

## Effectiveness of Integrated Program Accelerate Reduction of Stunting and Poverty (Study In South Dolo District, Sigi District)

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### Article Information    Abstrak

Submitted:	06	Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Efektivitas Program Terpadu
January 2025		Percepatan Stunting dan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (Studi di Kecamatan Dolo
Accepted:	29	Selatan Kabupaten Sigi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan
January 2025		pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi,
Online Publish:	29	dan analisis dokumen dengan melibatkan pemangku kepentingan seperti aparat
January 2025		pemerintah daerah, tenaga kesehatan, dan perwakilan masyarakat. Berdasarkan hasil

pengolahan, pembahasan dan analisis data penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Efektivitas Program Percepatan Stunting dan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Kecamatan Dolo Selatan Kabupaten Sigi dengan menggunakan teori dari Budiani (2007) cukup baik jika dilihat dari 2 aspek yaitu Ketepatan Sasaran, Penetapan Sasaran Program sudah efektif melihat dan menghimpun data kriteria atau kategori bayi/balita yang terkena Stunting dengan panjang badan dan tinggi badan dibawah rentang normal standar tinggi badan menurut umur (TB/U) setelah dilakukan pengukuran juga menunjukkan angka dibawah -2 standar deviasi (SD). Yang kedua adalah Monitoring Program, Proses Monitoring dilakukan secara berkala setelah diberikan bantuan pangan tambahan dengan mengukur tinggi dan berat badan yang disesuaikan dengan berat badan awal bayi/balita untuk mengetahui peningkatan perkembangan bayi/balita Stunting. Sebagai kesimpulan, program ini telah menunjukkan efektivitas dalam menekan angka stunting dan kemiskinan melalui penargetan yang sistematis dan mekanisme monitoring yang konsisten. Namun demikian, masih diperlukan optimalisasi sumber daya dan koordinasi pemangku kepentingan lebih lanjut untuk menjaga dampak program dalam jangka panjang.

**Kata Kunci:** *Stunting; Kemiskinan; Efektivitas Progra; Kabupaten Dolo Selatan; Monitoring; Penargetan;*

### Abstract

*The purpose of this study is to analyze the Effectiveness of the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction (Study in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency). This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data was collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis involving stakeholders such as local government officials, health workers, and community representatives. Based on the results of processing, discussion and analysis of research data, it can be concluded that the Effectiveness of the Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency using the theory from Budiani (2007) is quite good when viewed from 2 aspects, namely Target Accuracy, Program Target Determination has been effective in seeing and collecting data on the criteria or categories of infants/toddlers affected by Stunting with their length and height below The normal range of standard height by age (TB/U) after measurement also shows a number below 2 standard deviation (SD). The second is Program Monitoring, the Monitoring Process is carried out periodically after being given additional food assistance by measuring the height and weight adjusted to the initial weight of the infant/toddler to determine the improvement in the development of Stunting infants/toddlers. In conclusion, this*

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*program has shown effectiveness in reducing stunting and poverty through systematic targeting and consistent monitoring mechanisms. However, further resource optimization and stakeholder coordination are still needed to maintain the long-term impact of the program.*

**Keywords:** *Stunting, Poverty; Program Effectiveness; South Dolo Regency; Monitoring, Targeting;*

### Introduction

Indonesia as a developing country always faces various problems such as high unemployment rates, poverty, low education levels, social gaps, and so on. A decent life today is very difficult because of fierce competition, the use of increasingly sophisticated technology, and unstable political conditions are challenges for the government. National Development aims to realize a just and prosperous Indonesian society, equitable, material, spiritual, through improving the standard of living of the community, intelligence and welfare of the people.

Development basically leads to policies and programs to improve the quality of human beings and society so as to produce superior Indonesian human resources. Therefore, one of the focuses of Indonesia's development is to build the nation's character which is manifested through the fulfillment of nutritional adequacy and eradicating poverty. Nutrition and development are two units that are interconnected in a reciprocal manner, meaning that the development of a nation is influenced by the nutritional quality of its people, and vice versa, the condition of a nation can have an influence on the level and nutritional status of its people. Nutrition in relation to the development of a nation is related to human resources, because nutrition is the center for human development. A person who lives supported by adequate nutrition according to needs will grow and develop optimally and produce quality human resources (physically healthy, intelligent, creative, and have high productivity). On the other hand, if nutritional needs are not fully met, various problems will arise. Nutrition problems in Indonesia are influenced by several factors such as food, health, education, poverty, clean water quality, family planning (Family Planning) programs, and various other factors. Nutrition problems are currently receiving special attention that requires synergy and must be coordinated.

Nutritional issues such as stunting should be of particular concern to the government and the community itself, as these issues are closely related to poverty, related to food health problems at the family level, and involve knowledge about healthy living behaviors. The nutritional status of the community will affect the level of health, age and life expectancy which is one of the main factors that determine the success of development. Poverty is considered to be the main factor causing stunting in toddlers.

Stunting is one of the crucial nutritional problems, especially in poor and developing countries including Indonesia. Stunting is a form of growth and development failure that causes linear growth disorders in toddlers as a result of the accumulation of nutritional inadequacies that lasts for a long time, starting from pregnancy to the age of 24 months. Malnutrition during children's growth and development at an early age will inhibit physical development, increase pain, inhibit children's mental development, and even cause death. Toddlers who experience stunting problems are at risk of a decrease in intellectual ability, productivity, and a possible risk of experiencing degenerative diseases in the future. Children with stunted nutritional status will experience growth disorders until adolescence so that the child's growth is lower than normal adolescents. Stunted adolescents are at risk of chronic diseases, one of which is obesity. Stunted adolescents are twice as likely to be obese as adolescents of normal height.

Based on Presidential Decree no. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting

Reduction, stunting is a disorder of children's growth and development due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections which is marked by their length or height being below the standards set by the minister in charge of government affairs in the health sector. One of the main factors causing the high rate of stunting in Indonesia is the lack of access to primary health services and adequate nutritional consumption, especially in families with low economic conditions. Nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy and the first 1,000 days of a child's life (from pregnancy to the age of two) can cause impaired physical growth and brain development that is irreversible. In addition, the lack of education about a balanced diet and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and parenting also plays an important role in exacerbating this stunting problem.

The impact of the high stunting rate is very detrimental because it hinders their potential to achieve a productive future. Children who experience stunting tend to have barriers to learning, physical growth and health. To overcome these problems, cross-sectoral efforts involving the government, the community, as well as the private sector and other non-governmental institutions are needed. These efforts include improving access to nutritious food, increasing nutrition education for pregnant and lactating women, and education campaigns for the public about the importance of good nutrition for child development. In addition, investment in health and sanitation infrastructure is also important to ensure an environment that supports optimal child growth. To support all of this, public policies are needed at all levels that allow every family at risk of stunting to have adequate access and facilities to prevent stunting.

Seeing the stunting problem, the Indonesian government is trying to deal with it by issuing policies that can reduce the rate of stunting in Indonesia. One of them is the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program which in its implementation requires integrated interventions, including specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition. The handling of stunting problems must be carried out in a comprehensive, comprehensive, integrated and multisectoral manner by intensifying assistance to families at risk of giving birth to babies at risk of stunting. This assistance focuses on starting in the adolescent period and bride-to-be, during pregnancy and in the postpartum period, and continues to be accompanied until the child is 5 years old. Assistance during these times is an effort so that all sensitive interventions and specific interventions provided can be ensured to reach the beneficiaries and have a real impact by decreasing the stunting prevalence rate by 14% by 2024 in accordance with the target set by the President in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning accelerating the reduction of stunting and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). especially in the second goal, the target of Stunting Prevalence (short and very short) in children under five years old/toddlers. In addition, efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting will have a multiplier effect on the increase in maternal health and infants that also Is Objectives of Development baby which is also Is purpose from sustainable development targets to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, as well as end the mortality of newborns and toddlers. In Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, 5 pillars of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction have been determined, namely increasing commitment and leadership vision in institutions, provincial, regency/city and village local governments, improving communication of behavior change and community empowerment, increasing the convergence of specific and sensitive interventions in institutions/local governments, increasing food security and nutrition at the individual level, families and communities, as well as strengthening and developing systems, data, information, research and innovation. Therefore, to strengthen its implementation, it mandates the preparation of a national action plan, work procedure mechanism and monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be a guide for ministries/agencies, provincial Regional Governments, district and city Regional

Governments, Village Governments, and Stakeholders in the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in line with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024.

According to the Ministry of Health's Indonesian Nutrition Status Study report, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 21.6% in 2022 to 17% in 2023. Central Sulawesi, in this case, is one of the 10 provinces with the highest stunting prevalence in Indonesia at 28.2% with the distribution of 13 districts/cities at the stunting locus in 2024, namely Banggai Islands, Banggai, Morowali, Poso, Donggala, Toli-Toli, Buol, Parigi Moutong, Tojo Una-Una, Banggai Laut, North Morowali, Palu City and Sigi. So that in order to accelerate the reduction of stunting and poverty in Central Sulawesi Province, strategic efforts are needed through the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Regional Apparatus-Based Poverty Alleviation (Tangguh Bersinar). To implement the program, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government in 2024 has set criteria for target villages, namely disadvantaged villages based on the calculation of the 2023 Developing Village Index and villages with a high number of poor families. Determination of Target Locations and foster parents for the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Poverty Alleviation Based on Regional Apparatus (Tangguh Bersinar) of Central Sulawesi Province in 2024 based on the Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi Number 400.9.14/24/BAPPEDA. Q-ST 2024 in Sigi Regency and in.

The implementation involves several Regional Apparatus of Central Sulawesi Province, Vertical Agencies, Universities, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Regional Apparatus of Sigi Regency. Based on the target location of Tangguh Bersinar, in South Dolo District there are 3 village focuses, namely, Baluase, Rogo, and Walatana Villages, which in its implementation the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD Secretariat is the Foster Parents of the Program.

The implementation of the program carried out in this stunting locus area is such as Supplementary Feeding (PMT) to pregnant women and babies, Giving Blood Supplement Tablets to pregnant women, adolescent women, and brides-to-be, providing complete basic immunizations to infants, and several other activities that are in the guidebook for the implementation of integrated stunting reduction interventions in districts or cities. Stunting reduction is designated as a national priority program that must be included in the Government Work Plan (RKP).

The effectiveness of stunting prevention programs can be used as a benchmark to see whether a health development program is successful or not. A program or activity is said to be effective if the desired goals or objectives can be achieved according to the plan and can provide the desired impact, results or benefits. According to (Budiani, 2007) "Program effectiveness can be measured in 4 indicators, namely Target Accuracy, Program Socialization, Program Objectives, and Program Monitoring. One of the obstacles in the implementation of the stunting reduction acceleration program is the knowledge of the public who thinks that stunting is not a crucial problem but only occurs due to genetic factors. Based on the theory that used by researchers regarding the effectiveness of the Program seen from the accuracy of the targets, program socialization, program objectives, and program monitoring, from the four aspects in the initial observation of the researcher, the goal of the Program to reduce the stunting rate has not been effective or not optimal, this can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1.** Stunting Infants/Toddlers in South Dolo District

No.	Village	Sum
1.	Rogo Village	4
2.	Baluase Village	25
3.	Walatana Village	9

Source: Secondary Data of the Secretariat of the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD 2024

Based on the table above, the number of stunted infants/toddlers is still high, due to the behavior of people who do not apply exclusive breastfeeding, there are still children under the age of five and Chronic Pregnant Women with Lack of Energy who have not received additional nutritional intake, Anemia Examination and the provision of Blood Supplement Tablets to uneven adolescents as well as a lack of public interest in coming to the nearest Health Center or Posyandu to carry out measurements and immunizations. In addition, the lack of socialization of stunting and poverty programs considering the low level of community education about early marriage and the understanding of yard land use to the community is very limited.

Based on the background mentioned above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "The Effectiveness of the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction (Study in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency)". Based on the main problem, the purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction (Study in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency).

## Literature Review

The results of some previous studies that were compared with the research conducted by the researcher, including:

Norsanti (Norsanti, 2021) STIA Amuntai Journal, with the research title "Effectiveness of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Batumandi District, Balangan Regency (Case Study in Mampari Village and Banua Hanyar Village)". This study uses the theory from Muasaroh in (Mutiarin & Zaenudin, 2014) the effectiveness of a program can be seen from 4 aspects, namely duties or functions, plans or programs, provisions or regulations, goals or ideal conditions. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The object of the research was carried out in Mampari Village and Banua Hanyar Village, Batumandi District, Balangan Regency. The data collection techniques carried out by the researcher are interviews, purposive sampling, observation and documentation studies. The results of the research of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Batumandi District (case studies in Mampari village and Banua Hanyar village) are quite effective in reducing the number of stunted toddlers with an achievement percentage of 45% where of the total number of stunted toddlers, which is 31 children, as many as 5 children whose nutrition has been successfully improved to become normal toddlers while the remaining 26 people are still in the category of stunted toddlers. The factors that affect the effectiveness of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Batumandi District (case study in Mampari village and Banua Hanya village) consist of supporting factors and inhibiting factors. The supporting factor for this program is good cooperation between nutrition officers from the Batumandi Health Center, village midwives, Posyandu cadres and PMT cadres. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are lack of funding, parental education, the economy of stunted toddler families and a lack of socialization about child rearing.

## Concept of Effectiveness

The concept of effectiveness is a broad concept, covering various factors inside and

outside the organization. The word Effective comes from the English language, which means effective or something that is done successfully. Effectiveness is the main element to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined in every organization, activity or program. It is called effective if the work is completed on time according to the plan that has been set. The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) states that effectiveness is the usefulness, activity, and suitability in a situation between a person who performs a task and the goal achieved.

The term effectiveness is a word that often appears in studying the discipline of public administration. For some people who do not understand it, they often equate the terms effectiveness and efficiency. The definition of effectiveness has different meanings for each person, depending on the frame of reference used, so it is not surprising that there are many disagreements regarding how to improve, how to regulate and even how to determine effectiveness indicators. Effectiveness is the degree to which human welfare is improved with the existence of a certain program, because human welfare is the goal of the development process.

According to Makmur (Makmur, 2011) stated that: "Effectiveness is the accuracy of expectations, implementation, and results achieved. Meanwhile, ineffective activities are activities that always experience a gap between expectations, implementation and achieved results".

Meanwhile, according to Soekarno (Soekarno, 2006) said that "Effectiveness is the achievement of the desired goal or result regardless of the factors of manpower, time, cost, thoughts and tools that have been spent/used". The statement emphasizes that the effectiveness that is prioritized here is solely to look at the desired results or goals.

Meanwhile, according to Wira (2015:43) stated the effectiveness as follows: "Effectiveness can be used to measure the work of an organization because effectiveness is the ability to be able to choose monitored objectives with the right equipment for the achievement of the goals that have been set".

Where the statement emphasizes that the implementation of work or programs in the organization is said to be effective if it can choose the work that must be done in the right way to achieve the goal. Effectiveness is considered to be a tool used to measure the extent to which an organization has achieved pre-planned programs.

## **Program Effectiveness**

Program effectiveness is said to be an effort or benchmark in seeing how far a program runs in accordance with the goals to be achieved. Effectiveness is used as a reference in seeing the extent of the existing process with the goals to be achieved from the program. A program that produces output in accordance with the set goals can be said that the process of the program runs effectively, while vice versa if the output of a program is not in accordance with the objectives, the program does not run effectively. So it can be said that a program is effective if the process that includes efforts and actions carried out is in accordance with the expected results or in other words the goals of the program are achieved.

Assessment of the level of suitability of the program is one way to measure the effectiveness of the program. The definition of program effectiveness according to the Directorate General of Training and Productivity Development of the Ministry of Manpower Setiawan (2005: 74) that: "Program effectiveness is an assessment of the level of program suitability which is one way to measure program effectiveness. The effectiveness of the program can be known by comparing the program objectives with the program outputs".

According to Nonci (Nonci, 2017) defines that: "Program effectiveness is the achievement obtained or the final condition of the output of a work or program, in other words as a measurement of the achievement of targets or goals that have been planned in advance".

Meanwhile, according to tulus in Tangkilisan (Tangkilisan, 2003) stated that "Are the trainees useful and satisfied with the training program are questions that can be used as a tool to measure the reaction of participants to the training program".

From the definition according to the opinion above, it can be concluded that program

effectiveness is a process of assessing a program to measure how effective a program is, which can be likened to training program activities. A training program is said to be successful can be seen by measuring the reaction of program participants.

Then according to Kettner (Kettner et al., 2015) explained that there are criteria for assessing whether a program is effective or not, namely:

1. Effort
2. Cost – Efficiency (Efisiensi Biaya)
3. Result
4. Cost – Effectiveness (Efektivitas Biaya)
5. Impact

The effectiveness of a program can be determined by comparing the output with the program objectives, the opinions of program participants can be used to measure the success of the program. According to (Budiani, 2007) in his book on program efficacy, the following variables can be used to determine the factors that affect the running of a program or not:

1. Accuracy of Program Objectives, namely the extent to which participants in the program meet the objectives in accordance with what has been set previously.
2. Program Socialization, which is the ability of the person in charge of implementing the program to socialize in such a way that information about how the program is implemented can be disseminated to the general public and to the community who is the recipient of the intended program. Socialization is the process of transferring ideas and ideas from the community to individuals. This idea is accepted by individuals for the learning process and recognizes the social values that exist in society. These normal social values will shape individual behavior in responding to social demands. The socialization process must be carried out using language that is easy for the community to understand and must be carried out continuously or continuously, both to the community as the target of the program, to the government to receive support and related stakeholders.
3. Program objectives, are the extent to which the results of the program implementation are in accordance with the program objectives set at the previous point in time.
4. Program Monitoring, is a task that is completed after the program is run and serves as a means to provide additional attention to program participants. If the program monitoring is carried out properly, it will be useful in ensuring that the implementation of activities remains on track and in accordance with program planning and guidelines. Program monitoring includes the essence of activities and targets set in program planning. Program monitoring is said to be good if the goals and targets that have been planned in the program can be achieved.

## Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to understand the phenomenon in depth in a natural context without manipulation or experimental intervention. This type of research includes analytical descriptive research, where the researcher focuses on a detailed description of social phenomena related to the Effectiveness of the Integrated Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency. Qualitative data collected is in the form of words, pictures, or schematics, with the aim of digging for meaning rather than generalization. Data collection techniques include direct observation, in-depth interviews with selected informants, literature studies, and documentation in the form of written materials, photographs, and electronic documents. Informants are selected purposively, involving elements of the community, health workers, and relevant government officials (Sugiyono, 2010).

Data analysis was carried out with Miles and Huberman's interactive model which included three main steps: data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawn (Lexy, 2002). The condensation process involves simplifying and transforming data to focus the analysis on key elements. Data presentation is carried out through the systematic organization of information to support interpretation and decision-making. Conclusions and verification are

carried out iteratively, starting from the beginning of data collection to the final stage of analysis, with the aim of obtaining a holistic understanding of the issues being researched.

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Research Results**

The program to accelerate stunting and poverty reduction is one of the government's priorities that involves the coordination of various parties, ranging from the national level to villages/sub-districts. Sigi Regency, with the highest prevalence of stunting in Central Sulawesi, is targeted to reduce the stunting rate to 23.86% by 2024. In addition, the number of poor people in this district is also relatively high. This program focuses on infants, infants, and toddlers, especially those who are malnourished. In South Dolo District, the implementation of the program was carried out in three villages, namely Rogo, Walatana, and Baluase Villages, with a total of 38 stunted babies/toddlers. The implementation of the program must comply with the procedures that have been set with the principles of suitability of community needs, right on target, commitment, non-discriminatory, sustainable, and ensuring the sustainability of activities by the community and the village government.

The implementation of the program includes two types of interventions, namely specific interventions that target the direct causes of stunting through the health sector and sensitive interventions that focus on indirect causes outside the health sector. Both refer to essential service indicators in accordance with Presidential Decree 72 of 2021. In addition, the program is also directed to minimize pockets of poverty through increased access to basic services such as health, education, sanitation, decent drinking water, and electricity. Regional targets include villages that are designated as the focus of stunting handling in the 2024 Sigi Regency Regent Decree, villages that are classified as underdeveloped based on the 2023 Developing Village Index, and villages with high poverty levels.

The mechanism for implementing the program begins with the preparation stage through coordination meetings at the provincial and district levels to finalize the concept of the program and socialization at the village level to provide understanding to the community. The implementation stage began with a field survey by regional officials, village heads, posyandu cadres, and village KPM to identify stunting risk factors, potential beneficiaries, and necessary interventions. Initial data was obtained from the 2023 Family Data Collection (PK) and the 2023 Community-Based Nutrition Data Collection and Reporting (EPPGBM) data. Furthermore, the need for intervention is outlined in proposals submitted to technical regional apparatus, central government agencies, or the business world such as SOEs and BUMDs. The proposal is then verified to determine interventions that are in accordance with the duties and authorities of each party. Finally, the implementation is carried out by foster parents in coordination with other stakeholders in their respective assisted villages.

## **Discussion**

### **Target Accuracy**

In a program implemented by the government, it should have the right goals because in every program implementation it is one of the aspects that affect the success of a program in achieving the expected goals. The goals of each program should be completely adjusted to the reality in the community.



Target accuracy is a target from the government that is intended to be used as a program to receive assistance for babies/toddlers affected by stunting problems with the intention that this program will be a program that can help the community in reducing stunting rates in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency, especially Rogo, Walatana and Baluase Villages. In this study, the accuracy of the target is to see the extent to which the participants of the Stunting and Poverty Reduction Acceleration program in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency are right with the predetermined targets based on data that has been collected by the Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council, in this case as foster parents of the three villages.

In the assistance program provided, of course, there are criteria (Weight and height are below the normal range of height and weight standards based on age) that must be considered by parents of babies/toddlers affected by stunting.

Based on some of the statements of the informant above, the same as the results of observations in the target accuracy indicators in the Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency is good because when the researcher traced the location of the implementation of this program until providing the assistance in the field was in accordance with the existing procedures. The criteria seen by the Secretariat of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Parliament itself based on existing instructions for stunted infants/toddlers are indeed detected malnutrition or chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years old based on height, weight, and small head circumference must be in accordance with their age.

In accordance with the results of the author's analysis, it was concluded that the Target Accuracy aspect has been effective in the Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency.

### **Program Socialization**

Program socialization is the ability of program implementers to socialize programs so that information about program implementation can be conveyed to the community in general and the target of program participants in general. Program socialization is the starting point that determines the success of the program. Therefore, program socialization needs to be carried out in a planned and methodical manner by using the resources owned by the organization to the maximum so that the goals can be successfully realized as expected. Although it looks trivial and light, the socialization process has a great influence on the sustainability of the program. So that the Secretariat of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Parliament as the authority in the implementation of the program must be careful in the socialization process, considering the very heterogeneous conditions of the community, both the level of education, character, acceptance, and public understanding.

So, based on the results of interviews from several informants, the researcher concluded that the program socialization aspect has not been carried out properly because the program implementer, in this case the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD Secretariat, has not carried out socialization and understanding to the community how the prevention is carried out in reducing the stunting rate. There needs to be a form of information delivery that reaches more levels of society, as well as from the side of the community itself as the recipient of information needs to grow awareness to be more participatory not only in the process of receiving benefits. With a good socialization process in the implementation of activities, it can make all parties involved aware so that they understand not just knowing what the goals and objectives of a program are, so that there is no inequality in its implementation.

In accordance with the results of the author's analysis, it is concluded that the Socialization aspect of the Program has not been effective in the Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency.

## **Program Objectives**

A goal is the end result that an individual or group is working on, or ideally, a goal is an expected result according to people's values. Objectives are guidelines in the achievement of programs and activities and allow for measurable effectiveness and efficiency of the group. Program objectives are the main factor in determining the effectiveness of a program, namely whether the planned goals are appropriate or not in their implementation. The process of achieving goals is an activity that has a goal by using planning, directing, organizing and controlling resources to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. Effectiveness means that the task is carried out correctly, organized, and according to the specified schedule.

The purpose of the program is to determine the extent of the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction program in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency in accordance with the goals or policy decisions that have been previously set in preventing and reducing stunting rates.

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, the researcher analyzed that the purpose of this program is to prevent and reduce the number of babies/toddlers in accordance with the implementation schedule, namely to intervene directly, in this case the Secretariat of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Parliament as the foster parents of Rogo, Walatana and Baluase Villages has provided additional food assistance 3 times starting from July to September 2024. With this assistance, it is hoped that it can reduce the number of stunted babies/toddlers. However, according to researchers, the provision of additional food has not been effective because not only stunted babies/toddlers consume but all family members. As a result, there are still some children who are still classified as malnourished. The community should not only depend on the assistance provided by the government but also try to learn how to have a good parenting style so that there is prevention and reduction in the three villages.

In accordance with the results of the author's analysis, it was concluded that the aspect of the program objectives has not been effective in the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency.

## **Program Monitoring**

Program monitoring is an activity that is carried out after the implementation of a program as a form of attention to the program. Specifically, monitoring aims to produce information about the progress and quality of program implementation, identify problems, and potential problems in program implementation and provide an assessment of the success of the program both in terms of output, benefits and impact. The form of program monitoring in the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction program in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency is an activity that is carried out to determine the impact and/or changes after the implementation of program interventions on risk factors causing stunting and stunting rates. This monitoring/monitoring is carried out by the Secretariat of the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD every time it provides assistance and an evaluation is carried out at the end of the program implementation according to the format. evaluation activities are carried out once a year at the end of the year in November to find out whether the results of the work in handling stunting-related problems are going well or not.

To find out more clearly how the Monitoring aspects of the Stunting and Poverty Reduction Acceleration Program in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency.

Based on several statements, as well as the results of the researcher's observations and analysis, it is true that in the aspect of Program Monitoring in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency in 3 villages, namely Rogo, Walatana, and Baluase Villages, it has been done well because periodically after being given additional food, the development of babies/toddlers is monitored

to increase or be malnourished. Monitoring is carried out by measuring height and weight adjusted to the initial weight of the baby/toddler. Providing additional food in the form of safe and quality snacks, and containing nutritional values that suit the needs of children is very important. Supplemental Foods are not intended to replace the main meal, but to help toddlers regain weight adequately according to the growth curve. However, according to the researcher, in addition to providing additional food, it must also be accompanied by education, counseling, and counseling on nutritional health so that parenting can also be better to support children's physical, social, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual development.

This monitoring is also important so that we can find out the development of the baby/toddler based on the reality and existing data so that it can be further evaluated to find out the risk factors that cause stunting and the decrease in stunting rates. The evaluation was carried out thoroughly in November and December 2024 based on the results of the intervention.

In accordance with the results of the author's analysis, it was concluded that the monitoring aspect of the Program has been effective in the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of processing, discussion and analysis of research data, it can be concluded that the Effectiveness of the Program for the Acceleration of Stunting and Poverty Reduction in South Dolo District, Sigi Regency using the theory from Budiani (2007) is quite good when viewed from 2 aspects, namely Target Accuracy, Program Target Determination has been effective in seeing and collecting data on the criteria or categories of infants/toddlers affected by Stunting with their length and height below The normal range of standard height by age (TB/U) after measurement also shows a number below -2 standard deviation (SD). The second is Program Monitoring, the Monitoring Process is carried out periodically after being given additional food assistance by measuring the height and weight adjusted to the initial weight of the infant/toddler to determine the improvement in the development of Stunting infants/toddlers.

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