



## **OVERVIEW OF PLANNING AND UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE FUNDS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR IN REDUCING STUNTING IN ACEH JAYA DISTRICT**

**Wida Lisma<sup>1</sup>**

Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia

[widalisma649@gmail.com](mailto:widalisma649@gmail.com)

**Yenny Ertika<sup>2</sup>**

Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia

### **Abstrak**

Based on EPGBM data through SKPK Sekber Bangraja, Aceh Jaya stunting presentation data which is at 25.5%, this percentage is quite high with the total population and target children around 8000 children. To prevent and handle cases of stunting malnutrition in Aceh Jaya Regency, the first step of skpk Sekber Bangraja was carried out through the action of 1 stunting addiction. Prevention of stunting reduction in Aceh Jaya Regency is implemented through posyandu activities in each village with cooperation between village cadres, nutrition officers, village midwives and posyandu cadres. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, with skunder data from the results of analyzing problems related to the effectiveness of preventing stunting reduction in Aceh Jaya district. The results of this study, in the implementation of stunting reduction are SKPK Sekber Bangraja and especially DPMPKB, Dinas Kesehatan, BPKK, Bappeda, Disdukcapil and Dinas Sosial, to prevent stunting reduction in Aceh Jaya Regency, therefore SKPK is involved in carrying out activities for the prevention and reduction of stunting in locus villages so that the integration among the SKPK involved can produce maximum output in accelerating the reduction of stunting rates.

**Keywords:** *Utilization, Village Fund, Stunting Reduction, Aceh Jaya*

### **A. Introduction**

Stunting is a condition of failure to grow due to malnutrition in the first thousand days of a child's life. This condition has a long-term effect on children to adults and the elderly, toddler age is a time when the process of growth and development occurs very rapidly. At this time, toddlers really need a sufficient intake of nutrients with a large

amount and better quality, because in general physical activity is quite high and is still in the process of learning. If nutrients are not fulfilled, the physical growth and intellectualization of toddlers will be disrupted which will eventually cause them to become a lost generation and the far-reaching impact will be the loss of quality human resources (HR).

In the growth period, there are many things that can happen to children, one of which is a very poor condition is nutritional problems that affect the condition of children who fail to grow or can be known as stunting. Stunting is a condition where toddlers have less length or height when compared to age. The condition is measured by length and height that is more than minus, stunting toddlers including chronic nutritional problems caused by many factors such as socioeconomic conditions, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, pain in babies, and lack of nutritional intake in babies.

The immediate causative factor is the consumption of food that does not meet the amount and composition of nutrients that are not met, therefore to meet the requirements for balanced nutrition, namely diverse, as needed, clean and safe, for example, babies do not get exclusive breastfeeding, and other factors also affect the availability of food in the family, especially food for babies 0-6 months (exclusive breastfeeding) and 6-23 months (MP-ASI) and balanced nutritious food, especially for pregnant women. All of them are related to the quality of child care, environmental sanitation parenting, family food access, and health services, influenced by the level of education, income and access to information, especially about nutrition and health.

With the use of village fund allocation (ADD) which makes the source of village income that will be obtained in each village will certainly vary because the allocation is adjusted to the number of people, the poverty rate of the area and the level of geographical difficulty. ADD is used to improve public services and equitable distribution of village development, in line with the shift in human resource development patterns, the role of health-minded development should not be abandoned because health problems are one of the contributors to whether or not the Human Potential Index (HDI) in an area other than the economy and education.

The health element represented by age for life expectancy is a contribution to the increase or not of the HDI of an area so that development towards humans must further direct efforts so that the population can reach a long life expectancy. Public health development must be further raised through increasing infrastructure development, so that the population in the village can reach the age of life with various activities that can

be achieved, such as posyandu, posyandu for the elderly, programs to reduce mortality and newborns.

The determination of priorities for the use of village funds aims to be a guideline and reference for the implementation of authority, a reference for the district / city government in compiling technical guidelines for the use of village funds and a reference for the central regional government in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of village fund use.

## **B. Method**

The research used is a qualitative Descriptive method. In this study, the data used is skunder data, this study analyzes problems related to the effectiveness of preventing stunting reduction in Aceh Jaya district (case study in Locus Village). The population of this study in the implementation of stunting reduction prevention is the District Apparatus Work Unit (SKPK) of the Bangraja Secretariat and especially the DPMPKB, Health Office, BPKK, Bappeda, Disdukcapil and Social Service.

The research was conducted in early March 2022, informants in this study To get accurate data as expected, the data obtained were from the SKPK, Sekber Bangkit Genarasi Aceh Jaya (Sekber Bangraja), puskesmas and village parties such as Pak Geuchik, Village Midwives, as well as Cadres such as Posyandu Cadres, Toddler Family Development Cadres (BKB) and other cadres. The data collection includes meetings, observations and documentation studies.

## **C. Finding and Discussion**

### **1. Overview of Aceh Jaya Regency**

Aceh Jaya Regency is one of the districts in Aceh province which was formed in 2002 as a result of the expansion of West Aceh Regency. Aceh Jaya Regency is a coastal area west of sumatra coast with a coastline length of approximately 160 kilometers. The administrative area consists of 9 sub-districts, 21 mukim 172 gampong, with the district capital located incalang, which is an area located in Krueng Sabee District. Data from the Population and Civil Registration Service of Aceh Jaya Regency in 2021 was processed, showing that the total population of Aceh Jaya Regency in 2021 consisted of 47,888 male residents and 46,757 female residents with a total population of 94,645 people.

### **2. Utilization of Village Funds in the Health Sector**

Aceh Jaya Regency has 9 sub-districts and 173 villages, of which the village is the smallest entity in the Indonesian government that is recognized and respected under the constitution. The village has gone through a long history of arrangements which finally the arrangements about villages are specifically regulated in Law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. The arrangement brings the village to enter a new chapter and brings new hopes to the lives of the community and village government which has a close impact on village finances, especially related to the village fund management system.

The results of monitoring and evaluation in 9 sub-districts in Aceh Jaya district in utilizing village funds for participatory planning for the health sector, educators and community government, where all villages have allocated village funds for three sectors of education, health sector and social sector, the village fund budget owned by villages is different in each village as well as the use of village funds depending on the village and depending on the problems that exist.

The village budget derived from the state budget is the concern of all ministries, one of which is the minister of health and the minister of rural affairs who coordinate so that the village fund empowers the community to improve health in the community. So it should be allocated 10% of the village fund for health so that these mating programs are carried out properly and create a healthy and quality living community. The village fund is also one of the existing budgets and can be used very easily by the village community in accordance with the existing rules and circulars.

### **3. Stunting Reduction in Locus Village**

To reduce stunting in locus villages in 2020 based on EPPGBM data through the SKPK Sekber of the Health Office involved in the Bangraja secretariat, based on data on the percentage of stunting in Aceh Jaya which is at a position of 25.5%, which is a very high percentage with the number of people and targeted children around 8000 children, this percentage basis is the first step for skpk Sekber Bangraja to take action 1 Convergence of stunting through an initial coordination meeting to be held which will be held by Bappeda in February 2020 which was then followed by a coordination meeting with village heads throughout Aceh Jaya Regency.

Public health, especially in children 0-5 years in other words to prevent and handle cases of stunting malnutrition Sekber Bangraja in coordination, assistance and Monev still refers to 8 stunting convergence actions, each action involves SKPK Sekber Bangraja,

where action 1 is situation analysis by mapping skpk problems and their contribution to stunting locus villages.

Health is also an effort by the government to fulfill the basic right of the community in obtaining health services that are carried out professionally, to provide the greatest benefit for the improvement of the optimal degree of society, especially in children under five to prevent a decrease in stunting.

With the activities of the Bangraja Secretariat which was formed because of the same mission and mutual need between (SKPK) Aceh Jaya. So based on the decree of the Regent of Aceh Jaya Number 307 concerning planning and coordination of Malnutrition Prevention and Handling through the Stunting Prevention movement of Aceh Jaya Regency. Therefore, SKPK involved in the secretarial cluster team can remain focused on contributing to carrying out activities for the prevention and handling of stunting in locus villages so that the integration among the SKPK involved produces maximum output in accelerating the reduction of stunting rates.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been explained, health problems must be considered even more so that growth in children is more likely to be better, especially for the prevention of stunting in children. With the existence of village funds that can be managed to reduce stunting and by providing regular additional food to toddlers because toddlers are where the growth process is very fast so that it requires adequate and better quality nutrients, but with the presence of supporting factors for good cooperation in preventing stunting reduction such as nutrition workers, puskesmas, village midwives and posyandu cadres so that they can help the community in the process of preventing and reducing stunting.

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