

## Policy Evaluation to Accelerate Stunting Prevention in Cianjur District

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**ABSTRACT :** The incidence of stunting in the world, in Indonesia, in West Java and in districts is still high. In the world stunting prevalence rate, Indonesia ranks fifth, which is around 37%, with the number of children affected by stunting in 2008, 7,688 (3.5%). The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is still high, based on data from UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank (2017), the prevalence compared to other countries in the world is around 36%, the total number of stunted children under five is 8.8 million. Data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) for 2021, the prevalence of stunting in West Java Province is 24.5%. In Cianjur Regent District, there was a very significant decrease from 33.7% to 13.6%. Research Objectives: Analyzing Policy Evaluation for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Cianjur Regency. Research Method: using a Literature study design, where data is obtained from related journals, data from Google Scholar, Google, websites and from books. discussion: Reducing the reduction of stunting by carrying out prevention by moving all regional apparatus to contribute constructively through program policies and budgets based on handling stunting so that it can be handled quickly. Accelerating the reduction in the incidence of stunting is carried out from upstream to downstream. All Posyandu cadres must go down and directly pick up the ball to the target residents' homes. Conclusion: The incidence of stunting in the world, in Indonesia and in West Java is still high, the incidence of stunting in Cianjur has decreased significantly from 2018-2022 due to appropriate policies that are carried out comprehensively and continuously between various sectors in Cianjur Regency.

**KEYWORDS:** *Evaluation; Policy; Acceleration; Prevention; Stunting; Cianjur*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The incidence of stunting in the world is still high. Indonesia is the 5th country with the highest number of toddlers experiencing stunting. Sequentially the highest number of stunting, namely: India, China, Nigeria, Pakistan, then Indonesia. The stunting prevalence rate in India is 48%, China is 15%, Nigeria is 41%, Pakistan is 42% and Indonesia is 37%. Number of children affected by stunting in 2008, India 60,788 (31.2%), China 12,685 (6.5%), Nigeria 10,158 (5.2%), Pakistan 9,868 (5.1%) and Indonesia 7,688 (3, 5%). (IZWARDY, 2019)

Stunting is a chronic malnutrition and nutritional problem characterized by a child's height being shorter than the standard for his age. Some of them experience difficulties in achieving optimal physical and cognitive development such as slow talking or walking, so they often experience pain. The cause of stunting in children is not known with certainty. However, the predisposing factor for stunting is that mothers experience anemia during pregnancy, because mothers do not consume iron regularly. Maternal nutrition during pregnancy is lacking, so that the fetus in the womb is deficient in nutrition, both in quantity and quality, the mother's education is low so that the mother's knowledge is lacking, so knowledge about nutrition is lacking. so that during pregnancy mothers do not know good and healthy nutrition for their pregnancy. pregnant women in the category of poor families, so that they are unable to meet their food needs quantitatively, let alone the quality. Babies are not given exclusive breastfeeding, babies are still babies who have been given bananas, because they feel the baby is crying because they are hungry, even though breast milk is enough for the baby's needs.

The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is still high, based on data from UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank (2017) in (Nisa, 2018), states that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia compared to other countries in the world is around 36%, with a total number of stunting under five as many as 8.8 million people (S.W.TNPK, 2018). This figure places Indonesia in 2015 in second place with the highest prevalence after 174 Lao countries for the Southeast Asian region (data, 2018). Based on the 2013 Riskesdas there are 15 districts/cities with a prevalence of stunting in Indonesia spread across East Nusa Tenggara Province, namely South Central Timor (70.4%), North Lombok (65.8%), Sabu Raijua (62.5%), Ngada (61.2%), East Manggarai (65.8%), Maluku Province, namely West Seram (60.7%); Papua Province, namely Intan Jaya (68.9%, Dogiyai (66.1%), Lanny

Jaya (60.9%), Sorong (60.7%), Tamraw (59.3%; D.I Aceh Province, namely Central Aceh (59.3%), and Riau Province, namely Rokan Hulu (59%). (S.W.TNP2K, 2018). The results of Rikesdas, (2013), state that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is higher in rural areas (42.1%) compared to urban areas (32.5%) and more and more common in boys (38.1%) than in girls Based on age the prevalence of stunting is highest in children aged 24-35 months (42 %) The prevalence of stunting is higher compared to other nutritional problems, such as malnutrition (19.6%), kurua (6.8%) and obesity (11.9%).(Nisa, 2018) According to Rikesdas 2018, Triple Burden namely: 1. Deficiency of Calories and Protein (Malnutrition and Malnutrition 17.7% ) and Stunting 30.8% 2. Deficiency of Micronutrients (Anemia in Pregnant Women 48.9%), and 3. Excess Calories (Overnutrition Toddler 8% and Overnutrition population aged > 18 years 28.9%). (IZWARDY, 2019)

The incidence of stunting in West Java is still high, according to the Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) Hasto Wardoyo that West Java being a province has an influence on accelerating the decline in national stunting, "If stunting in West Java Province in 2022 drops significantly, it will affect the decline in national stunting prevalence rate. Data from the 2021 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) state that the prevalence of stunting in West Java Province is 24.5%," the Governor of West Java, according to the Head of the BKKBN, has succeeded in moving five pillars and eight strategic actions to accelerate stunting reduction, one of which is the commitment and vision of national leadership. and regions by mobilizing all Regents and Mayors in order to accelerate the reduction of stunting. Every year the birth rate in West Java is 880 thousand with a ratio of 1,000/16 pregnancies. This means that out of 1,000 residents in West Java the number of pregnant women is 16. The birth rate this can be reduced to 1,000/12 pregnancies. According to the Governor of West Java, the Regents and Mayors in West Java are very concerned about stunting because it will affect the image of their leadership if stunting in their area is still high. To deal with the demographic bonus, said Ridwan Kamil, there are two things What must be prepared includes understanding the digital economy and me creating superior human resources free from stunting. Hasto also provided a strategy to prevent the birth of stunted newborns in West Java by requiring couples to have their health checked three months before marriage including checking hemoglobin (HB) levels of not less than 12 and upper arm circumference of not less than 23.5 centimeters through the Ready to Marry Electronic application. Ready to Pregnant or Elsimil. Minister of Health Budi Gunadi Sadikin also agreed that stunting in West Java must decrease so that Indonesia can create more excellent human resources. the effect of stunting is a person's low intellect making it difficult to compete in the world of work. Gold Indonesia, we will be the top four in the world economy but we have to calculate it correctly so we don't miss the demographic bonus," he continued. "So prevention from upstream is important with HB examination. We provide free blood booster tablets from the Ministry of Health. Then arm circumference should also not be less than 23.5," West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil said that his party was trying hard to reduce the stunting rate by carrying out teamwork with Regents/Mayors throughout West Java by holding meetings every three months. "In West Java, stunting is not the business of the Health Service but all agencies. OPDKB takes care of stunting. If it's a matter of civilization, all intervene and the regional head. Meanwhile, Minister of Health Budi emphasized the importance of preventing stunting from upstream through couples who are getting married. This is because prevention from upstream is better than intervening with children who have been born stunted. Risalah, D. F. (2022)

Based on the results of the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the incidence of stunting in Cianjur Regency has decreased significantly. According to information from the Regent of Cianjur, Herman Suherman on January 26 2023, it was stated that Cianjur had decreased from 33.7% to 13.6%. The decline in the prevalence of stunting is directly proportional to the various programs of the Cianjur Regency Government. This condition is an achievement of the collaboration of the Cianjur Regional Government, starting from the legislature, executive, and the community, including the role of village midwives, health centers, and posyandu who are at the forefront. With the reduction in the incidence of stunting, Cianjur Regency is ranked 3rd out of 27 Cities and Regencies, where previously in 2021 Cianjur Regency was ranked 26th. The acceleration of stunting reduction in Cianjur Regency, based on joint work, where all regional apparatuses that they can contribute constructively through program policies and budgets based on stunting management that can be handled quickly. Accelerating the reduction in the incidence of stunting is carried out from upstream to downstream. All Posyandu cadres must go down and directly pick up the ball to the target residents' homes. The Cianjur Regent also instructed the Head of Service for village midwives to collect data on pregnant women in each area. The number of pregnant women must be recorded, pregnant women must be in good health, have good nutritional status and avoid anemia. (Bastiandy, 2023). Based on this description, the researcher is interested in conducting

research in Cianjur Regency, with the title Evaluation of the Policy for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Cianjur Regency in 2023. Bastiandy, B. (2023, February Sunday).

## II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

How is the Policy Evaluation Analysis for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Cianjur Regency?

### RESEARCH PURPOSES

The general objective of this research is to analyze the Policy Evaluation for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Cianjur Regency. Specific Objectives: to determine the incidence of stunting in Cianjur Regency, to find out the extent of stunting prevention in Cianjur Regency and to analyze the policies implemented by the Regional Government of Cianjur Regency

## III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is descriptive by using a literature review. What is meant by descriptive according to Vinayak Bairagi (2019) is: "generally used in the analysis of business or social problems. This type of research has no control over parameters or variables. It only tries to represent or analyze previous and or current facts. Whereas what is meant by a literature review according to Vinayak Bairagi (2019) is: "a comprehensive study of technical and official content related to research keywords. In which the author collects material in the form of reputable national and international journals and from books whose data is relevant to the title.

## IV. DISCUSSION

Stunting Management Policy in Indonesia The stunting intervention action plan is proposed to be 5 main pillars, namely through the commitment and vision of the country's highest leadership, a national campaign Focusing on understanding, behavior change, political commitment, accountability, convergence, coordination and consolidation of national, regional and community, encouraging Food Nutritional Security monitoring and evaluation policies. Overcoming nutritional problems is carried out through specific interventions and sensitive interventions (Jalal, 2017). In 2018, the stunting prevention policy was carried out by prioritizing 160 districts/cities, with 10 villages each for handling stunting, where this program was implemented through several stages. Phase I was carried out in 2018, with a total of 100 priority districts/cities, each district/city consisting of 10 villages, bringing the total number of villages to 1000 villages. Phase II will be implemented in 2019, consisting of 60 priority districts/cities with a total number of 600 villages. Each relevant ministry is required to allocate its programs and activities in 100 villages in 10 districts/cities that are prioritized for stunting management. Related parties, including the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, and TNP2K (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction), Ministry of Health, and BPKP (Financial and Development Supervisory Agency).

Based on the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that the standard in carrying out the policy of accelerating stunting prevention, the government had implemented (Gusmiyati1b, 2022) standards, namely the existence of Tangerang Regent Regulation No. 16 of 20 concerning the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Prevention in accordance with RI Presidential Regulation No. 42 of 2013 National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which has now been replaced with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 201 concerning Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting. If you look at the regulation of the Regent of Tangerang Regency No.16 Year 20, the acceleration of integrated stunting prevention has been effective enough to be used as a basis for implementers in carrying out integrated stunting prevention policies in

Rajeg District, Tangerang Regency. The policy to accelerate integrated stunting prevention in Tangerang Regency aims to improve the nutritional quality of the community and overcome the problem of stunting that occurs in the Tangerang district which must be addressed in a multi-sectoral manner. In this case, Rajeg Sub-District is one of the areas in Tangerang Regency that has a high number of stunting cases. The goal of establishing an integrated accelerated stunting prevention policy is aimed at all regional apparatus organizations at the Tangerang Regency level down to the village level and based on Tangerang Regent Regulation No. 16 Year 20 Concerning the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Prevention, the target community from the suggestion group from the Specific Nutrition Intervention activity and from the Nutrition Sensitive Intervention activity. (Nabila Udzrotu Shauma1\*, 2022)

Based on the research findings, it is known that the stunting rate in Solok Selatan Regency is high. Solok Regency still does not have a regional regulation specifically for stunting prevention. This is because Solok Selatan has not been set as a target for accelerating stunting management so that the implementation of stunting prevention has so far not been maximized, still referring to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Efforts to Improve Nutrition. The implementation of stunting prevention in Nagari Pulakek Koto Baru Solok Selatan has not been carried out in accordance with the RI Minister of Health Regulation No. 14 of 2019 regarding Technical Implementation of Nutrition Surveillance. This is because the implementation is not in accordance with the policy objectives. This can be seen from the not yet optimal implementation of stunting prevention through the Nutrition surveillance program, seen from the still low level of community participation in coming to the posyandu and the low level. Dian Permata Sari, R. Y. (2022)

Policy evaluation is closely related to the impact of a government policy. Because every policy will always produce an impact that is expected or not expected, both profitable and unfavorable. A policy evaluation is usually intended to provide an assessment of the policies that have been implemented, to see how far the effectiveness of public policies is to be accountable to its constituents. Brigdman & Davis (in Badjuri and Yuwono 2002) explained that the measurement of public policy evaluation generally refers to four main indicators, namely: (1) input indicators, (2) process indicators, (3) output indicators (4) outcomes indicators. implementation of policies to eradicate malnutrition in West Pasaman achieve optimal goals. Based on the findings of researchers conducted while in the field, first, the human resources at the nutrition worker level are still lacking, the number of nutrition staff at each health center is not evenly distributed, so that the provision of nutrition information and nutrition education to the community cannot be said to be optimal. Second, based on the findings that researchers conducted in the field, the available budget to support stunting prevention activities through several efforts that have been made has an adequate budget. For infrastructure (tools, facilities and infrastructure) it is very lacking. Because at the posyandu level in the nagari, there are limited height and weight measurement tools. These tools have levels or specifications that are not criterioned by the Ministry of Health. So to determine whether a child is stunted or not, it cannot be done using these tools.

But you have to use a better tool like the one in the hospital. Process indicators include the effectiveness and efficiency of the methods or methods used to implement certain public policies. Indicator effectiveness lies in the achievement of results/objectives. Has a policy made been achieved? The findings of researchers in the field have not achieved all of the policy objectives. Efficiency in the stunting prevention policy in West Pasaman can be seen from the budget and human resources, namely: the budget for efforts to eradicate stunting in West Pasaman is obtained from the APBD, assistance from private companies, namely PT, oil palm plantations, and in the DPPKBP3A there are pokir funds. Human resources in efforts to prevent and reduce stunting, especially at the 6 Koto Selatan Health Center, the Sasak Domain Pasisir Health Center, do not have civil servants nutritionists. the field of nutrition is still lacking. Based on the findings made by the researchers, several puskesmas in sub districts that have a high prevalence of stunting do not have nutritionists, such as the area of a new village health center. Outputs indicator (output/result). Based on the findings that the researchers did in the field, the programs run by the Dinas and OPD related to stunting prevention and reduction need to be carried out across sectors. In order to achieve these policy objectives, the coordination carried out by each OPD has been good. For example, coordination between the West Pasaman Health Office and the Food Security Service which distributes staple food assistance by means of the Health Service providing beneficiary data, meanwhile the Food Security Service distributes assistance. Even though this coordination has been carried out, there is still a lack of funds, facilities and infrastructure. Gusmiyati1b, R. Y. (2022).

Outreach related to stunting is a form of stunting prevention. This is in line (Ministry of Health RI, 2018) which states that through education shown to mothers in changing behavior to improve family health and nutrition. In an effort to assist the government in preventing stunting in Dara Kunci Village. This event was held on June 27 2022. For 45 days it produced good examples (best practices) of accelerating the reduction of

rural stunting. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach with socialization lecture techniques, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and SWOT in determining alternative intervention programs and effective strategies to accelerate stunting reduction. The results showed that the intervention program with the main goal of increasing parenting for children under five/under two years old (baduta) through an intervention program to improve nutritional status as an effort to prevent stunting for a period of 1,000 HPK needs to be prioritized to accelerate (accelerator) reduction of stunting in rural areas. Evaluation results of internal and external strategic factors analysis SWOT shows that the most effective strategy for accelerating stunting reduction is a combination of aggressive strategies. In the short term, specific and sensitive nutrition interventions need to be optimized, while long-term strategies need to be intensified by opportunities to support collaboration between sectors and multi-stakeholders to ensure sustainability and achievement of children's appetite reduction targets. Apart from that, it is necessary to apply the Public Private Partnership strategy in an effort to enforce governance, an operational elaboration commitment is needed to guarantee a stunting prevention program for rural toddlers at 1,000HPK. The problem of stunted children (stunting) is one of the nutritional problems that is the focus of the Government of Indonesia, Stunting is a nutritional status based on the PB/U or TB/U index where in anthropometric standards for assessing children's nutritional status, the measurement results are at the threshold (Z-Score)  $<-2$  SD to  $-3$ SD (short) and  $<-3$ SD (very short). Stunting that has occurred if it is not balanced with catch-up growth results in decreased growth, the problem of stunting is a public health problem related to increasing the risk of morbidity, mortality and obstacles to growth both motor and mental. And also to review the policy of the Movement Focus on nutrition improvement. aimed at the first 1000 days of life group, at a global level it is called Scaling Up Nutrition. The target of this activity was Posyadu cadres in Dara Kunci Village, East Lombok district. (Nurul Fitri1, 2022) Based on the description of the journal, that Indonesia has made a policy to prevent stunting in Indonesia.

In fact, the policy was forwarded vertically to the provinces. The same was conveyed again to the regencies. The policy from the center is in the form of five pillars of the Stunting Management Policy in Indonesia. The stunting intervention action plan is proposed to be 5 main pillars, namely through the commitment and vision of the country's highest leadership, national campaigns Focusing on understanding, behavior change, political commitment, accountability, convergence, coordination and consolidation national, regional and community programs, encourage Food Nutritional Security monitoring and evaluation policies. Overcoming nutritional problems is carried out through specific interventions and sensitive interventions. In 2018, the stunting prevention policy was carried out by prioritizing 160 districts/cities, with 10 villages each for handling stunting, where this program was implemented through several stages. Phase I was carried out in 2018, with a total of 100 priority districts/cities, each district/city consisting of 10 villages, bringing the total number of villages to 1000 villages. Phase II will be implemented in 2019, consisting of 60 priority districts/cities with a total number of 600 villages. Each relevant ministry is required to allocate programs and activities in 100 villages in 10 districts/cities that are priority for stunting management. Related parties, including the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, and TNP2K (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction), Ministry of Health, and BPKP (Financial and Development Supervisory Agency). However, these activities have not brought stunting in a better direction, namely reducing the incidence of stunting.

It is possible that the implementation of these activities has not been carried out optimally, so that it has not produced results. Only in Cianjur Regency was it published, that in 2023 it can be seen that the number of declines from 2018-2023 was significant. So that these data can be interpreted that the prevention and control of stunting has been successfully carried out. With the reduction in the incidence of stunting, Cianjur Regency is ranked 3rd out of 27 Cities and Regencies, where previously in 2021 Cianjur Regency was ranked 26th. The acceleration of reducing stunting rates in Cianjur Regency, based on joint work, where all regional apparatus so that they can contribute constructively through program policies and budgets based on stunting management that can be handled quickly. Accelerating the reduction in the incidence of stunting is carried out from upstream to downstream. All Posyandu cadres must go down and directly pick up the ball to the target residents' homes. The Cianjur Regent also instructed the Head of Service for village midwives to collect data on pregnant women in each area. The number of pregnant women must be recorded, pregnant women must be in good health, have good nutritional status and avoid anemia.

## V. CONCLUSION

The stunting prevention policy in Indonesia is in the form of a stunting intervention action plan through 5 main pillars, namely through the commitment and vision of the country's highest leadership, a national campaign Focusing on understanding, behavior change, political commitment, accountability, convergence, coordination and consolidation of national, regional and community, encouraging the Food Nutritional Security policy of monitoring and evaluation, has been carried out. This policy has been continued in other provinces throughout Indonesia. However, the incidence of stunting in Indonesia and in other provinces is still high. However, the incidence of stunting in Cianjur has decreased significantly. This is due to

integrated and comprehensive cooperation between institutions in the working area of Cianjur district. This condition is an achievement of the collaboration of the Cianjur Regional Government, starting from the legislature, executive, and the community, including the role of village midwives, health centers, and Posyandu who are at the forefront carried out from upstream to downstream, with comprehensive and sustainable appropriate policies and strategies so that able to significantly prevent the occurrence of stunting in Cianjur Regency.

## VI. RECOMMENDATION

With the results achieved by Cianjur Regency, it is best if the strategy for preventing and reducing the incidence of stunting in Cianjur Regency can be adopted or adapted by other districts in Indonesia, by adjusting to the character of the local culture and geographical location, so as to prevent the number of stunting incidents together. , integrated, comprehensive from Sabang to Merauke. So it is possible that the incidence of stunting has decreased throughout Indonesia.

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