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# Capacity of community government in convergence stunting prevention in Sinaboi countries Sinaboika district, Rokan Hilir district

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**Abstract**---Prevention of stunting is the main agenda of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Where Vice the President who coordinates efforts to accelerate stunting prevention that converges on planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation from the central government level, district / city governments to the village government. As one of the national priorities, it is hoped that the provincial government can develop programs that are relevant to prevention efforts to reduce stunting rates. Causes of stunting due to the health status of children and stunting are at a higher risk of suffering from chronic diseases. In the implementation of convergence, it is obtained that it will have an impact on influencing the development of the child's brain so that the level of intelligence of the child is not optimal where this has the risk of reducing child productivity and low nutritional intake for children. Convergence

activities get a share of the budget as regulated in Village Government Regulation No. 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. With the support of the village fund, stunting prevention convergence is prioritized to accelerate stunting prevention in the head office. This study uses a qualitative research method. Power, qualitative method was chosen because it has distinctive characteristics, where research explains and analyzes human behavior individually, in groups and in organizations, principles or beliefs, understandings or thoughts, and perceptions or ideas related to the capacity of the provincial government to prevent stunting; Program and Process and Network Management and Cooperation.

**Keywords**---capacity, village government, convergence and stunting.

## **Introduction**

Short or stunted children known as stunting are one of the priorities of the national program because stunting or the condition of failing to grow at the age of children under five years (toddlers) who have a body that is too short compared to children their age is still a big challenge for the Indonesian people. Where from the Global Nutrition Report data in 2018 the prevalence of stunting, Indonesia is a country that is in the second position in the Asian region and 108th out of 132 countries in the world.

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five years of age (toddlers) due to chronic nutritional deficiency and repeated infections, especially in the first thousand days of life (HPK), which is from fetus to child aged twenty-three months. Children are classified as stunting if their length or height is below minus the standard deviation of the height of the child for their age. Children who experience stunting will have a low level of intelligence which can make children more susceptible to disease and in the future can be at risk of decreasing productivity levels. If there are no stunting prevention efforts, it can hamper economic growth, increase poverty and widen inequality. The factors that cause stunting can be described as follows: (1). The existence of poor parenting practices; (2). still limited health services for mothers during pregnancy, health services for children aged under two years (baduta) to children under five years (toddlers) and quality early learning; (3). still lack of access for households/families to consume nutritious food; (4). and lack of access to clean water and sanitation.

Therefore, to address the causes of stunting, supports are needed which include: (a) political and policy commitment for implementation; (b) government and cross-sector engagement; and (c) the capacity to implement them. The village government plays an important role in the development of the village in this case the village and their staff are given the authority to manage their territory. Village is the mention of another name for the village as in the presence of local wisdom in Rokan Hilir Regency. Where in article 1 explains that the Village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate community affairs based on origins recognized in the Unitary State of the

Republic of Indonesia. While the Village is the official who leads the administration of the Village government who is directly elected by the community through the election of the Village. Furthermore, in this study, the researcher uses the designation of the village as village and the village head as the village. Based on the authority in the field of administering the village government, the village is obliged to support development activities that are national, provincial, and district/city priority programs in accordance with their authority. One of them is the stunting prevention program. Stunting prevention needs to involve various stakeholders, especially the provincial government. It is hoped that the provincial government will organize activities that are relevant to prevention efforts to reduce stunting rates.

In supporting programs and activities for the acceleration of stunting prevention at the provincial level, it is necessary to have the capacity of the provincial government to implement it. Capacity is a concept that refers to the ability of a particular unit such as individuals, organizations, groups of organizations and systems. The capacity of the headship in the convergence of accelerating stunting prevention is an intervention that is carried out in a coordinated, integrated and joint manner between the village government and the community to target priority target groups living in the village to prevent stunting. The implementation of interventions, both specific nutrition and sensitive nutrition in a convergent manner, is carried out by integrating and aligning various resources to achieve stunting prevention goals.

In order to assess the capacity of the leadership in implementing stunting prevention, a theory as proposed by Horton, et al (2019) is used which identifies capacity assessment in the scope of basic resource dimensions including staff, infrastructure, technology, financing, knowledge and processes carried out by the organization, management capacity within the organization including strategic leadership, program linkages, management processes, networks and processes. The Village Government is responsible for coordinating the implementation of stunting prevention convergence activities at the Village level which are carried out in the following ways: (1). Conducting convergence in planning and budgeting programs/activities for regional development to support stunting prevention; (2). Ensure that each priority target receives and utilizes the priority nutrition intervention service package; (3). Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of service implementation for all priority targets and coordinate target data collection and regular updating of intervention coverage data.

In the acceleration of stunting prevention convergence is carried out starting at the planning and budgeting stages, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The planning of stunting prevention programs and activities in the Village as part of the governance of the development of the village is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations on the village. Convergence activities get a share of the budget as regulated in Village Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. With the support of village funds, stunting prevention convergence is a priority in implementing an intervention approach that is carried out in a coordinated, integrated, and joint manner so that it has been determined that stunting prevention is prioritized for village funds.

Village Sinabo is one of the village in Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province. Village Sinaboi is one of the stunting loci based on Regent Decree No. 403 of 2020 concerning Determination of Village Stunting Locus in Rokan Hilir Regency. Furthermore, the researchers presented data on stunting in Sinaboi District based on the authority originating from the Rokan Hilir District Health Office as illustrated in the table below:

Table 1. Number of Stunting Children in Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2019 – 2020

No	Village	Number of Stunting Children (person) / Year		Information	Percentage
		2019	2020		
1	Sinai Kota	5	1	decrease	20 %
2	Sinaboi	17	7	decrease	41,1 %
3	Sungai Bakau	26	9	decrease	34,6%
4	Raja Bejamu	17	14	decrease	82,3 %
5	Sungai Nyamuk	15	3	decrease	20 %
6	Darussalam	-	5	increase	-

Source: District Health Office. Rokan Hilir. 2020

Seeing from table 1 above that there is a trend of decreasing stunting rates in the Sinaboi Village. In 2019 the number of stunting children was 17 (seventeen) people, down to 7 (seven) people in 2020. With the decline in the stunting rate to 41.1%, it is said that the Sinaboi District Authority can prevent stunting growth even though there are still stunting children. The existence of cases of stunting under five children both at the head of the stunting locus and in the district outside the stunting locus set by the government greatly affects the performance of the provincial government in the convergence of stunting prevention, especially this is also due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic which can affect the performance of stunting management in the Sinaboi District.

Based on the facts in the field during the study, the researchers found several phenomena related to the problem of convergence of stunting prevention in Village Sinaboi, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency, namely: (1) that planning and budgeting have not been maximally related to prevention oriented senior management planning, especially stunting and the ineffective distribution of roles. and performance management of each village cadre; (2) there is not much potential and program opportunities / activities originating from cross-sectors related to stunting prevention in Village and (3) The Village government does not yet have a quality database management system for each target and routine monitoring of services in a participatory manner to ensure the effectiveness of stunting services. Based on this phenomenon, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the capacity of the Village Government in the Convergence of Stunting Prevention and what are the inhibiting factors in the conversion of stunting prevention in the Sinaboi Village, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency.

## Public Sector Organizational Capacity

In this study, capacity or capacity here has meaning to ability. According to Moenir (2017) which states that ability comes from the word capable which in relation to a task/job means being able (adjective/state) to perform a task or job so as to produce goods/services as expected. And Milen (2018) states that capacity is the ability of individuals, organizations or systems to carry out their proper functions efficiently, effectively and continuously and is a form of resource that determines the direction of carrying out the main tasks of a unit in order to achieve good and sustainable performance. Morgan (2018) suggests that there are five main characteristics or aspects of capacity, namely:

1. Capacity is about empowerment and identity, completeness that can direct an organization or system to grow, become more religious or complex. In order to thrive in this way, systems need power, control and space. This capacity is carried out together with community actions to influence the lives of each in a certain style.
2. Capacity must be carried out with shared capabilities, it consists of a combination of attributes that make the system work, conveying value, strengthening relationships and renewing itself. In other terms, it is the ability to make systems – individuals, groups, organizations, groups of organizations – able to do something intensely and effectively and within a certain time scale.
3. Capacity as a form or condition which is inherently a systems phenomenon. Capacity is an important complement or as an interaction effect. It emerges as a dynamic engagement of a complex combination of behaviors, resources, strategies and skills, both tangible and intangible.
4. Capacity is a potential form that is temporary and difficult to understand. Performance, in contrast, is about execution and implementation or results of application/capacity usage. That capacity depends on an intangible extent that is difficult to influence, manage and measure.
5. Capacity is about creating public values. All countries, in their respective degrees of development, have several examples of effective capacity that undermines the public interest. Capacity in this case refers to the ability of a group or system to contribute positively to public life.

From the description above, it can be identified several main essences of the concept of capacity, namely:

1. The capacity consists of basic components or elements such as financial resources, structure, information, culture, location, values and others.
2. Capacity refers to competencies that focus, expertise, behavior, motivation, influence and individual abilities.
3. This capacity can be associated with capabilities that refer to a collective skill set consisting of technical skills, logistics or “hard skills” (such as policy analysis, sea resource assessment, financial management) and general skills or “soft skills” (such as the ability to gain legitimacy, adaptability, create meaning and identity).
4. Capacity refers to the overall ability of the system to create value.

As mentioned above that capacity refers to the overall ability of the system to create value means there is a capacity assessment which does not only focus on the capabilities of the people in the organization but includes the overall size, tasks, resources and framework being built. So that the meaning of capacity in general is the ability of the institution/organization to work to perform tasks correctly and responsibly. Capacity will describe a process, result and value that is multidimensional and dynamic according to different levels and interests depending on the position and point of view of its use.

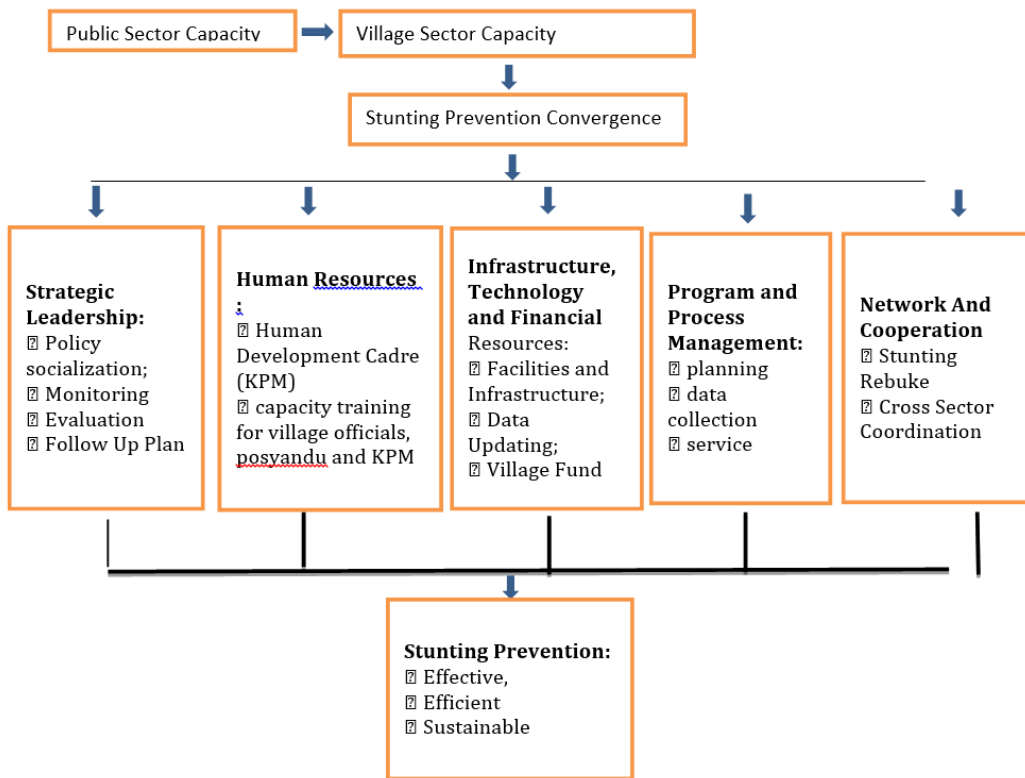
Horton et al (2016) explain that organizational capacity is generally related to the resources, knowledge and processes carried out by the organization. Staff, infrastructure, technology and financing are the basic resource capacities of every organization. In addition, strategic leadership, program and process management, and networking and linkages with other parties, are management capacities within the organization. Furthermore, in this study the researchers used the theory of Horton, et.al (2019) explaining that capacity includes 5 aspects, namely:

- a. Strategic leadership. Strategic leadership is the ability to anticipate, envision, maintain flexibility and empower others to create the strategic changes needed.
- b. Human Resources is one of the indicators in capacity assessment. The definition of human resources in linguistic terms, the word resource component comes from the word "source" which means "origin", while the word power means strength. Thus, human resources can be interpreted as the basic ability possessed by humans to work according to their duties and functions. In connection with this research, the most important thing is the recruitment procedure, availability and competence of employees and training of employees.
- c. Infrastructure, technology and financial resources, namely: Infrastructure is a basic facility or structure. equipment, installations that are built and needed for the functioning of the social system and the economic system of the community, while technology is the entire means to provide goods needed for the continuity and comfort of human life, and financial resources are all activities that are child financing which are recorded as evidence of expenditure.
- d. Program and process management. The program is a set of instructions that is used as a computer controller in order to be able to carry out certain commands and in process management, every human being with his duties and work interacts with parties, in accordance with the systems and procedures as well as the provisions that have been established in the organization.
- e. Network and cooperation. Networking and cooperation are relationships with other parties. Networking and cooperation refers to the cooperation of a number of organizations involved in completing a particular task.

The five capacities mentioned above must be developed systematically, both individually and institutionally, so that the provincial government is able to carry out its role optimally. With the capacity of the Village government not only in theory but also in its implementation, the Village government is increasingly able

to carry out its role in stunting prevention. The five stunting convergence capacities in this study can be described as follows:

Figure 1: Schematic of the Capacity of the Village Government in Stunting Convergence in the Village Sinaboii District of Sinaboii Regency of Rokan Hilir



Source: Research modification of Horton's Theory, 2022

Drezner (2021) provides the notion of convergence which means the tendency of policies to grow more similar, in the form of increasing similarities in structure, process, and performance. Quoting from the book(2018) Guide to the Convergence Facility for Prevention of Stunting in the Village, convergence is an intervention approach that is carried out in a coordinated, integrated and joint manner to target geographic areas and priority households to prevent stunting. Stunting prevention will be successful if the priority target groups receive comprehensive services. Therefore, convergence needs to be carried out immediately to accelerate stunting prevention efforts.

**Stunting**

The definition of stunting quoted in the book National Strategy for the Acceleration of Prevention of Stunting (Stunting) (2019) called stunting or shortness is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five years of age (toddlers) due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, especially in the First 1,000 Days of Life (HPK). The condition of failure to thrive in children under

five is caused by repeated lack of nutritional intake, repeated infections, and inadequate parenting, especially in 1000 HPK. Children are classified as stunting if their length or height is below minus two standard deviations of length or height for their age. The standard length or height of children can be seen in the book on Maternal and Child Health (KIA).

### **Research Methods**

This study uses a qualitative method. In the view of Strauss and Corbin (2020) what is meant by qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be obtained by procedures or other means of quantification (measurement). In general, qualitative research can be used for research on community life, history, behavior and social activities.

As stated by Moleong (2017), qualitative research uses qualitative methods, namely observation, interviews or document review. Considerations for using this qualitative method, among others, because this method directly presents the nature of the relationship between researchers and respondents. The researchers took the research location at the Village Sinaboi, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency on the grounds that there are still problems related to stunting cases and the need for prevention activities. The informant who is appointed is the chief as revealed by Bungin (2017) research informants are related to how the steps taken by researchers so that data or information can be obtained by those who can not only provide information about something to researchers, but can also provide advice on sources of evidence that support and create something for the source concerned.

In completing this research, the researcher used a research design with a descriptive approach. That is, the data collected is not in the form of numerical data, but words, pictures and data derived from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents, notes or memos of researchers and other supporting official documents. The purpose of using a qualitative approach is so that researchers can describe the empirical reality behind the phenomena that occur related to the Capacity of the Village Government in the Convergence of Stunting Prevention in Village Sinaboi, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2020.

### **Results and Discussion**

The results of the study show that implementing the convergence of stunting prevention requires the capacity of the provincial government. The central government is targeting a stunting prevalence rate of up to 14% (fourteen percent) in 2024 and 14% (fourteen percent) of the target in Rokan Hilir Regency in 2024. The convergence area of the stunting prevention acceleration program in 2020 is targeting 260 districts/cities.

Village Sinaboi Sinaboidi District was chosen as the research area because Sinabo District is the outermost island area based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Designation of Outermost Small Islands and is one of the sub-districts with a fairly high poverty rate.

Based on data from the Social Service of Rokan Hilir Regency in 2020, it is described that the percentage of poor people in Sinaboi District is 45.8% (forty five point eight percent). This shows that there is still a need for government priority programs in development. The central government continues to strive for development in disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost (3T) areas. The outermost area is identified with poverty. The high poverty rate in Sinaboi District and the lack of welfare figures which are marked by the low quality of human resources, the lack of supporting infrastructure, the low productivity of the community and the non-optimal use of natural resources in the outermost areas have made it one of the priorities to be developed in accordance with the Nawacita program, especially for the stunting prevention program.

Village Sinabo is one of the stunting loci based on the Regent's Decree Number 403 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Stunting Locus Village, Rokan Hilir Regency. In determining the locus of the village/keurahan, the district/city government must refer to the results of the Situation Analysis which is Action 1 in 8 Actions on the Convergence of Stunting Prevention Interventions. Situation analysis is the process of identifying the distribution of stunting, the scope of the intervention, the availability of programs and service management practices for priority nutrition interventions in the target household of 1000 HPK. So that the leadership of Sinaboi was determined as the locus of stunting.

The capacity of the Village government in the convergence of stunting prevention in the Village Sinaboi, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2020 was then measured through Horton's theory which includes: (1). Strategic Leadership; (2).Human Resources; (3). Infrastructure, Technology and Financial Resources; (4).Program and Process Management; (5).Network and Cooperation.

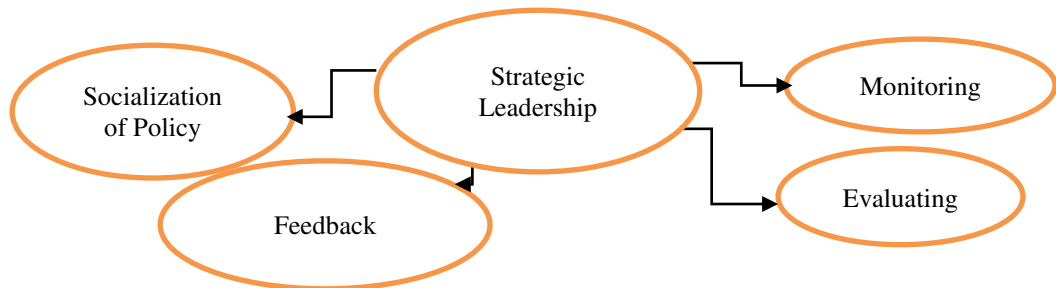
### **Strategic Leadership**

The capacity of strategic leadership is one of the things that the leader has in the convergence of stunting prevention efforts. A study conducted by Rahman said that an effective leader must start with results or provide real value. Leadership is about who we are, what we do, and what we know and give from a leadership process. The leadership of the village head is expected to be able to provide real value for the sustainability of village development by utilizing the potential of the village. The track record of the village head's leadership consisting of experience, education, skills, ethics or conscience and the election process is very important as capital for developing village potential (Rahman and Zainal 2021).

The leadership as described above is also needed in the capacity of the provincial government in the convergence of stunting prevention in the Village Sinaboi District, Sinaboi District, Rokan Hilir Regency. In the implementation of the Village Government, the village is the highest leader in the Village. The Village is obliged to lead the Village as well as to function as the leader of the Village government. The success of an village will not be separated from the success of a village as the highest leadership in the village. A village is obliged to always make efforts to improve the welfare of the life of the village community with various strategies and policies of the village that are formulated and determined between

elements of the village government and elements of the village community (Rauf and Maulidiah 2015).

Figure 3: Schematic of the Strategic Leadership Capacity of the Village Government in the Stunting Convergence of the Village Sinaboi



Source: Research Modification, 2022

The Sinaboi Village who is under the leadership of Mr. Masri as the Sinaboi Village is in charge of stunting prevention activities at the Village level. As a strategic form that has been implemented in the convergence of stunting prevention, among others, is conducting socialization. Socialization is an activity that must be carried out in the stage of empowering the Village community. Dissemination of information on convergence of stunting prevention at the provincial level serves to increase understanding and awareness of the program for accelerating stunting prevention activities in a convergent manner.

Dissemination of stunting prevention policies to the community as directed by the Regent, namely disseminating the Decree of the Regent of Rokan Hilir Number 403 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Stunting Village of Rokan Hilir Regency and the Regent of Rokan Hilir Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting). So that the village has a strategic policy that is outlined in the village planning to be able to determine the direction and priority of the program in implementing the stunting prevention convergence at the village. The implementation of socialization is the responsibility of a village in the stunting prevention convention in the village.

After socializing, the village also monitors the implementation of stunting prevention programs and activities. Monitoring is an activity carried out at the posyandu, which is one of the specific intervention efforts marked by conducting a self-awareness survey, namely data collection on pregnant women and children under five; providing additional and nutritious food for toddlers; training for monitoring the development of the health of pregnant women or breastfeeding mothers and posyandu assistance to support periodic health checks for pregnant women or breastfeeding mothers. Monitoring is only carried out once a month following the schedule of posyandu services.

Furthermore, to see the achievement and implementation of stunting in the village, the village also evaluates the implementation of stunting prevention. According to Seepersad and Herson, evaluation is defined as a systematic activity intended to measure and evaluate an object based on existing guidelines (2019).

The evaluation is carried out after the stunting prevention activity program is implemented which includes data collection, development of activity programs that have been implemented and also related to the budget used. From the evaluation activities, the Village can take steps by preparing the follow-up for the implementation of stunting prevention in the Village Sinaboi.

So it can be said that the capacity of Strategic Leadership, village as a leader in village is someone who is very decisive for success in the convergence of stunting prevention. The strategy carried out by the village has been running optimally, namely by socializing stunting prevention policies to the community; monitor the implementation of stunting prevention programs/activities; evaluate the implementation of stunting prevention and prepare follow-up evaluations on the implementation of stunting prevention.

### **Human Resources**

Talking about the problem of human resources, we can see through two aspects, namely quantity and quality. Quantity relates to the number of human resources, while quality concerns the ability of both physical and non-physical abilities, namely intelligence and mentality. According to Mila Badriyah, human resources are very vital organizational assets, so their roles and functions cannot be replaced by other resources (2015).

The human resources referred to here are the existence of human development cadres (KPM). Human development cadres (KPM) are members of the Village community selected to assist the Village government in facilitating the Village community whose function is to ensure the implementation of stunting prevention convergence in the Sinaboi Village by conducting data collection and reporting on a regular basis and the tasks include:

- Disseminate the policy of convergence on stunting prevention at the head of the village to the community in the district, including introducing growth mats for measuring the length/height of children under two as a tool for early detection of stunting.
- To record household target of 1000 HPK.
- Monitor stunting prevention services against a household target of 1,000 HPK to ensure that each stunting prevention target receives quality services.
- Facilitating and advocating for an increase in the APB Village expenditure mainly sourced from the Village Fund to be used to finance stunting prevention activities in the form of specific and sensitive nutrition intervention services.
- Facilitating husbands of pregnant women and fathers of children aged 0-23 months to take part in nutrition counseling activities and maternal and child health
- Facilitating the Village community to actively participate in planning, implementing and supervising the program/activity of the Village development for the fulfillment of specific and sensitive nutrition services.
- Coordinating or collaborating with parties that participate in stunting prevention services such as village midwives, puskesmas officers (nutritionists, sanitarians), PAUD teachers and village officials.

Human resources for the convergence of stunting prevention in the Sinaboi Village have been regulated in the provisions of the legislation where there is already one human development cadre (KPM) as stipulated in the Regent's Decree No. The Human Development Cadre (KPM) is a partner of the Sinaboi Village government which requires its presence in the stunting prevention convergence.

In order to improve the quality of human resources, the Sinaboi Village has conducted capacity training for village officials, posyandu and human development cadres (KPM) in an effort to convergence on stunting prevention.

In the indicators of human resources, the problems that occur in the Sinaboi Village are the low ability of the Human Development Cadres (KPM) in carrying out their duties and functions and the mistakes of the village in appointing human development cadres. The Human Development Cadre (KPM) is only one person and has a high school graduate education with no experience. Even though the training has been carried out, KPM still does not understand its function as a cadre so that it cannot record the target of 1,000 HPK households and monitor stunting prevention services for the target of 1,000 HPK households to ensure that each stunting prevention target gets quality services. It is recommended that the appointment of KPM is one who has experience as a community cadre, preferably in the field of human development, such as: Posyandu cadres, PAUD teachers, and other health cadres.

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that the indicators of human resource capacity indicate that the village has prepared the Human Development Cadre (KPM). It's just that the KPM that has been appointed does not have good quality so they are still unable to carry out their duties and functions as a KPM. And the training provided to village officials, posyandu and KPM which is only conducted once a year is not enough to improve the quality of posyandu and KPM cadres, so it is necessary to refresh it at least three times a year.

### **Infrastructure, Technology and Financial Resources**

According to Kodoati from research by Mukmin Pohan and Raja Halim (2013) defines infrastructure as physical facilities developed or required by public agencies for government functions in the provision of water, electricity, waste disposal, transportation and other services to facilitate social and economic purposes. Infrastructure development is one of the capacities of the head of village in building sensitive nutrition intervention facilities and infrastructure to prevent stunting. The infrastructure in this study can be seen in the availability of the development of convergence facilities and infrastructure for stunting prevention. Programs/activities for providing drinking water, providing latrines and managing family waste are priorities for infrastructure development.

Prevention of stunting is carried out in two ways, namely specific nutritional interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions to target the direct and indirect causes of stunting. Specific prevention activities are in the health sector which targets the direct causes of stunting including lack of food and nutrition intake and infectious diseases. This intervention only contributed to a thirty percent reduction in stunting cases. This is different from specific interventions, where

sensitive interventions are carried out with activities outside the health sector, one of which is in the infrastructure sector, namely by increasing the provision of clean water, drinking water and sanitation.

The growth and development of children is influenced by environmental factors in the range of seventy-four to eighty-seven percent and heredity factors in the range of four to seven percent. This proves that supportive environmental conditions can help the growth and development of children and the condition of children's height is not a genetic/hereditary problem. Environmental factors are the biggest contributor to stunting in children. The geographical condition of the Sinaboi Village which is located in the waters causes difficulties in building sensitive nutrition intervention facilities and infrastructure. Based on data from the Health Office, only 17% (seventeen percent) of household achievements are based on PHBS (clean and healthy living behavior) in Sinaboi District. A household with PHBS means being able to maintain, improve and protect the health of every member of the household, one of which includes the availability of clean water and healthy latrines.

From the data obtained at BPS, 63% (sixty-three percent) of people use bottled water and 37% (thirty-seven percent) use unprotected water sources, namely well water, rivers and rainwater. As for the ownership of latrines, 29% (twenty nine percent) of the people do not have latrines. Even if there is a latrine, it doesn't have a septic tank. The presentation of the data illustrates that there are still very few households using clean water and healthy latrines. So that it can cause disruption of the threat of stunting and an environment that is less conducive to clean and healthy living.

Village Sinaboi coordinates with the Regency Government through the Department of Housing and Settlement Development Areas to propose the construction of boreholes and the Construction of a Septic Tank, only in 2020 it cannot be carried out in Village Sinaboi due to budget constraints originating from the APBD. The construction of the borehole which was carried out in 2020 was not located in the Sinabo District Headquarters, but in other Village areas sourced from the Special Allocation Fund (DAK). This is due to the delay in determining the stunting locus so that development is not at the head of the stunting locus. It is preferable that the village should coordinate more often with the relevant agencies in order to get development support through the stunting convergence activity program.

As a supporter of the smooth performance of the provincial government apparatus in stunting convergence, technology is needed. Technology has become a means of establishing more effective communication between the village and the officials. The technology referred to in this research is the availability of computers or laptops. The limited ability of the administrative apparatus in using computers or laptops and inadequate internet network facilities can lead to low performance of the leadership in the convergence of stunting prevention. The inability of the provincial government apparatus in assisting in preparing development plans and the availability of adequate computers or laptops is the cause of the delay in the process of updating data periodically as the basis for preparing plans for stunting prevention programs/activities for the following year.

In addition to computers or laptops, there is one that is effective in the convergence of stunting prevention, namely using communication technology. The communication technology referred to in this study is mobile phones. Mobile phones as a communication tool are characterized by the ease with which the village apparatus communicates with the village even at a considerable distance. Likewise, it is an effective tool that can be used by human development cadres and posyandu cadres in monitoring and facilitating stunting prevention convergence. It's just that this communication tool is not used optimally so that there are still stunting children who have not been handled properly. Furthermore, the Village government needs finance from the Village as a supporter in the implementation of the convergence of stunting prevention. Village finance comes from revenue such as Village, APBD and APBN. Village funds sourced from the State Budget is one part of village income.

Since the issuance of Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2020, it has greatly helped the Sinaboi Village in the convergence of stunting prevention. Based on the Report on the Realization of the Village Government's Budget in 2020, the allocation of the Village Fund amounted to Rp. 876,069,338.00 (eight hundred seventy-six million sixty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-eight rupiah) with a realization of Rp. 541,400,000.00 (five hundred and forty-one million four hundred thousand rupiah). The stunting prevention convergence programs/activities that have been implemented using the Village Fund include:

1. Extension activities and stunting training
  - Activity Objectives : The purpose of this activity is to provide counseling to Posyandu Cadres related to stunting convergence activities in the Sinaboi Village
  - Target Target : Pregnant Mothers and Parents of Toddlers Who have Early Childhood in the Sinaboi Village area
  - Participants : Posyandu cadres, KPM cadres, pregnant women and posyandu women
  - Source of Funds : Source of Activity Funds from the Sinaboi Village Fund for Fiscal Year 2020 IDR 10,000,000
2. Provision of Supplementary Food and Delivery of Stunting Equipment
  - Activity Objectives. : The purpose of this activity is to support Posyandu Cadre Activities related to stunting convergence activities in the Sinaboi District
  - Target Target : Pregnant Mothers and Parents of Toddlers Who have Early Childhood in the Sinaboi Village area
  - Participants : Posyandu cadres, KPM cadres, pregnant women and posyandu women
  - Source of Funds : Activity Fund Sources from the Sinaboi Village Fund for Fiscal Year 2020 IDR 3,000,000 for stunting equipment and IDR 5,400,000 for additional food for toddlers
3. Implementation of the Village Health Post by providing an incentive of Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) per month to human development cadres (KPM).

In terms of infrastructure capacity, technology and financial resources are still not maximized. Infrastructure is very much needed so that the community can carry out a clean and healthy lifestyle and the availability of village funds must be used optimally. The capacity of infrastructure, technology and financial resources is the driving force for the convergence of stunting prevention in the Sinaboi District.

#### 4. Program and Process Management

Program and process management can be interpreted as a mechanism that shows that staff both individually and in groups within the organization can do work to achieve the goals that have been set.

What is meant by program and process management in this research is how the village and the Village apparatus carry out the planning. According to Nurcholis (2015) that in the context of administering the village government, a plan for the development of the village is drawn up as a unit in the district/city regional development planning system. Village planning is the entry point to see the capacity and performance of relegation in the convergence of stunting prevention. In the planning process, the government and village communities have the ability to map out a program of activities to be carried out related to stunting prevention. Mapping of a comprehensive and documented program of activities is important because it will be the reference for the head of the village to carry out monitoring and evaluation. The stunting prevention convergence plan in the Village Sinaboi has been formulated as part of the medium-term development plan for the Village which is described in the direction of the planning policy as stated in the RPJM Village Sinaboi document.

Programs and management processes required in the capacity of the senior government have been implemented properly. Village Sinaboi has planned stunting prevention programs and activities as stated in the 2020 Village government planning document. The RKP Village document that has been prepared has gone through the process of deliberation on the planning for Village development which was held to discuss and agree on the draft RKP Village which was participated in by the Village government, and community elements of the Village government, and community members.

In conducting data collection on stunting targets. Data collection on stunting targets was carried out by posyandu cadres and community empowerment cadres. Posyandu cadres and community empowerment cadres have a very important role in the convergence of stunting prevention. Posyandu cadres and community empowerment cadres who have been appointed by the village must have more knowledge, especially during the Covid 19 pandemic. Where posyandu cadres and community empowerment cadres independently continue to remind parents to continue to monitor the growth of their toddlers every month by carrying out weighing and measuring height independently, along with the month of Vitamin A for Mother and Child Health which is given in August 2020 for Mother and Child Health (August). So that children who are declared stunted can be given special treatment.

Furthermore, in posyandu services, posyandu activities are carried out 1 (one) time in a month. The Village through the Head of the PKK Village made an appeal

to the community to bring their toddlers to the posyandu. There are several things that are of particular concern to Village Sinaboi regarding posyandu services, including:

- a. Village Sinaboi provides policy support, facilities and funds for the implementation of posyandu, especially for stunting children, one of which is the activity of providing additional food.
- b. Village Sinabo always coordinates with the Head of the PKK regarding the schedule for posyandu services because this greatly influences the movement of the community to be able to attend the posyandu opening days.
- c. Village Sinaboi always coordinates the role of posyandu cadres to play an active role in the implementation of posyandu. Especially since the establishment of the Village Sinaboi as a stunting focus location, even though in its implementation there are still posyandu cadres who lack understanding of their duties and functions as posyandu cadres. This is because the education level of posyandu cadres 55% (fifty five percent) are junior high school graduates.

Likewise in the care service activities, Village Sinabo has carried out socialization of the pattern of parenting services to mothers through monthly arisan activities carried out at the village hall which in this case was conveyed by Mrs. Evis as the Chair of the PKK Village. The majority of women's occupations in the Sinaboi Village are housewives whose husbands are fishermen. This parenting activity is provided so that mothers in the Sinaboi Village, who are mostly young mothers with junior high school graduates, provide knowledge so that they can help them take care of their children well and provide appropriate stimulation so that their children are not neglected, providing health and nutrition services which are very important for stunting children. which is of particular concern is community empowerment through families who care about breastfeeding. The achievement of exclusive breastfeeding is low due to lack of knowledge of mothers about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, and less supportive customs about the exclusive breastfeeding program.

Village Sinaboi has also conducted counseling on healthy lifestyles for PAUD. PAUD is a form of the provincial government's commitment to ensuring the fulfillment of the right to growth and development of early childhood to create healthy, intelligent and characterized children as quality future generations. Early childhood education (PAUD) is one of the most effective media in the convergence of stunting prevention. PAUD managers manage various activities including counseling on healthy lifestyles, parenting patterns, weighing children and measuring children's body length every month, washing hands and brushing teeth as contained in the curriculum for early childhood education. Currently, PAUD services are running and have their own regulatory base, making it easier for PAUD managers to implement a stunting prevention convergence. Especially during this COVID-19 pandemic, monitoring of toddlers' growth must continue to be carried out through various alternative efforts. PAUD managers through family development activities for toddlers, parenting exercises and applying child care patterns, take the initiative to make community home visits to ensure that toddlers can still be monitored for their growth and development. This initiative

from the PAUD manager is very helpful for the village in the implementation of stunting convergence. Program and Process Management is the capacity of the provincial government to plan stunting prevention programs/activities, collect data on stunting targets, provide posyandu services, provide parenting services and provide counseling on healthy lifestyles in stunting prevention convergence PAUD.

### **Network and Cooperation**

The capacity of the Village government requires networking and cooperation in the convergence of stunting prevention in the Village Sinaboi which includes the implementation of stunting consultations and coordination with the local government. The stunting conference is a forum to mobilize and declare the provincial government's commitment to stunting prevention in the village. At the stunting conference, the Village can deliver stunting prevention programs and activities that will be carried out in the current year and unite the commitment so that stunting prevention programs and activities at the Villageak will be included in the work plan for the following year. So that the results of stunting consultation activities become the basis for the implementation of prevention of stunting at the top level. Where should the agreement result from the stunting conference at the village be stated in the minutes signed by the village government and the village community.

Village Sinabo said that in 2020 there will be no stunting consultation at the senior level because it will only follow at the district level. The lack of understanding of the village is one of the reasons for the non-implementation of stunting consultations at the village. The stunting conference should indeed be carried out because it is an important step that must be carried out by the provincial government to ensure the integration of the implementation of stunting prevention interventions jointly between the provincial government and the community.

Furthermore, the village needs to coordinate with the regional government in this case the relevant regional apparatus organizations and the private sector in the convergence of stunting prevention. This is done to find out how to coordinate the planning of priority programs/activities at priority locations and to coordinate their implementation. The purpose of coordination is to increase the effectiveness of stunting prevention through synchronization and alignment of stunting prevention priority programs and activities that will be carried out in the Sinaboi Village. Village Sinaboi, based on data from the Health Service, said that in 2020 there will only be 1 (one) regional organization, namely the Health Service through the Community Health Effort Program with activities to improve services and handle health problems at the Sinaboi Health Center, Sinaboi District (Health Operational Assistance) / Non-Physical DAK with a budget of IDR 27,000,000.00 (twenty seven million rupiah) and the Community Nutrition Improvement Program. There should be several competent regional apparatus organizations such as the Department of Housing and Settlement Areas, the Department of Population Control and Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Department of Fisheries. Village should be more active in coordinating with relevant regional apparatus organizations so that many

programs and activities can be implemented in the convergence of stunting prevention.

In addition to regional apparatus organizations, the village should be able to coordinate with the private sector. The private parties in question are community organizations located in the Sinaboi Village. Community organizations should participate in advocacy, communication to the community and community empowerment regarding stunting as well as providing technical support and funding to the provincial government. However, this is not done by the village because there is still a lack of understanding from these non-government circles about stunting prevention and their important role. Therefore, to encourage the active role of civil society organizations, it is necessary to increase understanding among non-governmental organizations on stunting prevention.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the convergence of stunting prevention in the Sinaboi Province requires five capacities, of which there are two capacities that need attention in the convergence of stunting prevention. The capacity of the Village government is an important factor in the convergence of stunting prevention and has an important role in the success of the regional government in stunting prevention.

The success of the Village Sinaboi in the stunting prevention convergence will not be separated from the success of a village as the highest leader in the villagenya. The success of the Village Sinaboi in the convergence of stunting prevention is not absolutely due to the village factor alone but there are still other parties, both the leadership apparatus and support from the community. Meanwhile, the obstacles related to the capacity of the Village government in the convergence of stunting prevention in the Village Sinaboi are as follows:

1. The unavailability of adequate infrastructure, technology and financial resources is an obstacle for the village in the convergence of stunting prevention. In infrastructure, technology and financial resources have not been maximized because the facilities and infrastructure built do not exist. Convergence efforts on stunting prevention aim to ensure that all financial resources are directed and allocated to support and finance priority activities, especially increasing the coverage and quality of nutrition services in 1,000 HPK households (pregnant women and children aged 0-2 years).
2. That the village government led by a village must have a good network and cooperation between the village government and the district government and the private sector. In terms of cooperation related to network capacity and cooperation, the regional government in this case has not conducted a stunting consultation at the regional level and has not established good coordination with the regional government (relevant regional apparatus organizations) and the private sector. This is one of the obstacles in carrying out the convergence of stunting prevention in the Sinaboi Village.

Furthermore, as has been explained about the Capacity of the Village Government in the Convergence of Prevention of Stunting in the Village Sinaboi, the researcher gives thanks and suggestions as stated below:

1. To the Village as the leader of the Village government to be able to:
  - a. Have a supervisory regulation in carrying out the convergence of stunting prevention;
  - b. Improve coordination with related parties, both regional and private organizations
  - c. Take an active role in the implementation of posyandu with financial support and technological facilities that support the convergence of stunting prevention
2. The PKK Village Mobilizing Team is recommended to:
  - a. Take an active role in mobilizing community participation in posyandu activities;
  - b. As an active extension worker both at the posyandu and outside the posyandu;
  - c. And it is necessary to complete the data in accordance with the Posyandu Information System (SIP) or Management Information System (SIM).
3. To the Regional Government of Rokan Hilir Regency who has formulated policies in accelerating stunting prevention in Rokan Hilir Regency and to be able to improve coordination with the Penghulu and other parties involved in stunting prevention.
4. To the Sinaboi Village community, thank you for having an active contribution during the research and for being able to play an active role in preventing stunting in the Village.

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