

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 2308/UNUSA-LPPM/Adm.I/XI/2022

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya menerangkan telah selesai melakukan pemeriksaan duplikasi dengan membandingkan artikel-artikel lain menggunakan perangkat lunak **Turnitin** pada tanggal 15 Juli 2022.

Judul : Factors to accelerate the reducing stunting cases in Jombang regency, with optimal convergence actions and cross sectoral effort

Penulis : Rizki Amalia, Dini Setiarsih, Fildzah Karunia Putri, Paramita Viantry

No. Pemeriksaan : 2022.11.01.961

Dengan Hasil sebagai Berikut:

Tingkat Kesamaan diseluruh artikel (*Similarity Index*) yaitu 12%

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Surabaya, 01 November 2022

Ketua LPPM



UNUSA
LPPM

Achmad Syafiuddin, Ph.D

NPP: 20071300

LPPM Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

Website : lppm.unusa.ac.id

Email : lppm@unusa.ac.id

Hotline : 0838.5706.3867

FACTORS TO ACCELERATE THE REDUCING STUNTING CASES IN JOMBANG REGENCY, WITH OPTIMAL CONVERGENCE ACTIONS AND CROSS SECTORAL EFFORT

by Amalia Rizki

Submission date: 15-Jul-2022 11:40PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1870919959

File name: 323_1_Manuscripts_20211103121454.doc (52.5K)

Word count: 1027

Character count: 5929

FACTORS TO ACCELERATE THE REDUCING STUNTING CASES IN JOMBANG REGENCY, WITH OPTIMAL CONVERGENCE ACTIONS AND CROSS SECTORAL EFFORT

Rizki Amalia*¹, Dini Setiarsih^{2*}, Fildzah Karunia Putri², Paramita Viantry²

¹ Departemen of midwifery, Faculty of nursing and midwifery Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

² Undergraduate Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health, Nahdlatul Ulama University Surabaya

*corresponding author; amalia24@unusa.ac.id

Abstract

Keywords: stunting

Introduction

The current burden of malnutrition in Indonesia is trifold. Child stunting remains the most prevalent form of under-nutrition, affecting more than 7 million children under 5 years of age (31 per cent), and another 2 million children under 5 years of age are severely wasted. Nearly half of pregnant mothers are anaemic (49 per cent) and 17 per cent suffer from chronic energy deficiency. Meanwhile, 1.9 million (8 per cent) children are overweight. Suboptimal quantity, quality and diversity of diets, coupled with high rates of infectious diseases, due predominantly to unhealthy environments with poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions and low access to health services, lead to poor maternal and child nutrition. Indonesia showcases a prime example of the double burden of malnutrition, with stagnant levels of under-nutrition and rapidly increasing over-nutrition. There are an estimated 1.2 billion adolescents aged 10-19 years worldwide, the majority of whom are living in low and middle-income countries and comprising about one-fifth of the total global population. Indonesia alone is home to approximately 45 million adolescents. Based on RISKESDAS 2018, approximately more than one fourth (26.9 percent) of adolescents aged 16-18 years are stunted, 8.1 percent are wasted, and 13.5 percent are overweight. While the stunting prevalence among adolescents has slightly reduced compared to RISKESDAS 2013 data, the overweight is increasing in an alarming rate. The rate of overweight and obesity among the younger adolescents aged 13-15 years reached 16 percent. The nutrition programme component aims to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition throughout the life cycle, through support to maternal nutrition, prevention of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, nutrition for school-age children and adolescents, and overweight prevention. East Java has an estimated of 680,082 wasting children in which around 193,102 were estimated severely wasted. The programme targets these children by bringing integrated management of acute malnutrition into existing health

sector plans, budgets, policies and programmes, with optimum inclusion of essential commodities into national supply chain systems and enabling regular detection of child wasting through active case finding by community. In Indonesia, poor maternal weight gain and nutrient deficiencies during pregnancy contribute to 6% of births that are low birth weight. Counselling for pregnant women is delivered through ANC services which provide an opportunity for pregnant women to receive counselling on healthy diets and appropriate weight gain but 23% do not attend the recommended ANC care at least four times during pregnancy. Maternal nutrition has received limited attention to date. Developing the capacity of multiple sectors to focus their policies, plans and actions on improving maternal nutrition is crucial.

2 Method

This study is a qualitative study with a case study approach. The study is located in 11 village in Jombang district East Java Province, curah malang village, murukan village, diwek village, rejoslamet village, dukuh klopo, pakel, kali kejambon, jombatan, sumber mulyo, gadingmangu, darurejo. This study was conducted in September-November 2021.

Results

The percentage of stunting in 2018 to 2021 has decreased significantly. According to data from the Bappeda of Jombang Regency on November 29, 2021, the stunting performance review activity showed that, in 2018 the number of cases in Jombang Regency was 20.1% with the number of stunting toddlers being 15,056 children, experiencing a decrease of 9.8% in 2021. The percentage of case data in 2021 is 10.3% with a total of 7,518 stunting children under five. (*Data source Bappeda Jombang Regency, 2021*).

There are 11 stunting loci villages in Jombang Regency, namely Curahmalang Village, Murukan Village, Diwek Village, Rejoslamet Village, Dukuh Klopo Village, Pakel Village, Kalikejambon Village, Jombatan Village, Sumbermulyo Village, Gadingmangu Village and Darurejo Village.

The following is the percentage of case data in 11 stunting loci villages in Jombang Regency

	bad luck	Murukan	Diwek	Rejoslamet	hamlet klopo	package	Kalikejambon	bridge	Source mulyo	C
TH.2020	28.5%	41.2%	38.7%	31.44%	28.97%	29.12%	27.25%	26.62%	26.45%	2
TH. 2021	11.62%	7.39%	9.91%	8.69%	4.86%	17.36%	18.77%	10.02%	19.01%	1

(*Data source Bappeda Jombang Regency, 2021*).

According to Bappeda, Jombang Regency said that, in the global-national goal, it has a target by 2030 which is to end all forms of malnutrition, including stunting in under-fives and toddlers. The target in the RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) in 2024 is the national stunting rate is targeted to decrease to 14% of cases. Therefore, it is necessary to have a sectoral role in

nutrition intervention as well as a good budget allocation in handling stunting cases. (*Bappeda Jombang Regency, 2021*).

Representatives of Bina Bangda, Ministry of Home Affairs, presented data on the number of cases and the achievement of targets that have been implemented in the Jombang Regency area with presentation coverage of 20 Main Intervention Indicators for Stunting Prevention. The indicators are as follows:

Discussion

According to Bappeda, Jombang Regency said that, in the global-national goal, it has a target by 2030 which is to end all forms of malnutrition, including stunting in under-fives and toddlers. The target in the RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) in 2024 is the national stunting rate is targeted to decrease to 14% of cases. Therefore, it is necessary to have a sectoral role in nutrition intervention as well as a good budget allocation in handling stunting cases. (*Bappeda Jombang Regency, 2021*).

Representatives of Bina Bangda, Ministry of Home Affairs, presented data on the number of cases and the achievement of targets that have been implemented in the Jombang Regency area with presentation coverage of 20 Main Intervention Indicators for Stunting Prevention. The indicators are as follows:

Conclusions

Acknowledgements

thanks to UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) and UNUSA (Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya)

References (APA 7th Style)

<i>First A. Author</i>	Rizki Amalia. E-mail: amalia24@unusa.ac.id
<i>Second B. Author</i>	Dini Setiarsih Email: dinisetiarsih@unusa.ac.id

<i>Third C. Author</i>	Fildzah Karunia Putri
<i>Four author</i>	Paramita Viantry

FACTORS TO ACCELERATE THE REDUCING STUNTING CASES IN JOMBANG REGENCY, WITH OPTIMAL CONVERGENCE ACTIONS AND CROSS SECTORAL EFFORT

ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	slidelegend.com Internet Source	4%
2	Submitted to Udayana University Student Paper	3%
3	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	1%
4	Yanesti N Lestari, Retno Murwani, Tri W Agustini. " Flavor Enhancer From Catfish () Bekasam Powder and Angiotensin-I-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitory Activity in Various Dishes ", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018 Publication	1%
5	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	1%
6	Submitted to Swinburne University of Technology Student Paper	1%



Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off