number of activities, including drafting the District Head's Regulation on Village Authority in Stunting Management; Development of Human Development Cadres (KPM); and Compilation of a Stunting Data Management System; and Measurement and Publication of Stunting.

Draft Regent Regulation Concerning Village Authority in Combating Stunting

Based on Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 37 mandates that the Regent's obligation to issue regulations related to lists of authorities based on origin rights and local authority scales village. This regulation provides authority (authority *gezag*) which is formal power, power that comes from power granted by law, where within authority there are authorities Syafrudin⁹. In public legal actions, the scope of governmental authority does not only include the authority to make government decisions (*bestuur*), but includes authority in the context of carrying out tasks, and granting authority and the main distribution of authority is stipulated in statutory regulations.

The issuance of the Regent's Regulation on Village Authority in Integrated Stunting Prevention and Reduction Efforts is to provide legal certainty that can be used as a reference for villages in planning and implementing activities that support efforts to prevent and reduce stunting. Mertokusumo⁵ explains that legal certainty is a justifiable protection against arbitrary actions, which means that a person will be able to obtain something expected in certain circumstances. The value of certainty related to law is a value that in principle provides legal protection for every citizen from powers that act arbitrarily, so that the law gives responsibility to the state to implement it. This is where the relationship between the issue of legal certainty and the role of the state is seen Manullang⁶

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the drafting of the Regent's Regulations Concerning Village Authorities in Combating

Stunting aims to serve as a legal umbrella that gives a mandate to the village government in terms of the use of authority, especially those related to financing stunting prevention from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBdes). Of course, the granting of this authority must not contradict or must be in accordance with higher regulations so that in its implementation it will not cause friction of interests. In addition, this activity is intended so that the existence of the Regent Regulation on Village Authority is known and understood by the public so that the intent and purpose of this provision will be easily achieved and its existence must be easily accessible to the public.

Development of Human Development Cadres (PKM)

Human Development Cadres (KPM) are cadres helping villages facilitate the implementation of integrated interventions to reduce stunting at the village level. These cadres come from the community itself, such as Posyandu cadres, PAUD teachers and other cadres in the village. The person in charge of KMP development activities is the Community and Village Empowerment Service or OPD which is responsible for community and village empowerment affairs and is responsible for providing guidance to villages in KPM mobilization activities in the village.

The main requirements for becoming a KPM include: (a) Coming from a local village; (b) Experience as community cadres, preferably in the field of human development, such as: Posyandu cadres, PAUD teachers, and other health cadres; (c) Have good communication skills; (d) Can read and write, minimum high school education. KPM does not have to be newly recruited but can come from existing cadres supported by increased capacity to facilitate stunting reduction activities.

Based on the results of the research, it shows that coaching is aimed at increasing public awareness of stunting by conducting pre-assignment training before KPM carries out their duties, and its activities are based on the principle of building deep trust for all parties involved.

Stunting Data Management System

Data management systems are part of managing information resources and cover all activities from determining data requirements to data collection and data use to ensure accurate and up-to-date information. Data management system activities intersect with aspects of policy, utilization and support of existing mechanisms in the district according to the implementation process, and are inseparable from information technology support in data collection and management.

Data requirements used to implement integrated nutrition interventions are aligned with activities at each level of government. At the village level, the data is used for situational analysis at the village level, the planning process, setting program targets, monitoring the implementation of intervention activities, and evaluating performance (score cards). At the sub-district level, the data is used for outreach and advocacy to the Village Head, setting village targets, and monitoring the progress of activities. As for the district level, each OPD in charge of sectors that require data to carry out activity planning such as in Situation Analysis, Stunting Rembuk, view and review the achievements of their program services/program performance, and make decisions for improvement and improvement of program implementation.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, dominant said that in building a stunting data management system it was carried out using a participatory approach and confirmed the initial mapping that had been carried out with the regional statistical unit to the related OPDs and asked all related OPDs to continue analyzing data availability and collecting data related to the scope of intervention decrease in stunting in their respective sectors.

However, it is necessary to constantly analyze the level of utilization of the data management system that serves as input for cross-sectoral OPDs in terms of results. In addition, the Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bapelitbang) has prepared follow-up actions to improve the use and maintenance of the data management system, based on the results of the data usage analysis submitted to each OPD, together with cross-sectoral technical teams.

Stunting Measurement and Publication

The measurement and publication of stunting is an effort by the district government to obtain the latest data on the prevalence of stunting at the health center, sub-district and village service scales. The results of measuring the height of children under five years and the publication of stunting figures are used to strengthen the commitment of the local government and the community in the movement to prevent and reduce stunting. The procedure for monitoring the growth and development of children under five is still guided by the regulations of the Ministry of Health or other applicable policies.

The purpose of measuring and publishing stunting is to find out the nutritional status of children according to age so that districts can monitor the progress of children's growth and development on a regular basis, develop appropriate programs/activities to increase awareness and participation of families, caregivers, and the community to maintain the growth and development of toddlers optimally, and provide integrated follow-up efforts and counseling in the context of behavior change communication.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, the dominant said that in measuring and publishing stunting it is necessary to measure the growth and development of children from the Posyandu stage to the Puskesmas, and from the Puskesmas to the Health Office to obtain data on the prevalence of stunting at the village, sub-district and district levels. Therefore, the district health office will always work closely with the Puskesmas and Posyandu to monitor the growth and development of children and ensure that the information is in the data system, including preparing reports to the district central government, the province and the health office. In addition, this activity uses participatory methods to measure the growth and development of children under the age of 5 years. It is hoped that various levels of society will actively participate in activities to obtain accurate data on stunting.

In addition, it is necessary to mobilize active community participation for social accountability, namely acting together and increasing attention and monitoring of the integration and performance of health and

nutrition workers and other cadres, and accompanied by Monthly Stunting Chat activities in order to compile in more detail prevention activities. and reduction of stunting.

The description of the implementation of the policy above illustrates that the implementation of the stunting prevention policy has been carried out, but the process of accelerating the behavior of the target group's community in stunting locus areas to healthy living behavior is not running optimally.

Stages of Evaluation of the Stunting Management Program in Improving Public Health Degrees

Evaluation of the stunting prevention program is carried out by conducting an annual performance review where the information/data is based on documents, including activity plans; regional annual planning documents: KUA PPAS, Renja OPD; regional budget documents: APBD, Revised APBD; data on realization of program performance targets and stunting-related activities; budget realization report; results of measurement and publication of stunting; village level integration score (village score card).

To enrich the information in the program evaluation report, other data sources other than local government documents were used, including information from civil society organizations, universities and the community. The data collected at least includes information regarding the realization of activity outputs and their comparison to targets and coverage of specific and sensitive nutrition interventions, as well as developments in the coverage of target families accessing nutrition interventions simultaneously at the village level and sub-district level, developments in the prevalence and cases of stunting, budget absorption, and the use of village funds to reduce stunting.

This program evaluation activity does not require the OPD to make a separate report in order to fulfill the program evaluation information needs. The information collected comes from routine reports that are made to fulfill the reporting obligations of the Regional Government. However, if necessary, Bapelitbang can specifically request information from the relevant OPD.

Based on the results of the research, it shows that the evaluation of an integrated stunting reduction intervention program needs to pay attention to the principle of appropriateness (accuracy of handling) to avoid dissatisfaction or complaints from the target community in stunting locus areas.

DISCUSSION

Factors Determining the Success of Stunting Management Policy Implementation Policy Communications

That "communication as a condition that allows a source to deliberately convey a message to the recipient to influence the recipient's behavior". Therefore, policy implementers communicate to the target group how policy makers have formulated goals and objectives. Through this communication, social relations are formed between the target group and the executor for a bond of communication. In addition, from a policy perspective, stakeholders can gain extensive knowledge about policy strategies, so that they can make decisions against or in favor of these policies.

The distribution of stunting prevention policy communications is carried out by Decree of North Bolaang Mongondow Regent Number 105 of 2018 concerning the Formation of a Stunting Prevention and Prevention Working Group. In this regulation, the Working Group is given the authority to handle cases and prevent stunting through specific nutritional interventions for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and babies aged 0-6 months, and breastfeeding mothers and babies aged 6-23 months. Meanwhile, nutrition-sensitive interventions include access to safe drinking water, access to proper sanitation, access to hygiene facilities, delivery of national health insurance, delivery of maternity insurance, provision of counseling for parents, provision of access to basic education for all, provision of adolescent health and reproductive counseling, providing housing assistance to poor households, and increasing food security as well as planning, implementing and reporting on the implementation of stunting management in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, the majority said that the distribution

of policy information had not fully utilized telecommunication media and social media such as local radio, local newspapers, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, line, as the main means of disseminating policies.

Attitude of Policy Executors

In order to achieve effective and efficient policy implementation as well as bring benefits to all related parties, understanding and knowing clearly the policy implementation tools as well as the good and consistent attitude of implementers are aspects that need attention in every stage of policy implementation. Because it is not only policy communication that determines the success of policy implementation, but also the attitude of implementers is very supportive of success in achieving goals.

Commitment and understanding of the policy to be implemented is the attitude of policy implementers that requires a psychological bond between the implementer and the policy. This is characterized by a strong belief in and acceptance of the goals and values of the policy, a willingness to work hard to achieve the interests of the policy, and a strong desire to assert its position as part of the policy. This shows that the successful implementation of a policy including stunting prevention and reduction policies requires that the implementer must have high commitment and responsibility in the policy implementation process so that the implementation of activities can run effectively and efficiently.

The results of the study revealed that the commitment and understanding of policy implementers still needs to be optimized so that as a whole implementors or other related parties still need education or training to get a correct understanding of the policies to be implemented.

Resources

The resource factor is one aspect that needs to be considered by policy makers and implementers, especially with regard to its availability. Resources in a policy process are related to the involvement of all components belonging to the policy to enable the policy to be implemented optimally.

Therefore, resources, especially implementers, must be individuals who have the ability and experience to implement policies. Without qualified and competent implementers, it is difficult to achieve the objectives of the policy. The Working Group (Pokja) for Stunting Mitigation established by a Regent's Decree is the implementer of the ASN (State Civil Apparatus) policy within the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Government which in general has the capability to implement stunting prevention policies.

On the other hand, the field technical staff who are partners of the Working Group on stunting control are only 97 (ninety-seven) people consisting of 54 (fifty-four) community health workers, 14 (fourteen) environmental health workers and 14 (fourteen) nutrition workers. 29 (twenty-nine) people. The number of health workers is still relatively low when compared to the number of areas in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency, thus hampering the process of providing health services to the community.

With regard to budgetary resources, in the policy-budgeting process it is best for policy makers to set limits, determine physical and resource requirements, examine human requirements, provide flexibility, consider assumptions, provide feedback, and consider existing complaints. In addition, it is also necessary to pay attention to the following steps: (a) Setting goals; (b) Evaluating the available resources; (c) Carry out negotiations between the parties involved regarding budget figures; (d) After that, coordinate and sell components; (e) Final approval; (f) Distribution of the approved budget (Siegel and Shim (2001:4).

The results of the research show that policy implementation has not been supported by adequate resources, for example limited budgetary capacity. For the 2020 budget, the Bolmut Regency Government continues to try to reduce the prevalence of stunting even in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak by setting a stunting countermeasure of IDR 10,420,480,189 (ten billion four hundred twenty million eight hundred eighty thousand one hundred and eighty-nine) from the total APBD is Rp. 653,344,818,835.49 (Six hundred fifty-three

billion three hundred forty-four million eight hundred eighteen thousand eight hundred thirty-five rupiah forty-nine cents) and for the Village Fund of Rp.10,773,048,743 (ten billion four seven hundred seventy-three million forty-eight thousand seven hundred and four three) (DPMD Bolmut Regency, 2020).

Thus, the presence of budgetary resources in implementing a stunting prevention policy is very necessary, because it is from these budgetary resources that guarantees the implementation of activities. In addition, without adequate budget support, policies will not work effectively in achieving goals and objectives. Therefore, in the implementation of the stunting prevention policy, it is necessary for each Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) to plan and include it in the DPA-OPD document.

The findings in the field show that there is still a potential for budgetary resources for stunting to be diverted to other activities so that the program is not optimal and the facilities and infrastructure support is inadequate.

Bureaucratic Structure

In the structure of the policy bureaucracy, the fragmentation of the responsibilities of policy implementers is one of the important things. This is because this encourages mutual assistance and cooperation, which triggers enthusiasm for the successful implementation of policies. Edward3 in Winarno10 explains that "fragmentation is the division of policy responsibilities among several different institutions that require coordination". This view illustrates that the greater the coordination needed to carry out an action, the less likely the program or action will be successful. Fragmentation has led to the narrow view of many bureaucracies. This has a significant negative impact on the success of policy implementation.

Therefore, policy implementation tools must complement and support the implementation of their respective duties in such a way that mutually cooperative relationships emerge. Implementers remain enthusiastic and highly committed to completing their tasks, but positive enthusiasm and dedication are for the achievement of policy objectives.

The fragmentation of responsibilities for implementing stunting reduction policies in the North Bolaang Mongondow Regency area is manifested through mutual cooperation, complementarity and support in achieving goals. Thus, fragmentation in tackling stunting reduction in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency requires a division of responsibilities between the chairperson, deputy chairperson and the implementing team of the Working Group for reducing stunting to always maintain a pattern of relationship and cooperation so that they can carry out their duties according to their respective duties and roles.

The results of the study show that the fragmentation of responsibilities still does not fully give authority to policy implementing apparatus according to the position level starting from the head of the OPD, Camat and Village Head so that the policy implementing apparatus in carrying out their responsibilities and authorities according to the mandate assigned to them is still not optimal.

Based on the results of the research described above, it appears that the implementation of the stunting prevention policy in improving public health status in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency has gone through several stages which include planning, implementation and evaluation. There are also factors that influence its success, including communication factors, implementing attitudes, resources, and policy bureaucratic structure factors.

In addition to the factors described above, it was revealed that there are other factors that also determine the successful implementation of stunting prevention policies, namely convergence (Molihuto culture).

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2016), convergence means a situation towards a single meeting point, converging. Meanwhile, "convergence is a process of building a sense of community or group awareness so that a cohesive group bond is formed that has a sense of togetherness. In the North Bolaang Mongondow community, the concept of convergence is known as the Molihuto culture, which is the local wisdom to work together to achieve a desired result. The existence of convergence in the implementation of stunting prevention policies has an impact on the bonding of cooperation between implementers and the community of

policy target groups and creates a close bond. Convergence itself has indicators including awareness, collaboration, innovation, stakeholder participation.

Based on the description above, it can be illustrated the concept of a stunting prevention policy model in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency as shown in the following figure:

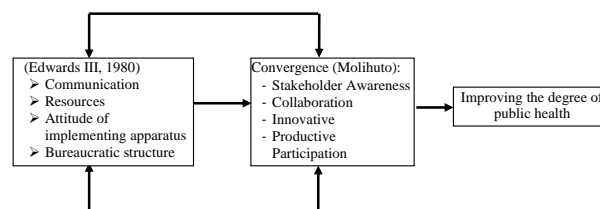


FIGURE 1. Concept of the Proposed Stunting Mitigation Policy Model

CONCLUSION

Stunting prevention policies in improving public health status in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency need to be continuously optimized, starting from planning, implementing and evaluating. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to convergence (Molihuto culture) as a determining factor with indicators namely collaboration, innovation, productive participation, awareness of stakeholders on the determinant factors.

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