



# Evaluation of the accelerate stunting reduction program through stunting care houses (*Rumah Pesta*) Wakatobi district

*Alimudin<sup>1</sup>, Balqis<sup>2</sup>, Amran Razak<sup>3</sup>, Indar<sup>4</sup>, Suriah<sup>5</sup>, Agus Bintara Birawida<sup>6</sup>,*

*Anwar Mallongi<sup>7</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*

<sup>2,3,4</sup>*Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*

<sup>5</sup>*Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*

<sup>6,7</sup>*Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*

## Abstract

Wakatobi Regency as an island region in 2022 has a stunting prevalence of 29.9%, higher than the average prevalence rate for Southeast Sulawesi province of 27.7%. This regency has a high commitment to accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence through the strategic initiative of stunting care home innovation activities (*Rumah Pesta*). Serving as a venue for organizing the mobilization and execution of internalizing the acceleration of the reduction of stunting through synchronization and cooperation between stakeholders, village administrations, and agencies. To evaluate the stunting reduction acceleration program through the Stunting Care House (*Rumah Pesta*) Wakatobi Regency. Qualitative descriptive research, content analysis was carried out on the conditions of natural objects from the context in which the event occurred in an effort to describe the incident through key informants, main informants and supporting informants based on knowledge about the stunting reduction acceleration program policy. This research uses in-depth interviews with tools in the form of recording devices, interview guides, review of rules and documents to answer research objectives using the CIPP model evaluation approach. In the context evaluation, the regional stunting reduction acceleration program policy has influenced the prevalence of stunting through the the Stunting Care House or Rumah Peduli Stunting (*Rumah Pesta*) innovation program which was implemented through the Decree of the Head of the P2 & KB Department. Input evaluation: The main budgetary support for activities comes from self-help, including the APBN and APBD budgets through related SKPD intermediaries who are directly involved in stunting activities. Human resource capacity is inadequate and there is no support for sustainable training programs through *Rumah Pesta*. Support for facilities and infrastructure for service activities in the building is inadequate, there are facilities to support stunting activities. Evaluation process: Activity planning house party activities are participatory in nature as a form of implementation of policies to accelerate stunting reduction to realize the mobilization of strategic initiative steps by the relevant SKPD leaders in the form of innovation activities, referring to 29 main indicator service coverage designed through creativity in the form of independent activities with at-risk families, local cultural approaches. Product Evaluation: Contributing directly to reducing the prevalence of stunting in Wakatobi district through interventions through assistance activities for at-risk families which are still ongoing today, Sustainability of programs or activities to accelerate stunting reduction requires synergy and support from data sources, use of accurate data through a good human resource availability approach, supporting infrastructure that meets standards at all levels of implementation of activities to accelerate stunting reduction.

**Keywords:** Program evaluation, house parties, stunting reduction, sustainable training.

Full length article \*Corresponding Author, e-mail: [alimudin.rsudwakatobi@gmail.com](mailto:alimudin.rsudwakatobi@gmail.com)

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## 1. Introduction

A health issue known as stunting has been connected to markers of children under five years old's nutritional status, which can lead to stunted growth and development. Stunting and interventions Accelerating stunting reduction in *Alimudin et al., 2024*

Indonesia is one of the national trends and issues as a priority program in the implementation of Medium Term National Development (RPJMN 2020-2024) in the human resource development sector towards the golden generation 2045 [1]. In the short term, WHO says that if stunting can increase the

risk of death for infants and toddlers and increase susceptibility to infection, in the long term stunting can also have an impact on inhibiting cognitive growth, motor development and language skills in children [2]. The prevalence of stunting in Southeast Sulawesi based on SSGI results was 30% in 2021, and decreased to 2022 by 26%. Meanwhile, Wakatobi Regency, based on the SSGI results, stunting prevalence actually experienced an increase in 2022 by 29.9%, whereas previously in 2021 it had a stunting prevalence of 26% [3]. As an archipelagic area, Wakatobi Regency is mostly ocean where Wakatobi is an extension of a combination of 4 (four) islands, namely Wangi-Wangi as the capital, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. To reach the other three islands generally use sea transportation. Most of the sub-districts and villages/sub-districts in the lowlands/coastal areas have a livelihood as fishermen. Of the total 27 villages that are the locus of stunting areas, the prevalence is quite varied, characteristics and eating patterns, access to food and support for other facilities and infrastructure [4]. The regional administration has implemented multi-party coordination and strategic initiatives through the Population Control and Family Planning Service in response to implement the internalization of accelerating stunting reduction in the form of innovation activities at Rumah Peduli Stunting (Rumah Pesta) at the district level which functions as a central forum (centre) planning, mobilizing and implementing activities to accelerate stunting reduction between Regional Apparatus and all stakeholders with the aim of supporting a reduction in national stunting prevalence by 14% by 2024 and specifically encouraging a reduction in regional stunting prevalence rates of at least 8% even to zero stunting [5]. Rumah Peduli Stunting (Rumah Pesta) is a form of implementation of strategic initiative policies and multi-party collaboration initiatives in Presidential Decree number 72 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction which is integrated with the framework of the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Rates in Indonesia (RAN PASTI) 2021-2024 which is implemented by utilizing quality family village based on a target group behavior change approach through innovation activity programs (6): 1) Catin screening through traditional Catin mats by traditional leaders and community leaders, 2) Dashat management through empowering local food sources, 3) Assistance for pregnant women and post-natal care, 4) management of the Tribina room monitoring child growth and development, 5) Mentoring in the Toddler Family Development (BKB), Teen Family Development (BKR) group, Acceptor Family Income Increase Business program (UPPKA, buying and selling gallery), 6) Monitoring and distribution of social assistance, including synchronization of inter-institutional programs to accelerate stunting reduction. House party activities have been carried out for approximately 2 years from the beginning of January 2022 until now and no evaluation activities have been carried out either by agencies or institutions that have the authority to do so. Several literature state that every program related to accelerating stunting reduction still has technical implementation obstacles in the field which are identified as inhibiting factors such as policy support, funding, human resource capabilities and capacity including the availability of adequate supporting facilities. House parties as one of the innovation activities must be evaluated using the same component approach to ensure the activity is sustainable.

*Alimudin et al., 2024*

Based on this study and literature review, the aim of this research is to evaluate the accelerated program for reducing the prevalence of stunting with an innovation activity approach which is explained according to the views of the community in the at-risk family sector as beneficiaries of the program, so it is important that this research be carried out because 1). Clarity on the policy context that will impact regional commitment to reducing stunting, 2). Clarity of processes and stages that have an impact on the involvement of parties related to reducing regional stunting activities, 3). Clarity of the impact obtained from the perspective of program beneficiaries which directly influences the prevalence of stunting.

## **2. Participants & Methods**

This research is a qualitative descriptive research design, used to examine the condition of natural objects. Researchers use this design to seek meaningful information from people's experiences leaders of relevant agencies, knowledge and experience in the stunting reduction acceleration program in Wakatobi Regency, the source of informants in this study was determined using purposive sampling, there were 31 informants. The research period was three months from May to July 2023. Data was obtained using interview guides and a recorder. Data analysis uses the content analysis method (content analysis). Triangulation in this research is data source triangulation, theory triangulation. All of these procedures have received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University on September 21 2023 regarding Recommendation for Ethical Approval Number 3436/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2023.

## **3. Findings**

The selection of informants in this research was carried out based on knowledge and credibility of the stunting reduction acceleration program through stunting care homes (party houses). The characteristics of the informants involved in this research are shown in the table 1

The information obtained in this research used in-depth interview techniques and document review involving 7 (seven) key informants, members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) from each relevant SKPD, 12 (twelve) key informants from the Home Implementation Team Partai, 2 (two) supporting informants and 10 (ten) informants came from families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries of Rumah Pesta activities.

### **3.1. Context Evaluation**

It is an effort to describe and identify problems as a background to decisions, identify weaknesses and strengths, identify sources of strength that are used to correct deficiencies in helping solve problems. The context of the stunting reduction acceleration program through stunting care homes (Rumah Pesta) referred to in this description is the implementation policy for the stunting reduction acceleration program in Wakatobi district (Table 2).

### **3.2. Stunting and its problems**

The following is an interview excerpt regarding the informant's knowledge about stunting and its problems (Table 3).

*“What I know is that stunting in children occurs between the ages of 2-5 years and has characteristics such as short stature compared to their age group. One of the most common causes is inadequate nutritional needs during pregnancy and after giving birth, other causes include family factors such as economics, parenting patterns and the environment. For current handling by the government, there are specific interventions carried out by the health sector and sensitive interventions carried out by the non-health sector. If it is not handled properly, the impact on the child's growth and development will not be optimal” (SUC, 42 yrs. June 28, 2023).*

The interview excerpt above was obtained from the main informant's answer describe the level of knowledge regarding stunting and the problems related to the program to accelerate stunting reduction through stunting care homes. Below are excerpts from interviews from key informants as a complement to the answers from key informants as follows:

*“Stunting is a condition of short stature in children compared to age, this is closely related to the term 1,000 HPK where from the womb until birth they do not receive good nutrition until the age of 2-5 years, the causes vary, starting from the family's ability to provide nutritious food. , maternal factors during pregnancy, not exclusive breastfeeding, including an un-supportive environment. This condition has a negative impact on children because all growth processes and developmental stages are disrupted, for example children are inactive, tend to be quiet and inattentive, in the end they become less intelligent, not to mention there is a risk of being attacked by serious illnesses in the future. Currently, stunting management follows the national program, namely convergence action through specific intervention approaches from the health sector and sensitive from the non-health sector, including house party activities” (SFH, 51 years. 23 May 2023).*

### **3.2.1. Implementation Policy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction through Rumah Peduli Stunting (Rumah Pesta)**

The interview excerpt below was obtained from the informant regarding the main knowledge regarding the implementation reference, targets and objectives of the stunting reduction acceleration program through stunting care homes (party houses). The following interview results were obtained from the main informant's answers as follows:

*“In my opinion, this party house activity is in line with stunting activities both at the national and regional levels, since the beginning the party house was formed with the aim of supporting the government's program to move together in handling stunting towards the 14% prevalence, the target is clearly towards at-risk families who have children teenagers, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, children under 5 years old based on 29 main service indicator coverage in the Presidential Decree and central BKKBN regulations” (MRN, 35 years old 24 May 2023).*

The interview below was obtained from the key informant who completes the answers from the main informant's interview at ASAT, here are the answers:

*“As far as I know, the regional stunting program that is being held is in accordance with existing national policies in Alimudin et al., 2024*

*Presidential Decree 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and BKKBN regulation 12 of 2021 concerning RAN SURE if in the regions it is implemented with regent regulations, including TPPS as the organization that accommodates activities regional stunting, including talking about house parties, since the beginning of January, through the SK KAdis P2 & KB, has carried out real action and is actively carrying out stunting activities. Until now, the aim is to reduce the national stunting prevalence rate by 14% in 2024. Later, the regional target will be like that if necessary. Wakatobi zero stunting” (MLN, 51 years old, 17 May 2023).*

Other interview results from key informants obtained the following answers:

*“Look, the stunting activities carried out by the regional government currently in my opinion are in accordance with the existing regulations starting from the central regulations in Presidential Decree 72, the provinces and the regional regulations themselves, Perbup 8 and Regent's Decree 346 including party houses in Kadis Decree number 2.A of the year 2022, since the beginning of January, it has been active in handling regional stunting until now where the target is targeting at-risk families starting from teenagers, pregnant/breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers aged 2-5 years. Stunting is a national problem, so of course it must also be an obligation for regional governments to support that the prevalence today is still high, so one of the aims of this policy is to actively participate in achieving the national target of reducing prevalence to 14% by 2024” (ELH, 44 th .16 May 2023).*

### **3.3. Input Evaluation**

It is an effort made to identify existing sources of strengthening, plans and strategies to support decision making to achieve predetermined goals. Input evaluation is an effort to carry out an assessment, determine existing resources and work procedures to achieve the goals that have been set.

#### **3.3.1. Source of Costs for Accelerating Stunting Reduction through Party Houses**

The following are excerpts from interviews with informants regarding sources of funding for accelerating regional stunting reduction. The answers obtained from key informants were as follows:

*“Regarding funding for the stunting activity program according to the Presidential Decree and in the regional regulations, it comes from the APBN and APBD including village funds. These sources are managed through activities which are the duties and functions of the SKPD in carrying out stunting budget planning which is the responsibility of the SKPD based on 29 main service indicators for accelerating stunting reduction” (MLN, 51 years old, 17 May 2023).*

Another interview excerpt regarding the source of costs for accelerating stunting reduction was obtained from the main informant, below is the answer.

*“We also budget for stunting through village funds, instructions from the government are at least 8-10% of village funds so that each village also prepares a budget for village level stunting activities” (SLH, 48 years old, July 13 2023).*

Another interview quote that emphasizes the budget sources used in decline stunting was obtained from the person responsible for regional planning, the answer was as follows:

*“Most of the stunting budget managed by regional governments in planning documents that have been jointly determined by the DPRD and Regional Government comes from the central budget in the form of general allocation funds, some special allocation funds, physical and non-physical, some from the APBD. This budget is then used by each SKPD to prepare a budgeting plan for the stunting activity program according to its responsibilities for the 29 main service indicators. The total stunting budget for 2022 is 31.7 billion, other funding sources related to stunting also come from village funds amounting to 3.3 billion which are used to accelerate the reduction of stunting at the village level” (TRM, 42 years old, July 5 2023).*

Next, a quote from the informant's interview regarding the source of costs for accelerating stunting reduction through stunting care homes (party houses) is as follows:

*“Well, sir, what I know is that the budget comes from the Regional Government and comes from the State and is managed by the agencies for stunting activities, if the party house doesn't directly use the budget like the agencies because we carry out activities there, the term mutual cooperation is the source of the budget. It doesn't involve being self-supporting like that, yes, if we have funds from the department or other sources, we use it for operations, something like that” (MRN, 35 years old 24 May 2023).*

The results of another interview which provided an explanation regarding the sources of costs used in stunting care home activities, obtained the following answers:

*This house party activity can be said to be unique and feels special in handling stunting in Wakatobi which is still active in developing the concept of mutual cooperation even though it does not have direct budget support from the APBN and APBD, meaning that every agency or SKPD has an interest in carrying out its responsibilities. In accelerating the reduction of stunting, the budget and activities were brought to the party house, including the village government, although it cannot be denied that joint venture or self-help funds and the like were there. (SFH, 51 years old, May 23 2023)*

Quotes from interviews sourced from key informants who are responsible for district planning, obtained information that complements the explanations from key informants and main informants above, the answers are as follows:

*“As far as I know, there is no budget for party houses that is accommodated either through the APBN or APBD directly, nor do we find it in the budget documents for implementing the activities of the Family Planning Service as the person responsible. This is an internalization of activities to accelerate stunting reduction that have been previously planned through the SKPD in charge of each, this needs to be appreciated because up to now it has contributed to and handled regional stunting, especially when it was named by the provincial BKKBN representative as a strategic innovative activity targeting the social and cultural life of the community, perhaps In the future, the management can be changed” (TRM, 42 years old, July 5 2023).*

### **3.4. Human Resource Capacity**

The following is an excerpt from an interview regarding increasing the capacity of human resources

involved in activities to accelerate stunting reduction through stunting care homes (party houses):

*“Yes, regarding human resources involved in activities to accelerate stunting reduction, as far as I know, there are no special stages in their procurement or placement, these workers are obtained through existing networks in agencies, even in villages that have attended training or are already cadres and staff. Companion, regarding the number of personnel I don't know for sure, but there are tens of them there” (MLN, 51 years old, 17 May 2023).*

Quotes from other interviews from the main informants obtained the following answers:

*“As far as I know, the staff at the party house were combined from the community health center, PKK, Family Planning Service, Health Service and cadres and accompanying staff from the village. We weren't recruited suddenly with a team decree and no honorarium, there could be as many as 50 of us from the decree including the bosses from the OPD” (OBY, 24 years old 28 June 2023).*

*“As far as I know, of all the staff involved in the party house there have been no activities held such as training or technical guidance and the like, what we most often get is outreach related to stunting and other health problems, usually if the training is done by friends from the agency it is funded by their respective offices. -each through BOK funds such as at community health centers or health services or other funds specifically for stunting activities” (SUC, 42 yrs. June 28, 2023).*

The interview excerpt below was obtained from the key informant while at the same time confirming the explanation from the interview results of the key informant and other main informants, the following answers were obtained:

*“Frankly, talking about the workforce involved in internalizing activities to accelerate stunting reduction from any side does not go through a planning process in its determination, including increasing sustainable competency capacity for staff, which is not accommodated because this is attached to the stunting activity program of each SKPD. These workers were obtained through coordination with the relevant departments and community health centers, even from villages that had already been trained with stunting material, cadres and accompanying staff including family planning instructors, for the team there were around 50 or more and they had no honorarium at all, but the agency they came from was there given. Even so, the party house activities continued” (SFH, 51 years old, May 23 2023).*

### **3.5. Facilities and infrastructure**

Facilities to support internalization activities to accelerate stunting reduction from search results field It was found that the Poskesdes as a public health facility belonging to the Health Service currently has the added function of being a secretariat along with the activities of the Party House and the building has been arranged according to needs, has several rooms provided for service activities, consultations and other activities including data processing (Rumah Dataku) that is in the building. The table below provides information regarding the facilities and infrastructure supporting internalization activities to accelerate stunting reduction through party houses:

The following is an excerpt from an interview regarding the availability of supporting facilities and

infrastructure, management responsibilities in activities to accelerate stunting reduction through stunting care homes (party houses):

*“As far as I know, the place currently being used as a forum for the Party House is 1 unit of the semi-permanent village health post building which stands on the sea, owned by the Health Department in North Mola. The term is borrowing and using, and with the existence of this Party House, the activities there combine with routine activities. Several parts of the building have been modified in the form of rooms for activity service facilities, there is a catin room, tribina room, Dashat room, dashat golden boat room including the front UPPKA gallery and a dashat fish garden which is located under the village health post building. The managers and people in charge are PKK women” (SUC, 42 years old, 28 June 2023).*

Quotes from other interviews with the main informants obtained the following answers:

*“The place is the Poskesdes building, which was previously used by the Puskesmas. and is currently combined with a stunting party house. The building is semi-permanent above the sea, then there are rooms created in the building as service areas, then there is also a gallery like a place to sell handicrafts from the UPPKA group, another one under the building is a fish pond which we call the Dashat fish garden” (HAS, 40 years old, May 24 2023).*

*“The building is the old building belonging to the Community Health Center for posyandu and counseling. Now with party houses it is used with noodles, especially for treating stunting. In the building, rooms have been added according to their needs. As far as I remember, there is a place for children to play, a place for consultations for young people, examinations for pregnant women and the elderly, including those who want to get married, there is a room for consultations, especially about stunting problems, there is also a fish pond and etc. that's just the explanation” (SLH, 48 years old, July 13 2023).*

The following interview excerpt was obtained from the key informant who is also the SKPD leader in charge of the secretariat building along with the party house which confirms the explanation from the main informant as follows:

*“The building was previously a Poskesdes, then the parties interested in this, in this case the P2 & KB Service together with the PKK, coordinated directly with us for the temporary use of the Poskesdes, adding its function as a village community activity center combined with stunting handling activities through party houses to date. And we agree to this so that the activities of the community health center and the party house run together and the aim is the same for handling stunting. Other issues are their responsibility. That's roughly the way it goes so that the building has two functions at once” (MLN, 52 years old, 17 May 2023).*

The results of the interview below explain the supporting facilities available in the stunting reduction acceleration program through stunting care homes (party houses) as follows:

*“Regarding the supporting facilities for activities that we manage and account for in the Tribina room service, based on the procurement proposal, there is a Tribina service guide, measuring tools and scales, then there is a BKB kit and a children's stimulation game package, including a craft gallery from the UPPKA group” (HAS, 40 years old, May 24 2023).*

*“The supporting facilities that are managed and are the responsibility of the team are based on the existing proposals in the catin mat room service in the form of a premarital stunting counseling service room, there is an anti-stunting catin kit, a reproductive health guide” (ELM, 27 years old. July 16, 2023).*

*“From the proposal to provide supporting facilities for activities in the PIK R service room that we manage, there is a youth counseling service room equipped with several adolescent health guidebooks, all of which we are jointly responsible for from the PIK R room team” (GAM, 28 yrs. 28 June 2023).*

*“The dashat supporting facilities that we manage are based on the suggestions we made from the dashat kitchen team, including nutritional counseling services, dashat nutritious menu guides, set kitchens and including dashat fish ponds and as a team we have shared responsibility” (NIN, 32 years old. June 5 2023).*

The quote from the interview above is an explanation obtained from the main informant who is part of the stunting care home implementation team regarding activity support facilities. The results of the interview excerpt below were obtained from the key informant and head of the TP. PKK to clarify the previous statement, the answer is as follows:

*“Indeed, the agency responsible for the activities of the Party House is the Family Planning Service in coordination between SKPDs including TPPS. Now, the overall House Party activities are managed and implemented by TP. each work team. When there is a repair or procurement report, it is coordinated with us for follow-up at the SKPD level, related parties and interested parties, including the Village government. Regarding the management of funds, most of them are self-financing and there are reports which can be said to be a form of accountability” (ELH, 45 years old, May 16 2023).*

### 3.5. Process Evaluation

It is an effort to describe an assessment of the stages of implementing decisions, plans that have been implemented, and identifying sources of problems and limitations for improvements to be made to support the achievement of the goals that have been set. Evaluate the process to assess the implementation of decisions, to what extent plans have been implemented and what needs to be revised.

#### 3.5.1. Planning

The following is an excerpt from an interview with the stages and planning steps taken in implementing the regional stunting reduction acceleration program:

*“In my opinion, the planning stages for stunting activities are generally the same but the difference is at the coordination level because stunting planning is discussed with the TPPS which was formed to coordinate 8 integrated convergence actions. Each relevant SKPD prepares a stunting plan referring to 29 main service indicator coverage, now there is a guideline that just needs to be adjusted to the responsibilities of each SKPD's stunting activities. From there, it will be formulated in the Strategic Plan and Work Plan, just waiting for the implementation of the Budget Implementation Document (DPA), that's more or less my description” (MLN, 51 years old, 17 May 2023).*

Quotes from other interview results from key informants obtained the following answers:

*“In my opinion, even though the planning is bottom up, stunting has its own stages because there is already a platform from the center, the local government through TPPS and related SKPDs in preparing activity plans must adapt to that, even though not all SKPDs are directly involved in accelerating stunting reduction, they automatically have to be prepared. in the strategic plan and activity plan for the current year” (SRF, 53 years old 15 July 2023).*

*“What I know and follow, is generally the same as the steps for preparing plans in other programs. Stunting planning follows the central term, top-down planning, bottom-up theory, then discussed with TPPS, which is then coordinated with the relevant SKPD to prepare stunting activities that refer to 29 main service indicators which are the responsibility of each SKPD and then adjust and follow the stages according to the planning schedule, budget year from the preparation of the strategic plan and work plan for one year of SKPD activities” (TRM, 42 years old, July 5 2023).*

The following excerpt from the interview relates to the planning steps carried out by the implementing team for the stunting care home activities. The following answers were obtained:

*“I know that the party house was a proposal from the relevant department which was discussed with the regional team and formed through a team decree. There the duties of the implementing team are also stated, the activities are centered in the north Mola, the working area of the South Wangiwangi Health Center using the village health post, regarding the planning stages I don't understand it. However, as an implementation team, we are ready to carry out this to support the acceleration of regional stunting reduction” (SUC, 42 years, 28 June).*

Other interview results were obtained from the main informant who is also the person in charge of stunting care home activities, the answers are as follows:

*“Talking about the stages of planning stunting activities through this party house institutionally in the form of proposed initiative activities which are discussed and determined with a team decree from the collaboration of the Health Office, and PKK including the Family Planning Service to summarize stunting activities from 29 main service indicator coverage supported by the Regional Government and TPPS which are will be implemented to support a reduction in the prevalence of stunting by 14% in 2024. So the stages are like that and the activities are not as activity planning documents as the final results in general planning” (SFH, 51 years old, May 23 2023).*

The quote from the interview above is an explanation obtained from the key informant and other key informants regarding the planning steps for the stunting reduction acceleration program. The results of the interview below were obtained from other key informants who are responsible for regional planning to strengthen the previous explanation, here are the answers:

*“As far as I remember, this party house was discussed at the TPPS coordination meeting with SKPD where the activity initiative proposal was proposed by the Head of the KB Department but not in the form of an activity plan document but rather a finished SK which contained the team structure and types of activities to be carried out and this was supported by the TPPS who then directed it to be carried out. Alimudin et al., 2024*

*in order to support the acceleration of regional stunting because this is considered positive and is seen as an innovative activity because it combines several activities within it, for example the PKK is an institution controlled by mothers so that it has closeness to the community and family, family planning is also the same and the health service with human resource support which is good and if I'm not mistaken, also involved with religious institutions and local traditional elders” (TRM, 42 years old, July 5 2023).*

From the excerpt from the interview, information was obtained that the basic data source for planning to accelerate stunting reduction in the regions is the result of a situation analysis which describes 29 main indicators of service coverage, determination of locus villages/sub-districts, results of measurement and surveillance of community nutrition via e-PPGBM and data from the Ministry's SSGI results. Health and risk determinants of stunting which are followed up through forums with stunting discussion activities. This data source provides an overview regarding the synchronization of integrated convergence actions to accelerate regional stunting reduction activities through the relevant SKPD which has direct responsibility for handling stunting.

### 3.5.2. Implementation

The table below will provide information on the schedule of activities to accelerate stunting reduction through the Wakatobi Regency Party House: The following is an excerpt from an interview regarding the stages and preparations for implementing stunting care home activities through a party house below:

*“We, as the team implementing the party house, in implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program refer to the Decree of the Head of the P2 & KB Department number 2.A which was then developed independently by the team. agreed schedule. The implementation of house party activities is managed by all teams and has the task of designing, compiling and implementing and is responsible for making a report on the results of the program at the end of the activity” (MRN, 35 years old 24 May 2023).*

*“Yes, we carry out house party activities according to the schedule that has been prepared, just adjust it to the team on duty according to their respective duties and responsibilities. Usually routinely before the activity takes place there is some kind of meeting to discuss preparations and including field obstacles that are found, but there are indeed several activities that not scheduled or conditioned because it is constrained by local community habits” (ELM, 26 years old. July 16, 2023).*

The quote from the interview above is an explanation from the main informant of the house party implementation team regarding the steps to prepare for house party activities. The following interview results were obtained from key informants which confirmed the main informant's explanation, the answers were as follows:

*“To instill an understanding in the entire team about our house party activities before holding the activity there is first a kind of team briefing usually by the supervisor of each implementing team and the Head of District as the driving force in coordinating with TPSS, SKPD and related parties who are directly involved in stunting activities” (SFH, 51 years old, May 23 2023).*

“Since the house party activity was carried out, the team and the person in charge have never carried out a comprehensive evaluation. So far, the team's routine has only been to record the results of field target activities at the end of the activity and then submit them to the data center at Rumah Dataku. So far we have only seen problems in the field” (DAA, 37 yrs. 07 June 2023).

### 3.6. Responses of Families at Risk as Beneficiaries of House Party Activities

1) The response of families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries regarding the implementation of prospective bride and groom screening using the bride and groom's traditional mat

The following is an excerpt from an interview with an informant from a family at risk who received benefits from activities to accelerate stunting reduction through party houses:

“Hey, sir, this is actually a good activity for young people who are ready to get married, but it hasn't been utilized yet, so that's not what's happening to its full potential. Maybe this is due to the potodhenako effect, the term elopement for young people who want to get married, we as parents don't always expect something like that to happen” (NAF, 45 yrs. 02 June 2023).

“There are more and more young people taking the shortcut of eloping, sir, perhaps not only among Bajo people, so this activity is not being utilized optimally, especially for treating stunting eat healthy children to avoid stunting.” (NAS, 40 years old, 02 June 2023).

The interview excerpt above is an explanation obtained from family informants at risk of stunting. Below is an interview excerpt from the main informant of the party house implementation team to confirm the previous explanation, the answer is as follows:

“One of the activities that we did not schedule from the start, its implementation was conditioned because it clashed with the habit of elopement for young people there, even though this condition had already received a warning from the Ministry of Religion for all religious and traditional leaders, community leaders to prevent this phenomenon of elopement especially if there was a threat. For perpetrators they will not be given a marriage certificate, and other things are reluctant to take part in activities, from 2022 to 2023 only 3 couples will be served with anti-stunting catin kits in the traditional catin room using the anti-stunting ready-to-marry catin kit guide” (HAS, 40 years old 07 June 2023).

2) Responses from families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries regarding the implementation of the Healthy Kitchen to overcome stunting (Dapur Dashat), the following is an excerpt from the interview:

“Frankly, sir, this house party activity is good, especially for families who are less fortunate and have children under five, especially those who have stunted children. I myself never forget it, sir, there I was taught how to prepare healthy dishes, I was told the source of nutritious food and then cooked together and ate together, this was great, sir” (IKA, 23 years old. 03 June 2023).

“Yes, one of the things that makes a party house crowded is this, sir, you get knowledge, you eat for free and thank God, I used to only be able to prepare ordinary food, but now by frequently attending party houses I can prepare a little varied

food and that's why my little child has started good appetite” (SIT, 34 years old, 03 June 2023).

The interview excerpt above is an explanation obtained from family informants at risk of stunting. Below is an interview excerpt from the main informant of the party house implementation team to confirm the previous explanation, the answer is as follows:

“From our observations, in each scheduled activity, each target group is almost never absent and what is interesting is that it is not only the community or families at risk who are at the center of the party house activities, even those from the neighboring villages also participate, even if it is only limited to taking part in counseling and demonstrations. cook it. Our routine activities in the kitchen include processing food ingredients made from local nutritional sources based on the nutritional menu guidelines, cooking demonstrations and eating together as part of fulfilling the nutrition of children and pregnant women as well as supporting MP-ASI” (NIN, 32 years old. 03 June 2023).

3) Responses from families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries regarding the implementation of tribina rooms (toddler development, youth development), the following is an excerpt from the interview:

“I can honestly say that with this party house, I feel that it has helped me for at least 1 year without going back and forth to the community health center to join the children's posyandu because the party house is already with the community health center. Thank God, my child's immunization was completed at the party house. For me, the benefits of house party activities are many, there is nutrition counseling in the dashat kitchen, counseling on exclusive breastfeeding and MP-ASI, cooking and eating demonstrations together, and monitoring of children's growth and development using KKA in the tribina room” (SRI, 21 years old, 07 June 2023).

“Party house activities are very helpful for me, sir, because all maternal and child health problems are served there. Coincidentally, my child used to be said to be stunted when he was less than 2 years old. Now he is more than 3 years old and thank God, he is no longer there now after I diligently took him to party house for the posyandu, the immunization was complete from this activity, my child also became active through this activity, the BKB kit all contained puzzle toys, pictures were taught there and the officers were invited to play and so on. There I can consult and check my health too. My child is exclusively breastfed according to health instructions at the age of 7 months and has been eating filtered porridge. This party house also provides a healthy kitchen. There we are taught to prepare local food dishes and a variety of foods to attract the child's attention. After cooking, the children finish the BKB activities. The kits come and eat together at healthy kitchen. I hope this continues” (IND, 21 yrs. 07 June 2023).

The interview excerpt above is an explanation obtained from family informants at risk of stunting. Below is an interview excerpt from the main informant of the party house implementation team to confirm the previous explanation, the answer is as follows:

“One of the collaborative activities that we carried out at the party house was the 7 step posyandu (namely registration, weighing, recording KMS, counseling, services, food diversification, and improving the family economy)

monitoring growth and development and MP-ASI through PMT and eating together in the kitchen, healthy nutrition, overcoming stunting, Alhamdulillah, according to expectations regarding immunization coverage and providing PMT, including activities the village there also joined. So, if the children who are served at BKB and posyandu are PMT or MP-ASI, they can go to the dashat kitchen, and their parents can also get them. In my opinion, this house party is very positive and I hope it can be continued because it is very helpful for people in the underprivileged category, quote unquote, whose purchasing power is low" (SUC, 42 yrs. June 28).

4) The response of families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries regarding the implementation of the PIK R room, below is an excerpt from the interview:

"In fact, this activity was held through coordination with the education department at the school level through the formation of parenting classes for students, teachers and parents, GenRe goes to School. At home the party is held in the form of youth counseling, youth posyandu through education and counseling in adolescent health planning for early prevention of symptoms of anemia, but this has not been done considering there are no examination tools" (GAM, 28 years old. 28 June 2023).

The interview excerpt above is an explanation obtained from family informants at risk of stunting. Below is an interview excerpt from the main informant of the party house implementation team to confirm the previous explanation, the answer is as follows:

"Regarding adolescent health services in the PIK R room according to schedule, they are carried out every day. The work at BKR is usually counseling for parents, and usually if someone takes advantage of this service, it is usually from teenagers who are involved in GenRE going to school and parenting classes from high school level, which means they visit party houses for frequent information and education" (MRN, 35 years old 24 May 2023).

5) Responses from families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries regarding the implementation of dashat golden boat services. The following is an excerpt from the interview:

"Since this house party activity was a birth control problem that people often said would be like this and that, after asking questions and getting an explanation, I finally joined the program and the children's father supported it too. Maybe it's the same as others who use pills too, maybe it's been going on for more than 6 months" (IND, 21 yrs. 07 June 2023).

In the past, when I heard about birth control, I was horrified that it was delicious, it was said that it had many bad effects, it could make you fat, spotty, and it was also said that it would disrupt menstruation. Thank God, from this party house, I was able to start family planning after taking part in the counseling, then I asked the cadre officers so that my husband could also be explained that way" (SAL, 38 years old. June 2, 2023).

The interview excerpt above is an explanation obtained from family informants at risk of stunting. Below is an interview excerpt from the main informant of the party house implementation team to confirm the previous explanation, the answer is as follows:

"In the beginning, this activity was difficult because it is their culture to maintain the size of their family, especially as boys are very important in their family, this they believe. The Alimudin et al., 2024

implementation of the party house which was created using the culture and cultural approach of the Bajo tribal community, some of which have settlements on the sea which are not supported by a good land transportation system, means that the approach to family planning services for PUS is active and includes screening for pregnant women and counseling on the use of contraceptives, Salah one of which was held at the beginning of the establishment of the party house by encouraging 1,000 family planning acceptors using traditional Bajo tribal boats. Currently, the average young mother who doesn't want to get pregnant anymore participates in family planning" (MRN, 35 years old 24 May 2023).

### 3.7. Impact Evaluation

According to the 2022 e-PPGBM data, stunting prevalence data at the Wakatobi district level was 10.7%, measured in July-August 2023, this figure has decreased from 13.6% in 2021, this shows that there has been improvement in interventions in all locus areas for handling stunting. From the interview results, information was obtained between the national target for 2024, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is 14%, while the regional target based on E-PPGBM data is 8% in 2024 and will even be attempted to reach 0%. The following is an excerpt from the interview:

"As far as I know, the prevalence of stunting in Wakatobi according to the results of measurements carried out by the Health Office via E-PPGBM for the period July-August 2022, the prevalence of stunting decreased to 10.7 from 13.9% last year. This figure shows that there have been improvements in intervention, especially in the locus area" (MLN, 52 years old, 17 May 2023).

"In my opinion, one of the aims of this program is to reduce the stunting rate which is currently still quite high, nationally it is 21% of the SSGI and for regions it is around 10 percent and this is the distribution in the locus areas in 27 villages/sub-districts, this is based on results of measuring community nutrition with e-PPBM. From this data, the regional stunting reduction target shows that it is getting better" (SLM, 52 years old, June 19 2023).

The quote from the interview above was obtained from a key informant who explained the changes in regional stunting prevalence rates throughout 2022-2023. The interview excerpt below confirms the previous key informant's explanation obtained from the SKPD leadership as the person responsible for regional planning, the answer is as follows:

"Yes, so far the Regional Government is still relying on the results of e-PPGBM through direct measurement of the nutritional status of the community so that our prevalence from year to year has decreased, most recently last year at 10.7%. We hope that in 2024 it will decrease to 8% if necessary. However, on the other hand, looking at our SSGI data, it is still relatively high at close to 30% and concrete steps must be taken to improve interventions to support the national target of 14% in 2024 and regional targets as well" (TRM, 42 years old, July 5 2023).

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Context Evaluation

#### 4.1.1. Informant Knowledge about Stunting and its Problems

This research has presented research data related to the level of knowledge of each informant through an in-depth



interview method regarding the informant's knowledge about stunting and its problems in the program to accelerate stunting reduction through party houses in Wakatobi Regency. The researcher first discusses the findings of the informant's understanding of the general concept of stunting, its causes and impacts and treatment. Below, the research findings are presented as follows:

#### **4.1.2. Research findings**

All informants understood and knew about stunting in general by explaining that stunting is related to chronic nutritional problems that occur in the 1,000 HPK phase, from birth to 2 years of age, children who are said to be stunted appear at the age of 2-5 years to have characteristics such as poor body posture. Short compared to the ages of their peers. One of the most common causes is nutritional needs that are not met during pregnancy and after giving birth, other causes include family factors such as economics, parenting patterns and the environment. For current handling by the government, there are specific interventions carried out by the health sector and sensitive interventions carried out by the non-health sector. If it is not handled properly, the impact on the child's growth and development will not be optimal regarding the level of intelligence and ability to interact with the environment and there is even a risk of long-term chronic disease. The research findings are in line with the theory and conceptual framework of stunting by WHO & UNICEF, 2015, that stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition which is caused by poor interactions of various risk factors that have occurred at least in the first 1000 days of life/1,000 HPK [7].

#### **4.1.3 Informant Knowledge about Policy Sources for Accelerating Stunting Reduction through Party Houses**

Presentation of data from other research results related to the level of knowledge of each informant regarding the policy of accelerating stunting reduction through party houses in Wakatobi district, namely policy sources, targets and objectives through in-depth interviews with informants, below are presented the results of the research findings as follows:

#### **4.1.4. Research findings**

As a basis or source of policy for implementing the stunting reduction acceleration program through the Wakatobi Regency party house. As a strategic initiative, it is the implementation of the national stunting reduction policy through Presidential Decree number 72 of 2021, BKKBN Perka number 12 of 2021 regarding the national action plan for reducing stunting rates in Indonesia (RAN PASTI) 2021-2024 [8].

### **4.2. Input Evaluation**

#### **4.2.1. Informants' Knowledge About Sources of Costs for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction Program through Party Houses**

This research has presented research data based on the knowledge of key informants and key informants through the interview method of each informant's knowledge about the three main components of input evaluation including financing, human resources and supporting infrastructure for the program to accelerate stunting reduction through party

houses in Wakatobi district, below The results of the research findings are presented as follows:

#### **4.2.2. Research findings**

The source of funding for the regional stunting reduction acceleration program is obtained from the APBN, APBD and APBDes, this is stated in Presidential Decree number 72 of 2021 and 29 of 2021 concerning the role of villages in accelerating stunting reduction as amended by Regency Regulation number 8 of 2023 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction in Wakatobi Regency comes from the APBN, APBD and other sources according to statutory regulations. However, the party house activities were based on the Decree of the Head of the P2 & KB Department regarding the SKPD of the implementing team. It was found that the budget for reducing stunting through the party house was obtained from the SKPD that managed the stunting BOK which was involved in internalization activities between the SKPD responsible for the party house, self-help and other sources that were legal and of a nature not binding. **Other research findings** explained that of the total stunting budget of 31.7 billion, 75% was used for specific interventions to accelerate stunting reduction through integrated convergence actions, and 25% was used for sensitive interventions. Thus, it can be concluded that the stunting reduction acceleration program is still focused on specific interventions in the health sector where the health service as an agency uses a larger budget when compared to other agencies which are the drivers of sensitive interventions in the Wakatobi district stunting acceleration acceleration program, this is not in accordance with the results research put forward by Hadiati where the results of this research stated that sensitive nutrition intervention programs contributed more to reducing the stunting prevalence rate, namely by 70%, while specific nutrition interventions contributed 30% [10].

#### **4.2.3. Informants' Knowledge About Human Resources for the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program through Party Houses**

The second component in the next input evaluation stage is human resources for the stunting reduction acceleration program through the Wakatobi Regency Party House, including increasing the capacity and competency of human resources. Below are the results of the research findings as follows:

#### **4.2. 3. 1. Research findings**

Human resource support for the stunting reduction acceleration program is an implementing actor consisting of HR components including cadres, field instructors, assistant staff, village midwives and other health workers in the SKPD responsible for stunting activities who have carried out technical guidance, training and so on related to increasing resource capacity by the relevant SKPD. The house party implementation team does not stand alone, because resources are not facilitated by increasing human resources through continuous training. Party house activities do not carry out human resource planning stages, according to Mangkunegara, 2003. Manpower planning can be interpreted as a process of determining the need for labor based on forecasting development, implementation and control of these needs which is integrated with organizational planning

to create the number of employees, placement of employees appropriate and economically beneficial. This is in line with the results of Muchlis' research which explains that the stunting reduction budget through BOK puskesmas funds is distributed for human resource development which consists of selection and recruitment costs as well as training and development costs which are charged to the stunting BOK budget [11]. Efforts to develop human resources to handle stunting include: training pregnancy companion cadres; training for health cadres in early detection of stunting in toddlers; training to strengthen nutritional package interventions (providing additional food, vitamin A, blood supplement tablets) for pregnant women and toddlers; training in monitoring the nutritional status of toddlers; formation and training of nutrition post cadres; community training for smart mothers to prevent stunting; as well as the formation and training of occupational health business post cadres.

#### **4.2.4. Informant Knowledge About Facilities and Infrastructure for the Program to Accelerate Stunting Reduction through Party Houses**

The third component in the next stage of input evaluation is the person responsible for management, availability of facilities and infrastructure to support the stunting reduction acceleration program through Wakatobi Regency party houses, below are presented the results of the research findings as follows:

#### **4.2.5. Research findings**

Facilities and infrastructure to support activities to accelerate stunting reduction through party houses using pre-existing buildings in the form of 1 village health post unit as a joint secretariat and also used for stunting activity services. The representation of the building is that it forms spaces for service activities in the form of inspections and consultations through arrangement and modification according to activity needs, the use of the outside of the building is used as a center for counseling activities and technical activities such as cooking demos for nutritious menus through the Dashat kitchen which is managed by TP.PKK as the person in charge. Health Service Facilities are tools and/or places used to provide health service efforts, whether promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative, carried out by the government, regional government and/or the community.

### **4.3. Process Evaluation**

#### **4.3.1. Planning for the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program through the Wakatobi Regency Party House**

This research has presented research data based on the knowledge of key informants and key informants through the interview method of each informant's knowledge regarding the informant's understanding of the two main components of process evaluation including general planning steps in theory including top down, participatory and bottom up planning and source of planning data for the stunting reduction acceleration program through Wakatobi Regency Party Houses, below are the results of the research findings as follows:

##### **4.3.1.1. Research findings**

Stunting activity planning is a top down type with reference to the Action stages (1). Situation analysis, Action Alimudin et al., 2024

(2). Preparation of activity plans and actions (3). Rembuk stunting, in this case the regional order in preparing a stunting reduction acceleration program adapts to these stages at the SKPD level responsible for preparing activities based on 29 main indicator service coverage to be discussed according to the general planning stages and mechanisms for budget implementation.

**Next finding** is that stunting activity planning at the SKPD level refers to the bottom up planning type as a series of planning stages by submitting activity plans that have been prepared in the form of a strategic plan document to be discussed with the regional government and TPPS as an activity plan document (Renja) to be stipulated with the legislature in a document budget implementation (DPA) for each SKPD. This finding is confirmed in the research results that knowledge of the planning stages has a relatively similar process to the planning stages in general [12].

##### **4.3.1.2. Research findings**

The planning stage of house party activities does not describe both types of top down and bottom up planning. However, the house party activities are participative in nature as a form of implementing policies to accelerate stunting reduction to realize strategic initiative steps in the form of innovation activities designed through creativity which are arranged in the form of independent activities involving at-risk families based on local wisdom representing 29 main indicator service coverage in the form of implementing team decrees which is coordinated with TPPS at all levels.

##### **4.3.2. Planning Data Sources**

The purpose of using data sources is as a reference in preparing a more ideal activity program that focuses on the problems that exist in the program targets to achieve the targets and objectives that have been previously set. (Secondary data: Planning to increase regional stunting activities, 2022)

**Research findings on data sources** planning, it was found that of the 29 main indicators of service coverage which are the responsibility of the relevant SKPD there are 18 indicators or 63% categorized as being in low service coverage with a percentage of (0% -50%), on the other hand there are 11 indicators or 37% being in service coverage (60% -100%) and it can be said that the integrated convergence action to accelerate stunting reduction has not yet met the service coverage target of an average of 80% of the total 29 main indicator service coverage. (Secondary data: Planning to increase regional stunting activities, 2022)

**Other document search findings** the planning obtained for stunting reduction acceleration interventions has not been on target where there are 49% of stunting reduction acceleration activities categorized as not according to the locus. This occurs because the SKPD activity program in charge does not focus on the locus area because it determines areas outside the designated locus, as many as 43% of the reduction acceleration activities stunting is categorized as non-specific because the SKPD program in charge is implemented not aimed at a specific area that is the locus of activity and 8% of the plans prepared by SKPD in charge are categorized according to locus because the activity is carried out in a specific locus area. (Secondary data: Planning to increase regional stunting activities, 2022)

### 4.3.3. Implementation of the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program through the Wakatobi Regency Party House

The second component of the process evaluation is the stages of implementation, coordination and mobilization of the implementing team for activities to accelerate stunting reduction through Wakatobi Regency party houses. Below are presented the results of the research findings as follows:

#### 4.3.3.1. Research findings

Since it was held in January last year, the party house activities have carried out implementation stages through the preparation of strategic initiative activities based on the duties and functions of the party house implementation team in the Decree of the Head of the P2 & KB Department through coordination meetings and personnel mobilization by the Head of the P2 & KB Department together with TP.PKK as activity director, house party activities have been carried out following the activity schedule that has been prepared and mutually agreed upon and in accordance with the division of tasks within the team, as the final result of the activity each month is in the form of an activity report which is reported to the relevant parties and to the person responsible for the activity, because during its implementation there has been no evaluation both internally and institutionally even until this research activity is completed. So from a theoretical approach, it could be said that the planning stages did not proceed as they should without carrying out a thorough evaluation.

#### 4.3.4. Responses from Families at Risk and Beneficiaries of Activities to Accelerate Stunting Reduction through Home Party

The second component in implementing house party activities is the response of families at risk of stunting as beneficiaries, from activities to accelerate stunting reduction through house parties.

##### 4.3.4.1. Research findings

Since this activity was carried out, the response from the community who are categorized as beneficiary informants from this activity has been very positive and at the same time differentiates it from activities to accelerate the reduction of stunting which are institutional in nature because house party activities have brought about changes in the community's mindset regarding the stigmatization of stunting which has been a scourge that has been around for a long time. scary for some mothers, as a locus area which is used as the center of house party activities, it is highly hoped that its sustainability will be maintained. **Other findings from this research** shows that there is a significant change in the prevalence of stunting from a stunting prevalence of 13.9% to a decrease of 10.7%. This was allegedly the result of the implementation of the house party activity which encouraged community

involvement in the activity with the implementing team and families at risk of participating in a nutritious menu cooking demonstration activity in the Dashat kitchen accompanied by nutrition workers from the Health Office and extension workers from TP. district PKK. As an effect of this Dashat kitchen activity, it has indirectly affected other locus areas around the activity center of the northern Mola village party house. This is in line with the results of Dainy's research which explained that training activities for managing MPASI and carrying out nutritional interventions in the form of providing MPASI to babies at risk of stunting for 60 days [13]. Cadre knowledge increased during the post-test by an average of 11 points from the pre-test score. Cadre skills in managing MPASI administration for babies aged 6-9 months increased 100% from initially not understanding to being able to implement it. The average consumption of MPASI was 84.7% consumed by target babies with an average increase in baby weight of 544.4 grams. This program has succeeded in increasing the knowledge and skills of cadres, increasing baby weight according to age standards so as to prevent stunting.

#### 4.4. Product Evaluation

This research has presented research data based on the level of knowledge of each informant through an in-depth interview method regarding the informant's understanding of the impact of the stunting reduction acceleration program through party houses in Wakatobi Regency. The main impact of product evaluation can at least be interpreted as a change in behavior that influences current prevalence. Below are presented the results of research findings regarding informants' knowledge regarding changes in stunting prevalence in Wakatobi Regency, supporting factors and inhibiting factors as follows:

##### 4.4.1. Research findings

From secondary data information from e-PPGBM measurements, it was found that the change in stunting prevalence in Wakatobi Regency had decreased very significantly by 10.7% from 13.9% in 2022. In contrast, other findings related to changes in the prevalence of stunting in Wakatobi Regency based on SSGI in 2022-2023 experienced increase from 26% to 29.9%. This shows that it does not reflect good coordination regarding the use of data as a reference for preparing activity program planning. This result is an indicator of gaps in the mechanism for measuring results which may be influenced by human resource factors and activity support facilities.

**Differences of the two methods** This is confirmed by several research results by Efrizal, revealing a large difference obtained between the results of measuring the nutritional status of toddlers aged 0-2 years using EPPGBM and the results obtained using the 2019 SSGBI (SSGI) results.

**Table 1:** Characteristics of informants

Informant	Key Informant			
	JK	Age (years)	Education	Agency/SKPD
LMN	L	51	S2	public health Office
SRF	L	53	S2	Village Government Service
SLM	L	52	S2	Food Security Service
SFH	L	51	S2	P2 & KB Department

SMT	L	45	S2	social services
TRM	L	42	S2	Bappeda
ELH	P	44	S1	T.P. District PKK
<b>Main Informant</b>				
Informant	JK	Age (years)	Education	Address/Occupation
SUC	P	41	D4 Midwife	Head of South Wangi-Wangi Community Health Center
OBY	P	32	S1	Posyandu Team
NIA	P	27	D3	Community Health Center Nutrition Worker
MRN	P	35	D3 Midwife	PLKB/Head of the House Party Implementation Team
DAA	P	35	S1	Tribina Room Builder
HAS	P	40	S1	Chairman of the Tribina Chamber
ELM	P	26	D3 Midwife	Chair of the Catin Chamber
GAM	P	28	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Chairman of the PIK-R Chamber
NIN	P	32	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Head of Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting
SMR	L	31	S1	Chief of the Kencana Dashat Boat
RSD	P	35	D3 Midwife	Village Midwife
SLH	L	48	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Head of North Mola Village
<b>Supporting Informants/Family are at Risk of Stunting</b>				
Informant	JK	Age (years)	Education	Address/Occupation
HAR	P	45	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Chairman of the North Mola Village PKK
NRL	L	65	elementary school	Male Traditional Leader of North Mola Village
IND	P	21	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
SRI	P	21	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
IKA	P	23	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
NAS	P	40	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
SIT	P	34	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
NAS	P	36	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
NAF	P	45	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
RAH	P	35	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
SAL	P	38	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village
MAS	P	27	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT/North Mola Village

**Table 2:** Supporting facilities and infrastructure

No	Infrastructure	Amount	Unit
<i>1</i>	<b>Poskesdes Building Facilities:</b>	1	Units
	• Secretariat Room (Rumah Dataku)	1	Package
	• UPPKA Gallery	1	Package
	• Catin Traditional Mat Service Room	1	Package
	• Tribina Service Room	1	Package

No	Infrastructure	Amount	Unit
	• PIK R Service Room	1	Package
	• Kencana Dashat Boat Service Room	1	Package
2	<b>Supporting facilities :</b>		
	• Dashat Fish Garden	1	Package
	• Healthy Kitchen Overcomes Stunting	1	Package
	• Anti-stunting Catin Kit	1	Package
	• Measuring equipment & scales	1	Package
	• BKB stunting kit	1	Package
	• Guide/module	1	Package

**Table 3:** Activity schedule

Name of activity	Activity Implementation Time Year (Month)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Implementation date											
<b>Catin Mat Room</b>	<i>Following work days</i>											
Carrying out screening of prospective brides and grooms												
Carrying out education for prospective brides and grooms through the Anti-Stunting KitCatin												
<b>Healthy Kitchen Overcomes Stunting</b>	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Carrying out counseling on the Dashat menu												
Organizing a Cooking & Eating Demo with the Toddler/Family Family at Dashat kitchen												
Eat together at Dashat Kitchen												
<b>Tribina Room</b>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Building a Toddler/Cold Family												
Implementing BKB Posyandu												
UPPKA group coaching & mentoring												
<b>PIK R Room</b>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Organizing quality healthy youth development												
Youth Posyandu												
Carrying out EFA Development & IEC	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3

Name of activity	Activity Implementation Time Year (Month)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Dashat Kencana Boat</i>	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,	10,
Organizing Active EFA KB Development	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Family planning services and consultations												
Regular meetings with cadres	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Recording & reporting	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Results of research on basic nutrition and health data community in South Batui District, Banggai Regency, which was carried out by trained personnel (FKM UH Research Team, 2021) obtained a stunting prevalence of 22.5% higher compared to the results of EPPGBM measurements in the same location by the Banggai Regency government, Central Sulawesi. Information on the prevalence of stunting was obtained at 11.4%. From these data it can be concluded that qualified human resource support will determine the accuracy of the results of measuring stunting prevalence. This is in line with the results of Setiawati's research which revealed that the quality of data from EPPGBM utilization was quite accurate but incomplete and reports were not available on time so that its use was not optimal which was identified due to the lack of trained and skilled human resources, workload including lack of support for facilities and infrastructure from the Puskesmas management [14-16].

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#### Ethical Permission

This research has been declared free from ethical problems based on the Decree of the Ethics Institute of the Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University with number 3436/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2023 and protocol number 17423012080.

#### Author Contribution

Alimudin, Balqis, Amran Razak, Indar, Suriah, Agus Bintara Birawida, Anwar Mallongi: Study concept and design. Alimudin, Balqis: Collecting and processing research data. All authors: creation of publication manuscript

#### Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest in this research

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