

IMPLEMENTATION MODEL OF BANDUNG STUNTING RESPONSE PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in the Karang Pamulang Village area using the Van Meter and Van Horn implementation model theory which has 6 (six) variables in it consisting of: Policy Standards and Objectives, Resources, Communication, Characteristics of Implementing Agents, Economic, Social, and Political Environment, and Implementing Attitudes. The study employs qualitative approach. Meanwhile, the data collection techniques are interviews and documentation studies with the number of informants are 12 people. The findings in the research on the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village have not shown good enough performance because in its implementation there are still several obstacles ranging from the selection of beneficiaries that are not in accordance with the targets and standards, consistency in the implementation time of the program, to community involvement in its implementation to achieve the objectives of the Bandung Tanginas program, namely providing additional food ingredients to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under two years old who fall into the underprivileged category so as to prevent and overcome stunting problems in the city of Bandung, especially Karang Pamulang Village. Therefore, based on research that has been conducted using Van Meter and Van Horn implementation model theory, researchers provide recommendations for implementation models that can be used to improve the performance of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village. The proposed recommendations for the Bandung Tanginas program provide efforts that can be made by the village to implement the Bandung Tanginas program.

INTRODUCTION

Nutritional health is important to support growth, especially for early childhood growth, because during the growth of early childhood who get adequate nutritional intake and according to their portions will have a positive

impact on their growth and have a good impact on their adulthood. With the fulfillment of nutritional needs in early childhood can also affect the quality of a country because in the future who will build a country is the children of

the nation itself so that the quality of the country will be better if it is built by healthy and quality human resources (Saadah, 2020; Priyono P., 2020).

	Riskesdas Results		SSGI Results		
	2013	2018	2019	2021	2022
Stunting	37,6	30,8	27,7	24,4	21,6 ↓ 2,8
Wasting	12,1	10,2	7,4	7,1	7,7 ↑ 0,6
Underweight	19,6	17,7	16,3	17,0	17,1 ↑ 0,1
Overweight	11,8	8,0	4,5	3,8	3,5 ↓ 0,3

Figure 1. Trends in Nutritional Status of Indonesian Toddlers

Source : Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia

Based on nutritional problems that commonly occur in Indonesia, stunting is still an important nutritional problem that needs to be resolved properly because it can have an impact on the quality of human resources in Indonesia. In the opinion of the World Health Organization (WHO), stunting is a condition where sufferers experience impaired growth caused by poor nutritional intake obtained by children, repeated infections and inappropriate psycho-social stimulation. So that the problem of stunting nutrition is a condition where growth failure in children under five is caused by lack of nutritional intake obtained so that the child has a height that is not in accordance with the average child at his age or shorter. This condition can occur in the early days of a baby's life after birth but in general is only seen when the child is 2 (two) years old. This stunting can have short-term impacts such as impaired brain development and intelligence, disruption of the child's growth process, disruption of the child's metabolic process and long-term impacts that

may occur such as decreased cognitive ability of children, decreased children's learning achievement, decreased immunity in children, triggering the risk of diabetes, cancer, stroke, heart and blood vessel disease, and suffering from disabilities in old age (Saadah, 2020; Priyono P., 2020).

Based on these impacts, if the problem of stunting is not immediately addressed, it can affect the quality of human resources in Indonesia which can interfere with the productivity and competitiveness of the Indonesian state. Based on data from the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022, the prevalence of stunting rates reached 21.6% and with this figure, various efforts still need to be made to reduce this rate.

(Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, n.d.) must involve all parties ranging from ministries / agencies, local governments, village governments, to stakeholders because this problem needs to be overcome by involving parties who can be closer to the community. To be able to realize the acceleration of stunting rate reduction in Indonesia, it is necessary to implement various programs and activities that can support the reduction of stunting rate. Thus, the Bandung City government has also made various efforts to realize the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in the City of Bandung with various programs and activities, one of which is the Bandung Stunting Response Program with Safe and Healthy Food or more easily known as Bandung Tanginas.

The Bandung Tanginas Program is one of the Bandung City government programs issued and implemented by the Bandung City Family Empowerment and Welfare Drive Team (TP PKK Bandung City), this program was launched in 2020 which aims to provide nutritious food for toddlers in Bandung City in order to reduce stunting rates in Bandung City with a series of activities including specific interventions such as providing appropriate nutritional intake the needs of children under the age of 2 (two) years

then provide land that can be used to make safe and healthy food land that can be utilized by the community, and carry out training activities to improve family economy which hopefully can become an Effort to Increase Family Income (UP2K).

The Bandung Tanginas program is then implemented by Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) in every Kelurahan and District in Bandung City. One of the Kelurahan that implements the Bandung Tanginas program is Karang Pamulang Village which is one of the Kelurahan which is part of Mandalajati District.

The phenomenon that occurred in Karang Pamulang Village itself, in implementing the Bandung Tanginas program was carried out 2 (two) times a year and the beneficiaries of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village were selected based on the category of beneficiaries determined by the Bandung City Empowerment and Family Welfare Mobilization Team (TP PKK) which in its selection depended on the decision of the PKK of Karang Pamulang Village and Cadres Posyandu in the Karang Pamulang Village area, this shows that the consistency and coercion attitude of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village still needs to be improved. And to be able to assess whether the program implemented in Karang Pamulang Village is running in accordance with the objectives in order to be able to achieve the predetermined targets, it is necessary to see how the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas Program in Karang Pamulang Village.

METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out in Karang Pamulang Village, Mandalajati District, Bandung City, which is one of the villages in Bandung City that implements the Bandung Tanginas program. In this study, using qualitative research methods where the data collection techniques used were interviews and documentation studies with the number of informants as many as 12 informants. Then the collected data is checked for validity

with Triangulation and member checking techniques which then the results of the examination the author analyzes through Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusions. (Anggito, A. & Setiawan, 2018; Creswell, 2014; Lubis, 2018; Nugrahani, F., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bandung Stunting Response Program with Safe and Healthy Food (Bandung Tanginas) is a program owned by the Bandung City Government to overcome the problem of failure to thrive in children by increasing the availability of safe and healthy food for the community, especially for families who have 1000 HPK (First Day of Life) which are included in the category of poor families with collaboration and commitment carried out sincerely from various parties involved with the hope that it can have a positive impact on the growth of healthy and quality children in the city of Bandung and the Bandung Tanginas program is the responsibility of the Bandung City PKK Driving Team.

The activities to be carried out include recording the target families at risk of stunting and providing training and budikdamber packages and food crop seeds for the use of target family yard land with the target of participants, namely 755 families at risk of stunting spread across 151 urban villages in Bandung City with a target of 5 families in each village and di KIn the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas Program, namely budikdamber in Karang Pamulang sub-district, it is carried out in RW 08, RW 06, RW 07 and RW 10. In addition to budikdamber activities, there are routine activities that are part of the Bandung Tanginas program by providing additional food to people who are included in the categories of pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under two years old who are included in underprivileged communities.

The provision of additional food assistance to pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under two years old is selected by each Posyandu Cadre accompanied by the health

party, namely representatives from the puskesmas in each RW which then the data that has been obtained will be given to the village and after that at the time of providing additional food for the community which is included in the category of pregnant women, Breastfeeding mothers, and selected children under two years old will come to the village to get the food assistance. The provision of food for the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district itself, for food provided in the form of raw food ingredients such as rice, eggs, sardines, and milk which is expected to meet the needs and nutritional intake of growth and development of pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and two-year-old children.

1. Policy Standards and Objectives

Based on the opinions of several informants, it can be concluded that the Bandung Tanginas program for the standards and targets of this policy is appropriate where the beneficiaries of this program namely pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and children under two years old are the targets of the Bandung Tanginas program. However, in its implementation in Karang Pamulang sub-district when going to implement this program in the selection of beneficiaries, there is no in-depth checking of the beneficiaries whether the beneficiaries really need or have urgency that needs to get Bandung Tanginas assistance or not because based on the results of research that has been done, the village only asks at least 4 beneficiaries to each posyandu head in each RW who is located in the Karang Pamulang sub-district area and can be proven based on the results of an interview with the head of posyandu RW 08 who stated that:

"For example, this month, beneficiaries who experience stunting are not replaced with other toddlers, rather than unfortunately, if they have to be returned to the sub-district or returned to the top, it is better to give them to

other toddlers. And in the sub-district, there is no need to check again whether the child is experiencing stunting or not because the sub-district only asks the beneficiaries to the cadres of the integrated health post in each RW."

2. Resources

To measure the success of policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn (Subarsono, 2005) is to utilize available resources both human and financial resources that can expedite the implementation process of the policy or program to be implemented to be able to achieve goals optimally. The Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district is sourced from the APBD and PIPPK, but there is no self-help role in its implementation, in contrast to the statement from Pokja 4 Mandalajati District. As for human resources in the implementation of this program is quite adequate where the role of villages, PKK cadres and Posyandu cadres are all involved in its implementation.

3. Communication

Communication plays an important role in providing clarity on policy standards and objectives with communication will facilitate the delivery of information to all implementers involved in program implementation. Based on statements from several informants, it can be concluded that in terms of communication to implement the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district, it is quite good because before the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program, socialization activities were carried out first to representatives of cadres and heads of posyandu in each RW so that the aims and objectives of this program could be conveyed properly and each representative understood.

4. Characteristics of the executing agent

Based on the views of Van Meter and Van Horn (Subarsono, 2005) to be able to measure the success of the implementation of a policy can also be influenced by the picture or method used by the implementer in implementing a policy. The implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district is carried out by more than one implementer and for the method used in implementing this policy based on a statement from the head of the PKK Driving Team of Karang Pamulang Village that:

"Provision of assistance within 1 month evenly to 36-40 children in the sub-district. And for the future will focus on children who suffer from stunting only by conducting a review for 3 consecutive months which is carried out sometimes every 2 to 3 months depending on the budget submission first. With the division of responsibilities for this program, the PKK Core Cadres and Posyandu Cadres in each region are carried out to record the beneficiaries. There is no SOP yet, we are just starting but it will be implemented in one year"

In contrast to the opinion of the chairman of Posyandu RW 08 who stated that:

"The sub-district asked for 6-8 children in each RW to implement the Bandung Tanginas program by collecting photocopies of their KTP and Family Card as registration requirements and the last time this program was implemented was in January 2023."

Based on the statements given by several informants, it can be concluded that in implementing this program, it should be carried out every 1 month by providing additional food ingredients such as rice, eggs, milk, and fish to people who fall into

the categories of pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under two years old in accordance with the request of the village to each posyandu head from each RW. However, in its implementation, no more than 4 beneficiaries who received benefits from this program then in its implementation which should have been carried out for 1 (one) month did not take place because in fact this program was carried out for at most one year only 2 (two) times with the last implementation of the program in January 2023.

5. Economic, Social, and Political Environment

To be able to assess the performance of a policy according to Van Meter and Van Horn (Subarsono, 2005; Wahab, 2012; Dunn, 2003; Tahir, 2014) is by looking at the economic, social, and political environment where the policy is implemented. Favorable environmental conditions can be a supporting factor for the successful implementation of a policy.

So that it can be concluded based on statements from various informants, in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program, the role of the community, both the wider community and the beneficiaries, is almost non-existent because the beneficiary community has no involvement in it and the wider community does not know the existence of this program because only the beneficiaries know. The lack of consistency in the implementation of this program makes it difficult for posyandu cadres to monitor the effectiveness of this program.

6. Executive Attitude

Based on the views of Van Meter and Van Horn (Subarsono, 2005), the attitude of implementers in implementing policies or programs can support the success of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang village because the wisdom of the

implementers can be one of the bridges to achieve the success of a program.

Based on several statements from informants regarding the implementation attitude of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district, it can be concluded that the attitude of the implementers of the Bandung Tanginas program is quite good where they on average have high enthusiasm and understand the needs of the beneficiaries, but in the consistency of the implementation of this program is not good where posyandu cadres will implement this program if there is direction from the village only.

Based on the description above, in the Implementation of the Bandung Tanginas Program in Karang Pamulang Village, it can be described that the implementation model of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village is as follows:

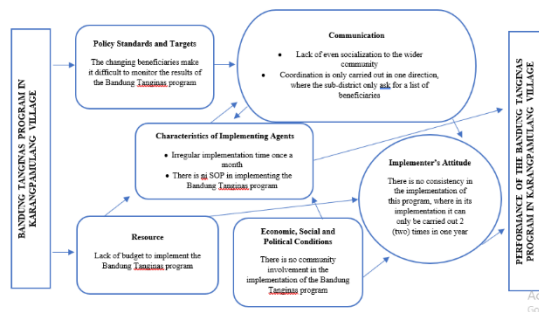


Figure 2. Implementation model of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village
Source : Researcher, 2025

In measuring the success of the performance of the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village, researchers use policy implementation models from Van Meter and Van Horn to provide implementation model recommendations for the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village with an overview of implementation model recommendations as follows:

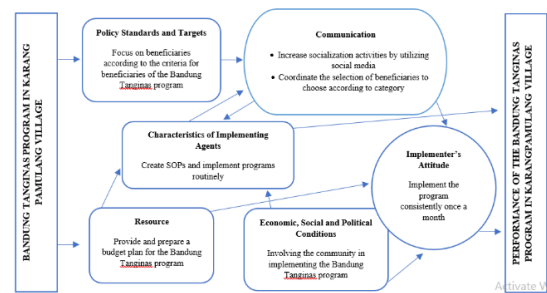


Figure 3. Implementation model of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village
Source : Researcher, 2025

Based on these drawings, things that can be done to improve the performance of the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village, including:

1. Policy standards and objectives

In the standard variables and policy targets of the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village, efforts that need to be improved to be able to improve the performance of the Bandung Tanginas program implementation by recording and selecting beneficiaries of the Bandung Tanginas program by implementing parties such as Karang Pamulang Village accompanied by Puskesmas as the health party and posyandu cadres in accordance with the categories or criteria of the beneficiaries that have been determined Which in its implementation is focused on beneficiaries who are at risk of being affected by stunting with economic conditions that can be categorized as underprivileged.

2. Resources

The implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district in human

resources has been implemented by sufficient human resources. However, in the financial resources in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program, there are still many things that must be improved because these financial resources affect all aspects of its implementation. The village to provide and plan the budget according to the needs and number of selected beneficiaries as stipulated in the established program standards and targets.

3. Communication

The communication variables that can be done to improve performance in the Bandung Tanginas program include:

- a. Socializing the Bandung Tanginas program which can be done by utilizing various media so that the wider community knows the existence of this program, one of which is by making videos or introduction content to the Bandung Tanginas program on social media such as Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube belonging to the Karang Pamulang village. The village can coordinate with Karang Taruna to socialize this program to the wider community.
- b. Coordinate with posyandu cadres and puskesmas by checking each data from beneficiaries based on predetermined categories where in-depth checking of the data is carried out.

4. Characteristics of the executing agent

In the variable characteristics of the implementing agent, namely the Karang Pamulang sub-district, which is assisted by posyandu cadres, each RW as the implementer of the Bandung Tanginas program in the Karang

Pamulang sub-district area needs to improve the implementation of this program regularly and make Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the Bandung Tanginas program so that it can measure quality and set standards for the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in order to monitor or evaluate the Bandung program Tanginas in Karang Pamulang village are getting better.

5. Social, Economic, and Political Environment

In the economic, social, and political environment variables for the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang sub-district, things that need to be improved are by increasing the active role of the community in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program, such as inviting the community to be more vigilant about stunting and become supervisors of the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program if additional food assistance is not given to the right target.

6. Executive Attitude

In the variable attitude of the implementer, the thing that needs to be improved in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program is to increase the consistency of program implementation by the implementer, especially the Karang Pamulang village by implementing the program, namely providing additional food consistently for 1 (one) month and focusing on beneficiaries who are in accordance with the category and meet the requirements of beneficiaries who have been determined and really need and at risk of stunting.

CONCLUSION

In the research that has been carried out on the implementation of Bandung Tanginas in Karang Pamulang sub-district, it still needs to be improved and in each variable there are elements that need to be improved such as standard variables and policy targets that need to improve the beneficiary selection system by focusing on beneficiaries who really need and are suitable to be referred to as beneficiaries according to the category of beneficiaries and have The urgency of being affected by stunting. Furthermore, in the variable of resources, in its implementation the human resources who implement this program can be said to be sufficient and know the purpose and objectives of this program but on the source of funds which can be called one of the important factors in the successful implementation of a program and in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program in Karang Pamulang Village, it is carried out with less budget so that in its implementation time there are obstacles. Then on the communication variables carried out by the Karang Pamulang village in the implementation of the Bandung Tanginas program, it is still necessary to socialize this program to the wider community by utilizing social media and coordinating with posyandu cadres to select beneficiaries based on predetermined categories. Furthermore, on the variable characteristics of implementing agents in the implementation of this program, the effort that must be pursued is to make SOPs and implement this program regularly. Then in the economic, social, and political conditions in the implementation of this program, what needs to be improved is to increase the participation of the wider community, especially in the Karang Pamulang sub-district area in the implementation of this program. And in the last variable, namely the attitude of the implementers, there are things that need to be improved in their implementation by implementing this program consistently for once every 1 (one) month by focusing on beneficiaries based on categories who then monitor the progress of these beneficiaries.

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