

# Strengthening The Capacity Of Customary Institutions Of The Kampong Consultancy Agency (BPK) Through Training For The Preparation Of Qanun For Stunting Prevention And Management In The City Of Subulussalam

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## ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:  
Stunted  
BPK  
Qanuns

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## ABSTRACT

The achievements of this study was (1) increasing BPK and Gampong Government's understanding of the formation of gampong regulations; and (2) stipulation of draft qanun/regulation on Prevention and Reduction of Stunting as a legal basis for the government of Bukit Alim Village, Longkip District, Subulussalam City. (3) To Increase community involvement and awareness in stunting prevention and eradication initiatives in gampongs. The way to achieve this goal was training and assistance in the formation of qanuns.

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## INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a problem experienced by poor and developing countries<sup>1</sup>. The problem of stunting cannot be considered trivial because it affects the future of the nation. Stunting is a chronically malnourished child condition that affects under-fives in 1000 HPK and causes failure to thrive and even death<sup>3</sup>. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, stunting is defined as a toddler with a score or z-score of less than 2 SD (stunted), or less than 3 SD, which is classified as very stunted<sup>4</sup>.

According to Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), the prevalence of stunting remained high from 2007 to 2018, with 37.2% (9 million) of children under the age of five experiencing stunting in 2013, and there was no significant reduction in stunting in 2018, namely 30.8%. 5.6 Subulussalam City is geographically located in the southwestern part of Aceh province which has good and abundant potential for agricultural commodities and fresh water fisheries. The mobilization of this area is also very smooth because it is a route area to the province of West Sumatra. <sup>7</sup> The strength of the potential of this location does not match the nutritional quality of the local community, as can be seen from the high national stunting rate of 41.8%, higher than the Aceh Province stunting rate of 33, 2% and 24.4%<sup>8</sup>.

Stunting cannot be handled only by the health sector. This requires the participation of all levels of regional apparatus and society. As has been done by the City Government of Subulussalam by issuing Subulussalam Mayor Regulation Number 16.A of 2019 concerning Management of Short and Very Short Children or Stunting<sup>9</sup>. This is able to increase the readiness of the village government to manage its governance system in order to produce effective, efficient, transparent and responsible development as well as obtain the involvement of the village community in administering its governance, including the problem of stunting. Institutionally, all villages in Subulussalam are managed by one village head, and ethnographically,

Village institutions and BPK customary institutions can be used as opportunities to solve stunting problems because they have overall authority in village development. Based on the data and information collected during the preparation of the medium-term development plan (RPJMD) in one of the villages in this region, it was found that the community, especially the poor, faced various problems which had an influence on the incidence of stunting. These existing problems can

be solved with village policy strategies to bind responsibility to all elements of society. The focus of this training is to increase the capacity of customary institutions of the Village Consultative Body (bpk) through the preparation of qanuns on the prevention and control of stunting according to the mandate of PERWAL Subulussalam Number 16.

## METHOD

The approach used in this study was training to assist in drafting qanuns on the prevention and control of stunting in the community. The training was carried out in Bukit Alim Village, which is one of the points prone to stunting in Subulussalam City. The implementation technique is separated into three steps, namely: The pre-activity stage is the initial stage. The implementation phase is the second stage. The activity evaluation stage is the final stage. In addition, the implementation approach for each stage will be explained as follows:

- a. This pre-activity is the first stage before carrying out community service. In general, this step begins with selecting the topic of activity and place of dedication. The theme of this effort is strengthening the customary institutions of the Village Consultative Body (BPK) by drafting qanuns on the prevention and control of stunting. The concrete first steps are as follows:
  - 1) The team conducts an initial assessment/survey of partners who will be used as service locations. This action requests permission from the service partner.
  - 2) Analyzing the situation of community conditions related to behavior and nutritional problems
  - 3) The team prioritized the programs to be provided during implementation.
  - 4) The team develops an appropriate program plan and adapts it to the specifics of the service topics to be carried out.
- b. The essence of this service is the implementation of activities. This exercise is a continuation of the previous exercise. After obtaining approval and identifying problems with partners, outreach, and BPK related to stunting, the team held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on local potential and challenges in preventing and overcoming stunting to provide qanun material.
- c. Activity Evaluation  
Evaluation of activities is carried out to see the extent of understanding and readiness to draft bylaws on the prevention and control of stunting. This is achieved by asking the service a few questions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This support effort is in the form of drafting a village qanun on the prevention and control of stunting at the Bukit Alim office, Longkip District, Subulussalam City. This exercise was attended by 33 participants consisting of village heads, BPK traditional institutions, posyandu cadres, Head of Youth Unit, PKK women, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and youth organizations.

The outputs of the pre-activity activities are known to be the Socio-Economic conditions of the Bukit Alim community in terms of education, employment, and the economy. The second stage is part of socialization activities related to PERWAL Subulussalam Number 16.A of 2019 concerning the implementation of prevention and control of short, very short or stunted toddlers. Meanwhile, the BPK as a traditional institution and the village head as the person in charge of administering village governance is tasked with drafting village regulations in the form of qanuns for the prevention and treatment of stunting. This activity is carried out through direct counseling, which includes making lectures and questions and answers. The PEKA technique was adopted because of the different backgrounds of the participants who took part in the therapy (persuasive, educative, communicative and accommodative). The ceremony was inaugurated by the Head of Bukit Alim Village. The results of outreach to BPK and the Bukit Alim community showed an increased

understanding of stunting, as evidenced by a comparison of pretest and posttest scores prior to the activity. The pretest and posttest results of the level of knowledge of the BPK and the Bukit Alim community after stunting education are shown in table 1 below:

**Table 1.** Distribution of Knowledge Frequency before and after stunting education

Stunting knowledge	Good		Not good	
	n	%	n	%
Before	5	15,15	28	84,84
After	30	90,90	3	9,10

Based on table 1, the distribution of knowledge about stunting from the BPK and village officials in the good group was 5 people (15.8%), while knowledge in the less operational category was 28 people (84.8%). There was an increase of 30 people (90.9%) after counseling regarding the frequency of stunting. Nutrition counseling is one of the community's efforts to foster confidence that drives nutrition parenting. Pregnant women and toddlers Breastfeeding mothers and adolescents through initiatives to change knowledge, attitudes and eating skills, as well as changing proper nutritional behavior<sup>11</sup>. beneficially influencing a person's behavior Knowledge can improve people's behavior and help them avoid stunting or stunting at a young age<sup>12</sup>.

The emergence of a person's behavior depends on information and awareness, as well as the positive attitude of the individual. Knowledge, or cognitive ability, is an important domain in influencing one's behavior<sup>13</sup>. Knowledge of nutrition is the first step in determining behavioral adjustments to improve nutritional status, therefore knowledge is an internal component that has an impact on the development of a person's behavior based on information and awareness, as well as a positive attitude from the individual. Knowledge, or cognitive ability, is an important domain in influencing a person's behavior.

After the event was officially opened by the Village Head, the program continued with assistance to the BPK and village officials in drafting qanuns on stunting prevention and control. The community and service workers were very enthusiastic to participate in the implementation of this activity. Based on the findings of mentoring with activity participants, the following qanuns on stunting prevention and control were developed:

1) General requirements

This provision includes the notion or definition of village or kampung. Village administration, village customary institutions, stunting, village opinion and expenditure budgets, village funds, village-owned enterprises (BUMK) and village cooperation.

2) Principles of Stunting Prevention and Handling

The principles of stunting prevention and treatment are as follows: a) act quickly and appropriately b) institutional development and cooperation c) transparency d) cultural sensitivity e) accountability.

- The aim of stunting prevention and treatment

The prevention and treatment of stunting seeks to improve the nutritional status of the population and the quality of human resources.

- The scope of prevention and treatment of stunting

The scope of stunting prevention and treatment includes targeted nutritional therapy as well as sensitive nutrition interventions.

- a. The targets of stunting prevention activities include: a. targets for specific nutritional treatments; and B. targets for sensitive nutrition interventions.

- b. Specific nutrition intervention targets include: a. young women and men; b. future bride and groom; c. pregnant mother; d. nursing mothers with children under 6 months; f. mothers with children aged 6-23 months; g. children aged 0-5 months; and H. children aged 6-59 months.
- c. The general public, especially families, is the target of sensitive nutrition interventions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b.
- d. How to Overcome Stunting  
Coaching methods include: a) coaching to find out what efforts have been made in the village to overcome stunting; b) provision of supplementary food and periodic monitoring of child development; c) revitalization of posyandu cadres; d) provide counseling to parents on how to deal with and prevent stunting; and e) improving environmental sanitation through building latrines for families who do not have latrines, and contributing to the economy of families of individuals with disabilities.
- e. Economic fulfillment for families with stunting includes: a) agricultural management assistance for families with disabilities; and b) providing assistance and business assistance to stunting families.
- f. Funding  
The funding or financing includes: a) funding to carry out village authorities from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and b) the village government can develop and obtain profit sharing through collaborative efforts between the village government and village communities.



**Figure 1.** Documentation Customary Institutions Of The Kampong Consultancy Agency

The draft qanun, which was prepared jointly by the BPK and other village officials, can be used as a basis for determining strategies in the form of authentic rules, namely formal organizational decisions that bind and regulate behavior with the aim of creating values in social life. community, accompanied by the preparation of good or good ways to achieve goals. 14 The establishment of policies in the form of qanuns demonstrates the village government's commitment to minimizing the prevalence of stunting, especially in the location and objectives of the government. Village/village regulations function to strengthen the village government's position in intervening stunting and malnutrition programs as stipulated in village regulations, which are "related to the administrative consequences of managing their own household, in carrying out their duties to regulate and protect the interests of the local village community."15 Determination of a stunting policy that is carried out thoroughly based on the opportunities and threats that exist in the village and is able to be implemented properly, in the next 5-10 years the village will be able to independently be free from the prevalence of stunting. Research conducted by Putri. et al regarding the implementation of stunting management policies in East Lombok Regency showed that with this rule the stunting program could run optimally and was able to reduce the prevalence of stunting. 16 "15 Determination of a stunting policy that is carried out thoroughly based on the opportunities and threats that exist in the village and is able to be implemented properly, in the next 5-10 years the village will be able to independently be free from the prevalence of stunting. Research conducted by

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**Figure 2.** Discussion with Customary Institutions Of The Kampong Consultancy Agency

## CONCLUSION

The Capacity of Traditional Institutions of the Kampong Consultative Body (BPK) Through Training on Compiling Qanuns on the Prevention and Management of stunting in Subulussalam City

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