

DYNAMICS OF ACCELERATED STUNTING REDUCTION IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON THE FIVE PILLARS OF POLICY IN ACEH BESAR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Stunting and malnutrition result in significant economic losses for Indonesia. According to a World Bank study, economic losses due to stunting and other malnutrition are 2-3% of a nation's total GDP. This malnutrition issue urgently needs to be addressed because the losses it causes are significant. Based on the description in this study, the following problems can be formulated: 1) What are the dynamics of the implementation of accelerated stunting reduction based on the five policy pillars in Aceh Besar Regency?, and 2) What forms and types can be found in the dynamics of the implementation of accelerated stunting reduction based on the five policy pillars in Aceh Besar Regency?. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. The informants in this study were 1) the Head of the Aceh Besar Regency TPPS (Student Action Plan for Children), 2) the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), 3) the Head of the Health Office, 4) the Head of the DP3PP & PA (Regional Empowerment and Child Protection Agency) and staff, 5) the Sub-district Head, 6) the Head of the Community Health Center (Puskesmas), 7) the Village Head, 8) the Aceh Besar Regency Government represented by the Social Service, and 9) the Mother of a Stunting Toddler. The results of this study conclude that the acceleration of stunting reduction based on the five policy pillars in Aceh Besar Regency, particularly Seulimum District, is not yet optimal. The main obstacles include a lack of integrated cross-sector commitment, low community participation, budget constraints, and socioeconomic and family education factors. Strengthening collaboration, increasing nutritional awareness, and environmental improvements are needed to support sustainable stunting reduction.

Keywords: Stunting, Policy Implementation, Health Policy, Aceh Besar.

INTRODUCTION

The agenda for developing quality human resources is a pillar for achieving Vision Indonesia 2025 that is man Indonesia Which own intelligence high, upholding tall pluralism, cultured, religious, And uphold tall values Ethics. Therefore, it is crucial to address various issues related to preparing quality human resources to achieve Indonesia's Vision 2045 and to catch up and achieve equal standing and strong competitiveness in the international community.

In the framework of developing the quality of human resources, the problem of stunting is one part of *the double burden malnutrition* (DBM) has a very detrimental impact on both health and economic productivity in the short and long term. In the short term, stunting is related to brain cell development which will ultimately lead to high levels of intelligence become No optimal. Matter This means that ability cognitive In the long term, child mortality will be lower and ultimately reduce productivity and hinder economic growth.

In accordance report from National Working Meeting National Population and Family Planning Agency mention that There is four factor which influence the occurrence of stunting . 1) parenting practices that are influenced by a lack of knowledge person old about health nutrition before And on time pregnancy and after childbirth ; 2) inadequate ANC (*antenatal care and postnatal care*) services quality; 3) access to food nutritious Which Still not enough Because price nutritious food

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relatively expensive; 4) lack of access to water clean And sanitation Which can influence occurrence infection repetitive Which impact on child development .

See factor determinant Which influence occurrence stunting , so Handling of stunting problems must be carried out in a comprehensive , integrated and multi- disciplinary manner. sectoral by intensifying assistance to families at risk give birth to baby risky stunting . Mentoring This focus done start in the period teenager as well as candidate bride on time pregnancy And on time post childbirth, and continued support until the child is 5 years old. Support during these periods is effort so that all interference sensitive and interference specific which are given can confirmed until to recipient benefit And have impact real with a decrease in the prevalence of stunting in 2024 in accordance with the target set by the President in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and meeting the sustainable development goals *or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

Human resource development in a country must be directed towards the formation of qualified individuals, so that they can carry out the main tasks and functions of the state optimally, the end result of which can be seen in the improvement of services to the community. The importance of improving the quality of human resources shows that this factor is a determinant and success of development in various fields. Humans in development *have* the following characteristics: First, humans must have confidence in themselves. Humans not be plagued by feelings of inferiority that give rise to it attitude surrender or surrendering to fate, thus becoming passive or apathetic towards the possibility of improving one's fate. With self-confidence, humans have a stable character and are able to manage their lives in society. Second, humans have a strong desire to improve their fate. A feeling of happiness that can revitalize one's spirit is not Because He satisfied enjoy life Which currently experienced but obtained Because he got chance For direct objective his life toward Which more tall from which Already in achieve previously. Third, own character Which dynamic , so that He clever at utilizing chance Which profitable for him, so that capable solve the life problems that he faces, and always be ready to face socio-cultural changes that happen in public. Fourth, capable Work The same with man other on basic understanding And respect right as well as obligation each. Fifth, own High moral character includes being honest, always keeping promises, and being sensitive to the rights and interests of others.

From the description above , it is clear that development of a organization or region is largely determined by the quality of its human resources . Therefore, human resource development remains a key focus, focusing on quality, which is expected to enable the exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of many. Quality resources can be achieved when quality services for the economy, health, and education are prioritized. by power in matter set priority development at each region.

Stunting on child especially caused by by nutrition bad Which even started since the child was in the womb. This is actually Can prevented, from data WHO year In 2018, it was recorded that 7.8 million of Indonesia's 23 million toddlers were stunted . Stunting and malnutrition result in significant economic losses for Indonesia. According to a World Bank study, the economic losses due to stunting and other malnutrition are 2-3% of a nation's total GDP. This malnutrition issue urgently needs to be addressed, as the losses it causes are significant. This is certainly a responsibility. answer We together For follow prevent improvement And optimize reduction target number stunting . Before That We need understand right, What Which intended with stunting itself, its causes, characteristics, and what effective prevention measures can be taken.

According to WHO stunting is disturbance grow flower Which experienced child caused by poor nutrition, repeated infections, and inadequate social stimulation. A child is considered stunted if their height is lower than the average height for their age. The main cause of stunting is chronic and prolonged malnutrition. These nutritional problems and nutritional deficiencies inhibit a child's

growth and must be addressed. with fast especially If experienced child in lower age 2 year. Reason Stunting can begin while a child is still in the womb, caused by an inadequate maternal diet. However, symptoms typically don't appear until a child is two years old, characterized by slow growth.

Accelerating the reduction of stunting in toddlers is a government priority program as stated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN (Bapenas 2020) national target by 2024, stunting prevalence decreased by 14%. The central stunting reduction acceleration team is tasked with providing direction regarding the determination of policies for implementing the acceleration of stunting reduction , as well as providing considerations, suggestions and recommendations in resolving obstacles and barriers to implementing the acceleration of stunting reduction. effectively, convergent , and integrated by involving cross sector in level Central and regional governments. In an effort to accelerate stunting prevention, the team was mandated to ensure the achievement of the objectives of pillar 5, namely building a monitoring and evaluation system. integrated from all program priority Which consists of from intervention nutrition specific and sensitive nutrition interventions.

As its realization, so team on duty compile all data program which is related and then to be processed And displayed in integrated monitoring tools The monitoring is to evaluate the development of the program for stakeholders at the central, provincial, district and even village levels. In the future , it is hoped that there will be continuity in the function of this integrated monitoring and evaluation system which supports data-based policy determination at all administrative levels.

According to the National Strategy for stunting , to accelerate the learning process, several instruments are used, such as: annual stunting discussions , innovation forums and annual good practices at the national level, expert groups, horizontal learning (*peer-to - peer*). *learning and knowledge*) and direct monitoring to regency, city, priority. Various product knowledge Which produced need to be managed and disseminated through online systems and meetings for learning and strengthening the capacity of local governments in carrying out convergence- integration actions and involving participants from across sectors including civil society.

Government through Ministry Health announce results Survey Status Indonesian Nutrition (SSGI) on meeting Work national National Population and Family Planning Agency state that prevalence stunting in Indonesia down from 24.4% on year 2021 become 21.6% in year 2022, in The forum discussed that stunting is not only a matter of height but is the most dangerous is low ability child For Study, backwardness mental, and the emergence of chronic diseases. Therefore, the stated target of 14% by 2024 must be achieved through collective effort, and everyone must act. This figure is not difficult to achieve as long as everyone works together. Infrastructure and institutions Which There is moved For make it easier finish problem stunting . From the environment starting from clean water, sanitation, healthy homes, it is integrated work and must be... consolidated , become a target 14% That No target Which difficult only Want to or No willing as long as Can consolidate everything And Don't until wrong method giving nutrition.

The SSGI results to measure stunting targets in Indonesia are measured every 3 years - every 5 years. According to survey in a way amount Which most Lots decline number stunting These are West Java, East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, and Banten. The stunting rate in Indonesia remains quite high, at 21.6%, according to a survey. status nutrition Indonesia year 2022, although happen decline from year previously, namely 24.4% year 2021 however Still need effort big For reach The target for reducing stunting by 14% in 2024 is that stunting can occur before birth, and this can be seen from prevalence stunting by group age results SSGI 2022, where 18.5% of babies are born with a body length of less than 48 cm (Indonesian Ministry of Health 2023. From this data we can see the importance of fulfilling nutritional needs. Mother since pregnant. Results Which Enough worrying from survey Which The same is risk of occurrence stunting increase as big as 16 time from group age 6-11 month to In the 12-23 month age group (13.7% to 22.4%), this indicates a failure in providing complementary foods (MP-ASI) from 6 months of age, both in terms of age appropriateness, frequency, quantity, texture, and variety. During this period, it is crucial to pay attention to and ensure adequate energy and protein intake in children to prevent stunting .

Stunting become problem health Which the more Serious in Indonesia including in Aceh Besar

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Regency, especially in Baitussalam and Seulimum Districts. Data from the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) from the Indonesian Ministry of Health shows that prevalence stunting still tall in number national, although on Year In 2023, the percentage figure decreased from 27.4% to 24.7%. This condition hampers growth physique and cognitive children, which can cause health problems and development in time front. Stunting not only impacts individuals but also the nation as a whole. Stunting can reduce a nation's productivity and competitiveness in the future.

Problem nutrition, especially stunting, shows the impact of malnutrition or disease infection since born or even before born, where toddler is the group that prone to problem. This stunting identified with *z-score* value tall height for age (TB/U) is less than -2 standard deviations (SD) from the Median Child Growth Standards set by WHO (*World Health Organization*) Organization, 2012).

The number of toddlers globally experiencing stunting reached 150.8 million, or approximately 22.2%, in 2017, demonstrating the magnitude of the global stunting problem. Of this figure, more than half, or 55%, of the 83.6 million toddlers, are in Asia. More than a third, or approximately 39%, are in Asia. From Africa (Ministry of Health) Republic of Indonesia, 2018), so that criteria stunting (characteristics) child which experience stunting is bodied short compared to child for his age, his face looks younger than his age, his development is slow, his weight does not increase but tends to decrease, he is often sick and is less active.

The incidence of short toddlers or stunting is a major nutritional problem facing Indonesia. Matter that proven from existence average prevalence toddler stunting in Indonesia collected by WHO in 2005-2017 with a percentage of 36.4%. The data show that Indonesia is country third with prevalence. Indonesia has the highest rate of stunting in toddlers in Southeast Asia (Ministry of Health, 2018). However, according to the Indonesian National Institute of Health (SSGI), the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia has decreased to 21.6% by 2023, leading President Jokowi to state that the target for stunting reduction is to reach 14%. Efforts to combat stunting in Indonesia have been ongoing for a long time. In 2010, the government launched the National Movement to Accelerate Stunting Reduction (GNPPST). However, the prevalence of stunting has yet to show a significant decline. Significant, so that push government for take steps more concrete and focused.

From the statements above regarding efforts to prevent stunting, researchers... will do study about participation public in matter prevention of stunting in Aceh Besar Regency based on Aceh Besar Regent Regulation No. 31 of 2017/2020 About Prevention And Handling Stunting in Regency Aceh Big and also based on Regulation Regent Aceh Big No 9 Year 2021 About Role Villages in Reducing Stunting in Aceh Besar District.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Theory

Basically, the function of the government of a country includes the function of allocation, distribution and stabilization. The existence of these functions is to maintain and guarantee the integrity and continuity of the state, the creation of equitable distribution of development results and the realization of the welfare of society in aggregate. One of the policies in question is public policy, namely a policy formulated and developed by the government in regulating the life of the state or can also be interpreted as a direction or action taken by the government to overcome a problem. In Country, like provision source Power man which quality in welcoming era globalization and demands need service public which increasingly fundamental and complex, however, according to Christopher Pollit (1979: 23): every talks or thinking and analysis about *Public Policy* must always be centered on *Balance Of Three Central Principles*, namely between formulation, implementation and evaluation. Hal yang sama dikemukakan oleh David Easton (1963: 129) yang merumuskan Public Policy: *The*

authoritative allocation of value for the whole society but it turns out that only the government can authoritatively act on the whole society, and everything the government chooses to do or not to do results in the allocation of value “

Meanwhile, George C. Edward III and Ira Sharkanky (1978:2) stated *that what governments say and do , or do not do. It is the goals or purpose of governments programs* It means What Which stated And done or No done by government. State policy is the target or objective of government programs. Naturally, what the government does will result in a result or *outcome. put* which is in the form of policies which will then be implemented and then evaluated, which will later form *feedback*. For produce new output or policies. Therefore, David Easton reminded that *the public policy* not only just output from Which done by Government but more as *outcomes* .

Meanwhile, Public Policy analysis includes Formulation, Implementation, and Evaluation. According to Lasswell (in Dunn., 2000:1), "Policy analysis is the activity of creating knowledge about And in process manufacturing policy". It means, not only analyzing the causes and effects, performance and policy programs (about policies), but also linked to knowledge in the policy process, namely knowledge of communication, methods and resources. In this method, there is an activity intellectual and practical which John Dewey called *Logic of inquiry* namely "human understanding activities regarding problem solving" (Kaplan quoted by Dunn, 2000: 2).

Theory Implementation Public Policy

In a way etymology say implementation is translation from say Language English, namely *Implementation* , Which originate from say Work *to implement* . So implementation means an activity related to the completion of a job in the use of means (tools) to obtain results. According to Sadhana (2011: 172) Policy implementation can be interpreted as " an activity of completing or implementing a public policy that has been agreed upon by using means (tools) to achieve policy objectives."

Public policy theory is basically part of the science of state administration (public administration). public) Which until moment This considered Still new And born beginning year 1970s , where understood as a policies made by institution or government agencies and political actors who aim to resolve public problems in the political, economic and security fields and so on in the form of laws and regulations government, regulation minister and regulation in area with target so that each policy is expected to be able to produce quality policies and be able to solve public problems quickly.

According to Grindle in Authority (2012: 76), implementation policy determined by the content of the policy and the context of its implementation. The content of the policy is related to the interests that influenced by policy, type benefit Which will produced, degrees The desired change, the position of the policy maker, who implements the program, and the resources deployed. Meanwhile, the implementation context relates to the power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved, the characteristics of the institution and the control and compliance and responsiveness of the implementers.

In various activities policy so according to Dye Thomas R in Subarsono (2012: 2) mention that "Policy Public is whatever choice government to do or No do (*public policy is whatever governments choose to do or not to do*)" . This action depends on the government's policy to do or not do in dealing with public problems, for example, submitting village regulations that must be discussed but are not discussed together with the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body. (BPD), means here clear party BPD Already take seatu policy.

Community Participation Theory

Participation means "taking part", or according to Hoofsteede " *The Taking Part in one or more phase of the process* " (participation) means take part in one or more stages of a process (Khairudin, 1992). Mubyarto defines participation as the willingness to help ensure the success of each program according to one's ability. every people without means sacrifice interest himself (Taliziduhu Ndraha, 1987).

Theory participation is theory Which talk about about process Individual involvement in various activities related to society. This is related to the role of individuals as social beings who cannot

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separate themselves from circumstances. in around him. View from a number of expert, A process involvement A person's self is filled with a mutually agreed determination is a definition of participation from the perspective of several experts. Participation theory can also be interpreted as a relationship between society and the power system in the development process. Which correlated equivalent. Condition Which profitable second split Interacting parties can also be connected through participation. The more benefits gained from the interaction process, the stronger the relationship between them .

Previous Research

N o	Research ers	Title	Results
1.	Aswuni et al.	Stunting is Not Just Short: A Qualitative Study Perception Mother about Stunting and Causative Factors. Journal : Public Health Indonesia, Vol 18, No 2023, Mamuju, West Sulawesi	Perception Mother about stunting it's not just about lack of height and heavy body toddler, However also on toddler development, such as speaking and walking skills. Meanwhile, mothers' perceptions of the causes of <i>stunting</i> mentions there are 6 (six) factors: 1. Because Mother Special Economic Zone (SEZ) 2. Lack of breast milk 3. Inappropriate provision of complementary feeding 4. Baby lazy Eat 5. Pattern foster care person old 6. <i>Pneumonia</i>
2.	Sairoh , et al.	Cause Analysis Stunting Incident in Early Childhood. Obsession Journal: Journal of Education.	The community believes that genetic factors have an important role in causing stunting = 85%, while 68% say that there is an influence of family economic instability in maintaining family nutrition, and 72% level of education and knowledge about nutrition can influence decision And behavior Which related to giving food.

No	Researchers	Title	Results
3.	Febriani Dwi Bella.	<i>Positive Parenting and Stunting Incidents in Palembang City .</i> Journal: National Health Vol 4 No 4 2019 , Palembang.	Toddlers with natural height (not stunted), from poor families receive <i>positive parenting patterns deviance</i> namely feeding habits, care habits, hygiene habits and habit service good health, while toddlers <i>are stunted</i> from poor families get pattern foster care Which No Good.
4.	Grace, et al.	Barriers and Opportunities for Stunting Prevention by Involving Adolescents: A Qualitative Study in Yogyakarta City. Journal: Formind , Vol 8 No 2 Year 2023.	The obstacle found was that there was adolescent perception about stunting. Which not enough appropriate, the existence of <i>the Covid-19</i> pandemic and the implementation of adolescent Posyandu activities Which Not yet optimal, Adolescents are agents of change, which is an opportunity to be involved in long-term activities considering that adolescents have the enthusiasm and determination to change and invest in health. on teenager can breaking the cycle of stunting .
5.	Nur Oktia Nirmlasari.	Stunting in Children: Causes and Risk Factors Stunting in Indonesia. Journal: For Gender Mainstreaming , vol 14 No 1 2020 .	Various risk factors for stunting in Indonesia can stem from maternal, child, and environmental factors. Environmental conditions with low socioeconomic status, low family education, especially for the mother, low family income, and poor eating habits are some of the factors contributing to stunting. throw away water big in Open spaces such as rivers or gardens or inadequate latrines, untreated drinking water, and high exposure to pesticides also contribute. in cause incident stunting .

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No	Researchers	Title	Results
6.	Tyas Puspitasari, et al.	Efforts to Address Stunting on Toddlers Affected by Stunting . Journal : Build Village Vol 5 No 3 Year 2023, UNNES.	Malnutrition is still a problem health Which needs to be given special attention by the community. Problems stunting is still quite high in the end with movement all over inhabitant village through devotion in village Working together with the sub-district, PKK, and district, we collaborate to carry out a stunting awareness movement through a foster parent program with real action in providing additional food for toddlers affected by stunting .
7.	Mulyani Cs, 2023	Determinants of Stunting in Children Age 24-59 months : A Case Control Study	For reduce prevalence poor growth , required promotion better health Good since beginning pregnancy , because exclusive breastfeeding , babies birth weight low , deficiency energy chronicle during pregnancy is closely related with prevalence of stunting.
8.	Sisayeshete, 2020	Prevalence and associated factors of stunting among children age 6-59 months in Delanta district	Stunting in children can impact on growth and development child with P value 0.05, impact own P value <0.05 Growth not ideal and obstacles development appear since birth that results in low performance education .

No	Researchers	Title	Results
9	Fadila .h Elbaddk, 2023	Stunting Intervention in developing countries : Literature Review	Stunting is problem health community that is . Initiation late breastfeeding , no attend maintenance postnatal , and infections breathing repetitive is related factors with stunting. So, strengthening implementation initiative House Sick friendly baby , strengthening utilization service maintenance postnatal , and prevention
10.	Feny Ditya Hanifah et al. , 2024	Implementation of stunting prevention program in Indonesia: literature review	The incidence of stunting in Indonesia remains high, and the government has undertaken various efforts to reduce it . Stunting is a common health problem in children that can lead to decreased productivity and intelligence in adulthood. This study aims to analyze factors that prevent stunting in toddlers.
11.	Anita	Acceleration Reducing Stunting with Five Pillars of Stunting Prevention in Aceh Besar Regency (Study of Health Policy Implementation Based on Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2022 Concerning Stunting in Aceh Besar)	In research process .

RESEARCH METHOD

In accordance with the established research objectives, the research method used in this study is a qualitative method. qualitative researchers want to get understanding about reality social, of course related to the health data of toddlers. In line with the above intention , Creswell (2010) stated that qualitative research is a method for exploring And understand meaning Which by a number of individual or a group People are considered to originate from social or humanitarian problems. Meanwhile, according to Moleong (2014), qualitative research is based on efforts to build a view they Which investigated with detailed, formed with words, holistic and complex images.

The focus of this research is the dynamics of implementation acceleration decline stunting with use five pillar Stunting prevention in Aceh Besar Regency, including leadership commitment, communication and outreach, coordination in policy implementation, food and nutrition security, and

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monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, this research also focuses on shape and type dynamics that include condition community economy , education And community knowledge and environment cleanliness.

This research was conducted in Aceh Besar Regency, specifically in two sub-districts. that is Subdistrict Baitussalam And Subdistrict Seulum , with numerical considerations stunting And number prevalence wasting highest between Subdistrict other Which There is in Aceh Besar Regency, Baitussalam District , a total of 390 children and 190 children, while in Subdistrict Seulum a number of 328 child And 188 child (data statistics Health Office year 2023). Election location based on matter the Because existence policy national government to reduce and prevent the occurrence of stunting and its prevalence Wasting occurs throughout Indonesia, particularly in Aceh Besar Regency. In addition to the aforementioned basis , there is also a decree issued by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency. national Number Head 61/M.PPN/HK/08/2024 about determination location The focus of integrated stunting prevention interventions in 2025 is that Aceh Besar Regency will be included in the special prevention scheme in 15 special priority provinces covering 294 regencies/cities as stated in the attachment to the decision.

In study This data obtained from various source And Also various parties,. With still referring to on problem Which will researched. In study This Data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from informants at the research location, either through observation or interviews. Secondary data was obtained through books, journals, articles, documents, and other sources relevant to the research problem.

The determination of informants in this study was carried out using *purposive sampling* , with the assumption that informants understand the problem being studied and can provide information on the problem that is the research objective. The informants in this study consist of:

1. Chairman TPPS Regency Aceh Big
2. Head of Bappeda
3. Head Service Health
4. Head DP3PP or PA And Staff
5. Sub-district Head
6. Head Community Health Center
7. Head Village
8. Government Aceh Besar Regency is represented by the Head of the Social Services Department
9. Mother of Stunting Toddler

In qualitative research, the researcher himself is the main research instrument . (*the researcher is the key instrument*). Researchers as instrument No means to remove essence human from researchers That Alone. In matter This researchers Alone who uses logic and analytical thinking to be able to verify and draw conclusions about the health of toddlers in poor families in Aceh Besar Regency. Therefore, the researcher was equipped with observation and interview guidelines, tool recording Good audio and visual. Furthermore guidelines observation The interview guidelines were not shown to or completed by the informants but were simply memorized by the researchers. The observation and interview guidelines used focused solely on conditions based on Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction .

The first method that researchers use to collect data is observation or participant observation. According to Mulyana (2013), participant observation is... as well as potential for obtain data Which complete, for example regarding something incident social, incident Which precede And follow him And explanation of its meaning by participants and those who witnessed it, before, during, and after the event took place.

Apart from observations, researchers also conduct interviews in order to collect data in the field, of course related to the focus of the research. has set. With draft Which simple Moleong (2014) An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer *who* asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to those questions. Mulyana (2013) interview is form communication between two person, involving somebody who obtains information from another person by asking questions based on a specific goal.

After observation and interviews, the researcher also used document study (document analysis) in this study to complement the two methods above . Documents are records of events that are closer to conversations, concerning problem child toddler in health family, interaction between family And need interpretation Which relate very near with the context of recorded events related to the prevention and reduction of stunting in the community. In this case, Mulyana (2013) these documents can reveal how the subject defines himself, the environment, and the situation he faces at a certain time, and how the relationship between self-definition in relation to the people around him with his actions.

After collecting field data, researchers classified it according to the topics discussed and analyzed it descriptively. Data analysis was conducted to provide description relatedness between draft with reality through analysis descriptive in the form of theoretical studies and in the phenomena obtained at the research location. To analyze data about the social realities that occur in two sub-districts. is at on Regency Aceh Big. Researchers use technique analysis data The model put forward by Moleong. The researcher carried out data analysis before, during and after completing data collection in the field.

The standards for checking data validity in qualitative research involve several things. According to Moleong (2014), the technique for measuring the level of validity of research data is carried out in several ways. First, researchers observe and examine in more depth all aspects of the research, all data obtained, and interviews conducted. Observations are based on the research focus, so that the credibility of each process can be assessed. This is very helpful given the limited timeframe for field research. Second, to check the accuracy of the data, researchers compare data from other sources. Data triangulation consists of source triangulation, where researchers explore the accuracy of information through various sources, starting from informants, sources from observations, and sources from other written documents. Finally, discussions are held with colleagues. The preliminary results of this research are first discussed with colleagues, such as fellow students or other parties knowledgeable about the problem being studied, where things that still need improvement are identified. This is very helpful in avoiding errors. in do interpretation data, so that study This obtain high validity and be able to answer the problems being researched.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation Acceleration Reducing Stunting

The problem of stunting is issues and phenomena priority national demands multisector interventions sustainable including at the level region . Implementation of the acceleration program reduction in stunting in the sub-district face structural constraints , one of which is limitations allocation budget . Condition This cause a number of activity No can executed optimally , starting from counseling nutrition , provision food additional , monitoring grow flower children , until repair sanitation environment . Limitations budget or funds also have an impact on low frequency visit cadres and personnel health to houses toddlers who are indicated as stunting.

Limited budget make government and parties related must choose and sort which programs can run , often leave gap important in effort prevention and treatment of stunting. Program for providing help food nutritious , training Mother toddlers , as well as improvement capacity cadre nutrition not enough Can can implemented in a way consistent . In fact , the assistance received public often No evenly , some get help cash or basic necessities However part other No get The same once . This is result in negative perception of public to government program bias in addressing stunting.

Interview results with stakeholders policy show that realize importance adequate budget For support success intervention . Limitations vitskal and the amount priority other development ,

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stunting budget has not been allocated become allocation main . Meanwhile That power implementer in the field , such as head health center , and the person responsible answer program, point weigh down that limitations budget make must depends on collaboration cross sector , which unfortunately moment This Can it is said Not yet running optimally. Dependence This often cause the program not to run walk appropriate time or not enough Can sustainable.

Implementation program stunting prevention in Indonesia , especially in several Regency referring to the 5 pillars of the acceleration program stunting reduction which includes commitment leadership , campaign change behavior , cross- program convergence sector , nutrition and resilience food , as well as monitoring and evaluation . Meanwhile, at the village level , it is often integrated with 5 pillars of total sanitation based on community (STBM) namely stop defecating in the open , wash hand use soap , drinking water and food management , management waste and management waste liquid , both of which aim prevent disease and improve nutrition For overcome stunting.

Commitment Leader

Commitment leadership is very important and chair in implementation of the 5 pillars because leadership responsible answer full on success implementation , allocation source power and creation culture that supports these pillars . Without commitment leadership , the 5 pillars initiative tends to fail or No sustainable . The following is role commitment specific leadership depending on the context of the 5 pillars in question is context of the 5 pillars of management risk based on ISO. In context these are the 5 pillars or element main covers leadership and governance commitment , framework work , management process risks and improvements sustainable . In matter This role leadership show leadership and commitment must communicated to all over levels organization . Next is set policies and objectives , leadership set goals , policies and targets management clear risk in line with vision and mission organization provide source Power ensure that availability source adequate power For running management processes risk in a way effective .

On health program communities that support stunting reduction programs such as STBM, stop open defecation , washing hand use soap etc. , commitment leadership area like Regent , head village become very important mainly health centers and cadres integrated health post is spearhead for mentoring to community , leadership give formal legitimacy through declaration or signing commitment that drives participation all parties . This matter followed by movers and supervisors that leadership escort program implementation in the field and ensuring target achievement fulfilled as shown in initiative government district . Based on results interviews and data processing as well statement on can formulated finding 1 as following :

Findings 1 :

Commitment leadership Not yet fully Can implemented in a way wide or details, roles leadership is very decisive walking achievement stunting reduction does not only just operate project .

Findings 2 :

Commitment leadership Still Can seen in matter implementation existence togetherness between government regency until with task force in the field For running a stunting reduction program except If That concerning support budget .

Based on findings 1 and 2 can formulated minor proposition 1 as following :

Commitment main affective , sustainable , descriptive difference reason in organization make attachment emotional , consideration costs , and moral obligations become support implementation program policies in its implementation .

Communication and Socialization

Socialization and communication are very important in policy programs Because build understanding , participation , and support ensure objective achieved through information transfer , settlement conflict , formation relationships , and motivation , as well as ensure program sustainability

with involving public in a way active and contextual . Without both , risky programs fail Because lack of awareness , misunderstanding , resistance , and lack of involvement from parties related . The importance of socialization in implementation of policy programs is :

- a. Introduce and understand the program, disseminate information beginning , objectives and mechanisms of the program to the target audience .
- b. Build participation , encouraging involvement active and bait come back from public No just recipient passive .
- c. Forming behavior , getting used to individual with values , norms or habit new suitable with program objectives (habits life Healthy).
- d. Create sustainability , building independence and initiative local so that the program can Keep going walk after support external end .

Relatedness both , socialization is form more communication structured and focused For program objectives , while communication is element strengthening foundation the entire socialization process . Socialization also introduces , while communication effective ensure message understood , accepted , and implemented with correct , ensure the program runs effective and achieve expected impact . Based on results interviews and reviews on can formulated a number of findings as following :

Finding 3:

Approach and counseling carried out routinely by cadres integrated health post to Mother pregnant and mother stunted toddlers , however Not yet There is balanced results and not yet in accordance with target program implementation .

Finding 4:

Socialization about pattern foster care , nutrition family and giving Supplementary Food is routinely provided in the community However Not yet implemented in a way integrated cross sector .

Finding 5:

Presence public in the process of counseling and socialization each other alternate so that No Can unified and integrated in absorption the material provided about health Mother pregnant and stunted toddlers .

Based on findings 3, 4, and 5 can formulated minor proposition 2 as following :

Participation in socialization and outreach required existence seriousness absorption material that can implemented For implementing policy programs .

Coordination in Implementation Policy

Handling stunting in the sub-district area Seulum need good coordination between various party For ensure effective and sustainable interventions and outcomes coordination This produce a number of steps taken For coordination and formation Task Force stunting management . Coordination handling stunting requires a number of stages between other :

- a. Identify stakeholders, involving all stakeholders relevant interests including government central and regional , sector health , education, agriculture , social and other sectors private .
- b. mapping , collecting accurate data about prevalence of stunting in various regions for identify areas most in need intervention .
- c. Development plan action , namely compile plan action national and regional which includes targets, strategies and indicators clear performance .
- d. Funding and resources resources , allocating funds and resources adequate power for stunting prevention and management programs .
- e. Education and outreach , improving awareness public about importance nutrition balanced , good sanitation , and good practices health other through campaign education .

Based on results interviews and statements on can formulated findings as following :

Finding 6:

There is integration and unity movement from cross different sectors are very important For

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Can reach objective program success .

Finding 7:

Strength help social and intervention various party will show existence implementation policies that produce impact as change condition existing society in the field .

Based on findings 6 and 7 can formulated minor proposition 3 as following :

With good coordination and formation Effective task force stunting handling can done in a way more structured and sustainable so that prevalence of stunting can decline and quality life children increase .

Security and Nutrition

Intervention nutrition family is a strategy that is direct target reason The main cause of stunting is lack intake substance required nutrition For optimal growth and development during the period start from pregnancy until child 2 years old . Intervention This covers various programs aimed at For improve nutritional status Mother pregnant , mother breastfeeding and toddlers with ensure availability and consumption substance nutrition important such as protein, substances iron and vitamins (Carolina, 2021).

From various narrative informant in results interview can withdrawn something conclusion that giving food additional and monitoring health Mother pregnant , mother breastfeeding and toddlers is part important in acceleration strategy reduction in stunting in the sub-district Seulimum Aceh Besar Regency . However , the effectiveness of this program depends heavily on the sustainability and continuity of giving food nutritious , monitoring consumption in a way tight , and strengthening food For support nutrition family . This effort need For Keep going improved For create the next generation healthy and free from risk of stunting.

Resilience food is very much needed for the stunting reduction program because ensure availability , affordability , and utilization food nutritious , especially For Mother pregnant and toddlers to support optimal growth and prevent stunting due to nutrition chronic . Strategic program like a home area sustainability and development food local become key strengthen resilience food at level family and society , in harmony with effort improvement service health mother and child .

Based on results interviews and descriptions on can formulated a number of findings as following :

Finding 8:

The cadres integrated health post , PKK mothers , encouraging public For utilise land Sleep with plants with method campaign hydroponics .

Finding 9:

Independence provision vegetables and plants kitchen can help For processing food nutrition family .

Finding 10:

Family health mainly family stunted toddlers can supported by food nutritious from plants cultivated by the community in a way independent .

Based on findings 8. 9 and 10 can formulated minor proposition 4 as following :

Participation public in independence form resilience food is support in creation food nutritious family mainly family stunted toddlers and mothers pregnant through campaign hydroponics .

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation and monitoring of acceleration programs reduction in stunting in Aceh Besar Regency that policy implementation of acceleration programs stunting reduction is steps taken in frame give improvement health in infants and toddlers to remain capable life Healthy like as if toddler or baby others . In evaluation This implementation of the stunting reduction program is linked with life public For behave life healthy , every time there is stunting discussion attended by the department health and related OPDs as well as cadre integrated health posts in their working areas important For

give awareness to inhabitant public For behave life healthy . There are 6 indicators (Lawateng and Rahayu, 2020) in do evaluation acceleration program policy similarity , responsiveness and accuracy to a number of indicator Still Not yet fulfilled as in the indicator effectiveness and efficiency as well as adequacy Because effectiveness from acceleration program policy stunting reduction , its effectiveness always related with connection between expected results with actual results achieved . The first is effectiveness , next efficiency , adequacy , equality , responsiveness , accuracy . overall This the result Still must There is an integration movement in various sector .

Based on results evaluation of implementation output stunting program policy in the field show Not yet existence optimization or program coverage not yet achieved . In the implementation the there are 2 intervention programs the most specific No the target achieved is coverage immunization basic and exclusive breastfeeding . Coverage immunization base No fulfilled Because Still there is husband Mother toddlers who do not allow his son For immunized with reason after accept immunization toddler experience fever so that party family No give permission For his toddler given immunization . Meanwhile for exclusive breastfeeding program obstacles encountered that is Still lack of mother 's insight own regarding exclusive breastfeeding as well as behavior Mother giving breast milk at 3 months of age First the next baby given complementary feeding since 4 months old .

Interview results with mothers toddler show that perception public Still limited to patterns important food filling No nutritious . Choice food daily often influenced by economic factors and habits down hereditary , such as food tall carbohydrate However low in protein and vitamins. Practice cleanliness , such as wash hand use soap or guard sanitation House Still Not yet become routine habits . Education from integrated health post or power health is not yet completely understood or carried out by the people who show it existence gap information and understanding .

The low literacy nutrition and health become challenge big in implementation program acceleration stunting reduction . Intervention nutrition , such as giving food additional is also less effective due to understanding mothers are minimal in literacy nutrition . Based on results interviews and statements on can formulated findings as following :

Finding 11:

Implementation of the stunting program after done in the field seldom very done evaluation in a way integrated and joint between government area until with government village (Gampong).

Finding 12:

Implementation of the program is also difficult For get feedback from public and from implementers who jump in directly with the community in the field and also between families in each group public .

Finding 13:

Monitoring and evaluation produce conclusions of unreal data because only done as report to leadership government area so that the result always reported the good ones just

Based on findings 11, 12 and 13 minor proposition 3 as following :

Evaluation and monitoring is optimization performance , complete collaboration , continuous continuity continuously as well as instructions field will get real performance feedback that is implemented .

Forms and Types of Dynamics

Dynamics implementation of policy programs stunting reduction involves interaction complex between various factors and stakeholders interests . Dynamics This generally happen in form multi- party collaboration with type dynamics main covering coordination inter- institutional, adaptation policies and mobilization source power . Form dynamics covers method the actors interact and implement policies that have been set especially regulation president Number 72 of 2021 concerning acceleration stunting reduction . Dynamics collaborative is an actor from a number of activity meet and work The same For achieve the target of reducing stunting, form dynamics collaborative This seen in :

- a. Rembuk stunting is a coordination forum upgraded area For analyze situation and planning activity integrated .

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- b. Partnership that is involvement organization public and private sector in provision food local nutritious or funding .

Dynamics regulations and institutions is a translation process policy national to in regulations and structures at the level local . Like determination regulation regent or formation team acceleration reduction in stunting in a area . Dynamics communication and change behavior that is effort sustainable For increase awareness public through counseling , outreach nutrition and promotion behavior life clean and healthy . If we Look type dynamics refers to the nature interactions and changes that occur during the implementation process that can nature constructive and become challenge .

Dynamics coordination between organization device area that is covers interaction between service health , Bappeda, service empowerment community and village , service social , education department and service others . Dynamics This often face challenge in matter integration , action , convergence that has not been fully integrated . Next there is also dynamics intervention specific and sensitive is a focus on two types intervention main that is intervention specific is connection direct with health and nutrition , such as exclusive breastfeeding , additional tablets blood For Mother pregnancy and immunization . While sensitive interventions related with no factor direct like access to clean water , sanitation , and resilience food House stairs . Likewise existence dynamics politics and leadership is role strategic head area in initiate , support and ensure program sustainability . Strong leadership in become driving force main for different actors interest For Work synergistic . Likewise , there is dynamics source power and budget that is involving allocation and optimization of funds for various activity prevention . Limitations budget or challenge in distribution can influence program effectiveness .

Condition Community Economy

Economic factors family is one of the constraint main in implementation effort acceleration reduction in stunting, because limitations income often hinder fulfillment need base children , especially intake quality nutrition . Many families with stunted toddlers are in poor conditions or vulnerable to poverty so that difficult For provide food nutritious , access service health , as well as environment decent living conditions This also has an impact on the low participation in educational programs or routine check-up because must prioritize need economy daily . Therefore That without accompanied by with intervention adequate economy like help social and empowerment family , stunting reduction program at risk not optimal in achieve the expected targets (Permatasari and Eprilianto , 2023). Based on interviews and statements on can formulated findings as following :

Finding 14:

The average population in the sub-district affected by stunting is economy the family is very low and numerous work family in matter income not routine and not appropriate .

Finding 15:

Family stunted toddlers in general happen dependence to assistance provided by the government and also them feel Enough with conditions faced moment This .

Finding 16:

A number of moms stunted toddlers do not interested For follow training and mentoring For add income family .

Based on findings 14, 15 and 16 can formulated minor proposition 6 as following :

Problem economy family plays a very important role in slow down success of the acceleration program reduction in stunting, due to limitations Power buy access to service health as well as less conducive environment support in effort handling stunting so that required intervention health and also intervention economics family .

Public Education and Knowledge

Parents ' educational background specifically Mother become constraint significant in

implementation effort acceleration reduction in stunting due to low education level often compared straight with lack of knowledge about nutrition , pattern proper care , and its importance inspection health routinely . Lack of understanding This cause parents No realize importance intake food nutritious balanced , exclusive breastfeeding , and prevention disease through good sanitation . In addition , parents with background low educational background tend own limitations in understand information conveyed in educational programs so that impact interventions provided become not enough maximum . Therefore that , the increase literacy tailored health and education with level understanding public become key important in tackling stunting effectively effective (Priono , 2020).

Parents ' educational background especially mothers be one of challenge big in implementation of acceleration programs reduction in stunting, especially in sub-district areas Seulimum Aceh Besar district . Government highlight that low level of education impact direct to parental abilities in understand information health and nutrition children , many from they Not yet capable access or absorb information conveyed through educational media Good Because limitations literacy and lack of experience formal learning . Based on results interviews and statements on can formulated findings as following :

Finding 17:

Several times following class Mother toddlers in communities where mothers stunted toddlers still difficulty understand material presented because of language or term medically considered complicated .

Finding 18:

They are generally feel reluctant For ask Because Afraid considered No know or stupid .

Finding 19:

Although There is counseling from cadres and officers the information he accept No always understood in a way whole and in need intensive mentoring in simple language and through practice direct .

Based on findings 17, 18 and 19 can formulated minor proposition 7 as following :

Education related in a way significant with health that results in occurrence Lots constraint in absorption knowledge so that change behavior in provision and arrangement nutrition family as well as maintenance child running very slowly which resulted constraint in acceleration decline stunting rate in society .

Environment Cleanliness

Limitations access to clean water and adequate sanitation be one of constraint significant in effort acceleration stunting reduction . An unsafe environment hygienic consequence lack of facility sanitation such as proper toilets and drainage proper wastewater disposal increase risk infection channel digestion and disease diarrhea in toddlers which is direct impact on absorption nutrition and growth children . In addition , the lack of access to clean water make things difficult family in guard cleanliness food , equipment food as well as cleanliness self children who are all play a role important in prevent stunting. Therefore that , the effort stunting reduction does not can separated from repair infrastructure sustainable sanitation and clean water supply especially in areas with level vulnerability high (Sugiyanto , 2021). Condition sanitation bad environment will impact direct to health child especially highly vulnerable toddlers to disease water based such as diarrhea and infection worms . He mentioned that although education and assistance nutrition given the effect Can become No maximum If children Still life in the environment with inadequate sanitation worthy or condition slum . Based on results interviews and statements on can formulated findings as following :

Finding 20:

Families who often share bathing, washing and toilet facilities generally No hygienic matter This risky enlarge possibility toddler caught disease repeatable which can hinder absorption nutrition and impact to growth .

Finding 21:

Children who have accept food addition or supplementation Still show suboptimal growth due

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to condition environment that is not support .

Finding 22:

Environment place stay , many family using public toilets and the toilets often damaged or dirty
Because many people use .

Based on findings 20, 21 and 22 can formulated minor proposition 8 as following :

There are limitations facility base hinder implementation change behavior life clean and healthy so that need intervention cross sectors involving urban planning , provision means basic , and empowerment public in guard environment clean and healthy .

Based on minor propositions 1 to with 8 can formulated major proposition as following :

Implementation policy acceleration stunting reduction facing various challenges that are systemic start from limitations allocation budget , understanding and commitment implementer policy , coordination cross suboptimal sectors , limitations source power , strategies that have not been adaptive to condition local , low participation society , limited response to service nutrition as well as weak monitoring and evaluation system follow become constraint in effectiveness and sustainability of the program.

Key Strategies for Addressing Stunting in Aceh Besar

The Aceh Besar Health Service emphasized importance intervention holistic start from teenager until Mother pregnant and breastfeeding For lower stunting figures . Government Aceh Besar Regency has evaluate achievements supporting programs lower stunting cases in rural areas , at the meeting team coordination acceleration reduction in stunting in Aceh Besar Regency discussed handling and data from companion in every subdistrict For Indonesian nutritional status survey report . Meeting evaluation implemented through the head of Bappeda stated that evaluation program reduction achievements the stunting rate as proof seriousness in handle stunting cases that occur in the region , evaluation done 2 times every year , evaluation First held in the month February and evaluation second held in August . Challenge main stunting management is No occurrence convergence implementation of programs and activities , this cause various programs and activities handling of widespread stunting through various mechanism funding good in the center and area No implemented in a way complete in one location center in matter this is at the level village . So that the program remains walk Good to all parties so that they can collaborate and always coordinate . Thus This appeal from results evaluation . The hope is with meeting coordination This combination element advocacy policy , campaign , communication between personal and mobilization social will each other complete and confirm For strengthen the decision-making process decisions , coordination , quality and accountability of implemented programs . Multi- sectoral roles in acceleration decline prevalence of stunting through communication change behavior as priority development health area can increase resilience food and nutrition in Aceh Besar Regency can realized .

CONCLUSION

In study This give contribution important to development theory and also based on results analysis in Chapter V can concluded that dynamics implementation acceleration stunting reduction based on five policy pillars in Aceh Besar District can concluded as following :

1. Prevention and handling of stunting, especially in the Aceh Besar Regency area mainly in the District Seulimum need existence similarities the same commitment between regent as head area , head service health , head health centers and units task until with cadres integrated health posts in the village have commitment and movement the same steps and mutual support . From the results study this , commitment Not yet in a way integrated start from on until with officers below .

2. Whereas for programs and activities in matter prevention and control of stunting has Lots disbursed to each village in the sub - district Seulimum with method socialize and also communicate norms and rules as well as types activities that must be adhered to and also participation start extension workers field about pattern foster care , PMT and nutrition family , then regularly socialize and communicate This done Keep going to cadres integrated integrated health post with BKKBN cadres , however of course Still there is Lots obstacles in the field mainly participation public For follow and obey to implementation activity .
3. Implementation policy prevention and handling of stunting are many carried out by various cross different sectors and require integration and unity step For intervene condition the community in the sub - district Seulimum Aceh Besar Regency : Integration and collaboration No only on activities or activity but also the budget or funding as well as supporting infrastructure For decline stunting conditions that exist in the community . Based on results study This Still Lots activities that are not unified and integrated so as budget or funds provided Not yet Can support fully activity the .
4. The community has trained For going to resilience food and repair nutrition through campaign hydroponics that utilizes a number of land Sleep as empowerment family , but Not yet supported fully independence food the Can accessible to the public in a way overall Because understanding about nutrition family and level economy and Education as background behind parents Still low .
5. Activities that have been implemented as acceleration stunting reduction based on five policy pillars regularly evaluated and monitored For get optimization complete performance and collaboration so that No cause disconnection coordinate information to public not enough clear and feedback from policy the Can repaired .
6. Condition parents' economy and parents' education as well as cleanliness surrounding environment life child and mother pregnant awake with Good so that Can awake clean and healthy environment .

A. Theoretical Implications

In study This development theory implementation policy specifically in context policy public at level local . Research results This support and strengthen view that success implementation policies are greatly influenced by commitment , socialization and communication , coordination and collaboration , and resilience food is also available continuous evaluation and monitoring continuously implemented in a way truly For show success in matter implementation acceleration reduction in stunting.

Based on theory implementation policy from Grindle, Kridawati, 2011 there are two large variables about content and context relevant policies in support structure bureaucracy implementers in the field . Findings study show that Not yet existence integration coordination cross sector togetherness in support budget , as well as participation and understanding society that has not evenly become inhibitor main in implementation policy acceleration reduction in stunting. This show that although regulations telah made with well , normatively (top-down), effectiveness its implementation is greatly influenced by readiness and support from actors implementer at level local . Research this also provides strengthening to approach Bottom up from theory implementation policies that emphasize the importance of implementing actors at the level lower like cadre health , energy health centers , and figures public .

In context Subdistrict Seulimum , role the actors below become very crucial especially in build trust society and encourage change behavior related nutrition and health children . Weak integration of approaches based culture local and persuasive communication in policies also show importance understanding socio cultural in the implementation process policy health .

With thus study This No only enrich discourse empirical related implementation

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policy reduction in stunting in the layers local but also provide implications theory that success implementation policy No Enough only depending on the dynamics design policy or formal rules but also on synergy between structure (OPD), implementing actors , sources power , as well as context social culture public recipient policy . This is show the need approach Collaboration Together in design and implement in a way technical policy effective and sustainable health .

Handling of stunting in Aceh Besar is focused on interventions specific and sensitive, involving parent movement foster care (critical), assistance for the first 1,000 to 8,000 life as well as empowerment integrated health post For immunization and nutrition . This program covers giving food additional , educational nutrition for mother and repair sanitation (access to clean water).

B. Practical Implications

The results of the research that have been done show existence a number of things that can recommended and can used by the government area , energy health , as well as stakeholders interest related strengthen acceleration reducing stunting in the field and in the community local can given advice as following :

1. Suggestions given to government Aceh Besar Regency that integration very strong commitment influence implementation in a way technical .
2. Integration coordination and collaboration between cross sector No only ceremonial in nature but integrated in a way early in the aspect planning , implementation together including support funding until program evaluation integrated , steps This important For avoid overlapping overlap and efficiency as well as the synergy involved in implementation technical .

C. Research Novelty

Analysis results study can give the novelty that gives contribution in development study implementation policy health specifically in context stunting control at the level local . Integration theory implementation policy health mainly decline stunting control analyzed through theory implementation policy by Grindle dynamics local Acehnese influenced strong by history conflict , Islamic culture , customs and wisdom local demand approach theory new that is not only use theories that have been There is However Grindle's theory plus with culture public most of the local Acehnese formed the integration of three main pillars customs , religion and public policy . Integration This make dynamics implementation something policy Can approach perfection in its implementation .

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