



Grak Ompimpah implementation for accelerating stunting reduction in Padasuka Village

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the Cimahi People's Movement to Sort Waste (Grak Ompimpah), a community program endorsed by the Cimahi City government. Aligned with environmental health, a key stunting risk factor, the initiative targets stunting reduction in the Padasuka Village area. It can be the first step in accelerating the reduction of stunting rates, especially in the Padasuka Village area. Through this program, the government expects the emergence of public awareness in carrying out a clean lifestyle, especially in daily waste management behavior. With proper waste management, a cleaner and healthier environment will be created. These changes can certainly have a good impact, especially on children's health, which will also impact the child development process. The method used in writing this article is a qualitative research method with a descriptive case study approach which aims to provide an overview or description of the implementation of the Grak Ompimpah program in the RW 20 area of Padasuka Village. Analysis reveals the program's success in fostering a healthier environment. In conclusion, prioritizing environmental health is crucial in accelerating stunting reduction efforts, with effective waste management representing a tangible starting point.

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas tentang bagaimana pengimplementasian sebuah program kemasyarakatan yang digalakan oleh pemerintah Kota Cimahi yaitu Gerakan Orang Cimahi Pilah Sampah (Grak Ompimpah). Program ini memiliki kaitan erat terhadap salah satu faktor utama risiko stunting yaitu kesehatan lingkungan. Sehingga dapat menjadi langkah awal dalam percepatan penurunan angka stunting khususnya di wilayah Kelurahan Padasuka. Melalui program ini, pemerintah mengharapkan timbulnya kesadaran masyarakat dalam menjalankan pola hidup bersih khususnya pada perilaku pengelolaan sampah sehari-hari. Dengan pengelolaan sampah yang tepat, maka akan tercipta lingkungan yang lebih bersih dan sehat. Perubahan tersebut tentu dapat memberikan dampak yang baik khususnya pada kesehatan anak yang akan turut berdampak pada proses tumbuh kembang anak. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan artikel ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif studi kasus yang bertujuan dapat memberikan gambaran atau deskripsi mengenai implementasi program Grak Ompimpah di wilayah RW 20 Kelurahan Padasuka. Berdasarkan hasil analisis program ini telah memberikan dampak yang cukup baik terhadap terciptanya lingkungan yang lebih sehat. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kesehatan lingkungan menjadi salah satu faktor utama yang penting untuk diperhatikan dalam upaya percepatan penurunan stunting, salah satu langkah kecil yang dapat dimulai adalah pengelolaan sampah.

Kata Kunci: grak ompimpah; kesehatan lingkungan; stunting

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INTRODUCTION

The family is the first and primary environment for children. It is where children first receive love and education (Lubis *et al.*, 2024). A child's quality of life is influenced by how the family can act as the primary protector, providing the best possible care for the child to develop appropriately according to their age. In the development process, every human being at different stages has different needs (Handayani *et al.*, 2023). Being a parent means having the responsibility to provide optimal care for the child. Parenting is not limited to caring for children, but also ensuring that their basic needs are met, ranging from physiological needs and safety to love, self-esteem, and self-actualization (Andesta, 2018). Physiological needs are the most basic needs for every human being; these are also referred to as primary needs, which include food, drink, clothing, and shelter. Parents not only fulfil children's physiological needs but also accompany them when they feel uncomfortable in their play environment, serve as a place for children to vent their problems, and act as good listeners for their children, creating a sense of security (Bagaskara & Putra, 2020).

As children who are not yet capable of fulfilling their own needs, the process of fulfilling physiological needs is still highly dependent on parents. On the other hand, parents face various challenges in meeting their children's needs. For example, parents with sufficient economic conditions can easily meet their children's physiological needs, such as providing nutritious food and drinks, supplying adequate clothing, and managing a safe and healthy living environment. However, parents with limited economic resources will find it challenging to meet their children's physiological needs. Parents' economic conditions then influence their children's nutritional intake and the nutrients they consume (Yanti, 2023). Every parent naturally wants to provide the best for their children, but other factors also influence this. Parents' efforts to meet their children's needs often do not yield satisfactory results. The existing social gap also contributes to differences in children's growth and development. Children, as valuable assets for the nation's future, are still faced with the risk of health issues such as stunting.

Stunting is characterized by impaired growth and development in children, marked by height and weight below the minimum threshold (Rahmadhita, 2020). Stunting is caused by inadequate nutrition in children, leading to permanent growth and development disorders (Wahyuningsih *et al.*, 2020; Widayati & Dewi, 2021). The first 1,000 days of life are a critical period for stunting development. However, further development in an unfavourable environment will perpetuate this condition and result in short stature in school-age children and adults (Fajri, 2021). Stunting is directly caused by malnutrition and nutrient deficiencies. At the same time, other contributing factors include indirect causes, such as low educational levels, which lead to a lack of understanding of health issues like stunting (Achmad, 2022). Efforts to reduce stunting prevalence target direct and indirect causes through specific and sensitive nutrition interventions. Specific nutrition interventions carried out by the health sector address direct causes such as inadequate food intake, nutrition, and infectious diseases. Meanwhile, nutrition-sensitive interventions are related to food security, access to nutritious food, increasing awareness, commitment, and parenting practices, as well as maternal and child nutrition, and improving access to clean water, drinking water, and sanitation facilities, which are carried out outside the health sector (Vizianti, 2022).

The sanitation and environmental conditions around a child's home also influence the child's condition (Nasution & Susilawati, 2022). The role of the environment includes cleanliness, nutritional intake, and reproductive health (Nursyamsiyah *et al.*, 2021). Environmental factors influence linear growth in children aged 12 to 60 months, as during this period, children have more contact with their environment, including dietary patterns (Hendrayati & Asbar, 2018). A supportive environment also encompasses social, economic, cultural, and political factors that play a role (Sriyanah *et al.*, 2021), such as a country's political

environment with policies that support the reduction of stunting rates, an educated society that understands health issues, and other relevant factors.

Stunting is a health issue associated with an increased risk of disease, death, and motor and mental growth impairments. Thus, it not only affects children's physical growth but can also lead to a decline in learning ability due to poor cognitive development in the short term. Furthermore, the long-term effects also influence children's psychological and cognitive development, which impacts their quality of life as adults, as it reduces their opportunities for education, employment, and better income.

Previous studies addressing similar topics include those on the effectiveness of stunting reduction acceleration programs, highlighting the factors that support and hinder such programs (Norsanti, 2021). An evaluation of the program implemented by local governments to accelerate stunting reduction by implementing the pillars of the strategy through various actions designed by local governments (Fitrauni et al., 2022). Additionally, research has been conducted on the stunting reduction program implemented by KKN Tematik students, focusing on the "Kampung Emas" program, which aims to accelerate stunting reduction in East Java. This program collaborates with BKKBN and the Indonesian Rectors Forum (Agitiya & Tivany, 2023). Previous studies were based on community service programs that align with this study.

Based on the 2022 Community-Based Electronic Nutrition Recording and Reporting System in Indonesia, Elektronik Pencatatan dan Pelaporan Gizi Berbasis Masyarakat (e-PPGBM), there are still 3,036 toddlers suffering from stunting (9.70%). Although the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia decreased from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022, this figure remains high compared to the target of 14%. Indonesia's persistently high stunting rate has prompted the government to prioritize this health issue as a serious national concern requiring attention from all stakeholders. Given that the indirect impacts of stunting can affect nearly all aspects of life, various programs are being implemented to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates in Indonesia.

Not only at the national level, but efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates are also being made in local government areas, including in the city of Cimahi, where the prevalence of stunting stands at 16.4%, according to the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey. One of the factors contributing to stunting is the lack of public awareness regarding hygiene. The Cimahi City Government views improving the hygiene system, particularly household waste management, as one of the measures that can be implemented as a preventive step to reduce stunting rates. In this context, the implementation of the "Program Gerakan Orang Cimahi Pilah Sampah (Grak Ompimpah)", in English, the Cimahi Waste Sorting Movement Program, emerges as a breakthrough that not only addresses environmental challenges but also has the potential to be an effective solution in accelerating the reduction of stunting rates in Padasuka Village. This program can positively impact shaping a brighter and healthier future for the younger generation in Padasuka Village.

The purpose of this article is to describe the implementation of the Grak Ompimpah program in the community, particularly in RW 20, Padasuka Village. It is also expected to raise public awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental health to prevent stunting.

METHODS

The research method employed in writing this article is qualitative research, utilizing a descriptive case study approach. Qualitative research employs a research approach that enables a deep understanding and explanation of social phenomena by interpreting the context, experiences, and perspectives of individuals involved. The descriptive approach aims to describe a symptom, event, or incident that is currently occurring. The author can obtain comprehensive and in-depth data through this case study approach. This enables the analysis of the process and impact of the Grak Ompimpah program on efforts

to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates in RW 20, Padasuka Village, Cimahi Tengah Subdistrict, Cimahi City. Data collection was conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation.

Data and information from various sources will be organized based on the analysis results and linked to multiple reference sources such as journal articles and news. Thus, the data and information obtained will be examined about the phenomena that occur according to the theory. The article is written systematically, describing field data results, which will be connected to supporting theories. The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive and argumentative, aiming to provide a comprehensive description of the research subject. In this article, the author provides an overview of the implementation of the Grak Ompimpah program, which is considered a potential solution as an initial step toward accelerating the reduction of stunting rates, particularly in RW 20, Padasuka Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Stunting Rates in RW 20 Padasuka Village

Stunting is a serious problem and a special concern for the Indonesian government, both nationally and regionally. Accelerating the reduction of stunting rates is a primary work program in most regions, particularly in areas with high rates of stunting. Padasuka Village is one of the areas that are concerned about stunting rates, with 0.23% of children severely stunted and 5.05% stunted in 2023. Efforts to reduce these rates are focused on each RW through PKK cadres to ensure that monitoring and evaluation of children's conditions are more closely supervised.

Based on interviews and documentary studies, stunting rates in Padasuka Village, particularly in RW 20, are relatively high compared to other RWs in the local area. However, after a thorough evaluation, it was found that human errors occurred during the measurement of children's weight and height, as stated by D (55) and E (59), PKK cadres of RW 20, during the interview session.

“Kalau kemarin-kemarin data kita itu terasa tinggi, tetapi hal tersebut dikarenakan ada Kader Posyandu yang cara mengukur dan menimbanginya masih keliru. Setelah diukur kembali dan dievaluasi, data menunjukkan memang ada angka stunting namun tidak setinggi yang sebelumnya.”

“Jadi stunting di sini memang ada, tetapi tidak setinggi itu. Ada juga yang pendek ya atau berisiko stunting sehingga masih bisa kita upayakan dengan berbagai program seperti PMT (Pemberian Makanan Tambahan), pemberian vitamin ketika Posyandu dan sebagainya.”

Based on the results of the interviews above, it is known that measuring and weighing children at Posyandu is the first step and a crucial part of regularly monitoring children's growth and development. Posyandu is a community health service center that plays a significant role in preventing stunting and nutritional problems, particularly among children and pregnant women (Nurhidayah *et al.*, 2019). Posyandu's role in providing nutrition education and counselling is more preventive (Novianti *et al.*, 2021).

Based on the observation results, at Posyandu meetings, which are usually held once a month, children are asked to measure their height, weight, arm circumference, and head circumference. The cadre team conducts Measurements and weigh-ins carefully and meticulously using adequate and accurate equipment. During the weigh-in process, children being weighed must be in consistent conditions, such as wearing similar clothing each time measurements are taken. The health worker team is responsible for measuring and weighing procedures. The measurement results are then recorded on the health card, which is named KMS (Kartu Menuju Sehat). This card serves as both a record and a report for parents and the local health centre. The Health Card contains growth charts based on anthropometric indices of weight-for-age (Putri *et al.*, 2023). Through consistent and accurate measurements and weigh-ins at the

Posyandu, children's growth and development conditions can be identified early on. This data can also assist in planning appropriate nutritional interventions, ensuring children receive adequate nutrition, and reducing the risk of stunting and other nutritional issues. Posyandu plays a crucial role in maintaining children's health, and accurate measurements and weigh-ins are key to its success.

Factors Causing Stunting in RW 20 Padasuka Village

The prevalence of stunting in RW 20, Padasuka Village, is influenced by several interrelated factors. The primary factors contributing to stunting are poor economic conditions and an unhygienic environment. This aligns with previous research indicating that the primary cause of stunting is inadequate nutrient intake, which is closely linked to family economic conditions regarding food procurement and external conditions such as the surrounding environment (Nirmalasari, 2020). The statement regarding the two dominant factors causing stunting in RW 20, Padasuka Village, was made by the PKK RW 20 cadre during an interview session.

“Ekonomi kemudian lingkungan, kebersihan. Kalau dari faktor keturunan memang ada tapi sebanyak itu memengaruhi. Paling utama itu ekonomi dan lingkungan ya. Masih banyak warga yang belum mempunyai septic tank, terutama di RW 20 sendiri masih sangat sedikit warga yang punya. Dari 70 rumah mungkin baru ada 5 rumah yang punya septic tank. Sisanya masing-masing rumah langsung membuat kotoran di belakang rumah atau selokan.”

Based on the interviews above and field observations, it is evident that low economic conditions in some families cause difficulties in meeting children's nutritional needs due to insufficient income and purchasing power for food. Children from low-income families often cannot meet their balanced nutritional needs and only consume whatever food is available. In addition to economic conditions, an unhealthy environment is a serious problem. Among the issues observed in RW 20 is scattered trash and pets, such as cats and chickens, that are often left to roam freely and defecate anywhere. Another issue is inadequate sanitation, including a lack of clean water supply, poorly maintained water storage facilities, and limited access to septic tanks, all of which contribute to poor environmental health conditions for children. Ultimately, these issues can have a significant impact on children's growth and development.

The influence of environmental factors stems from sanitation and family socio-economic conditions (Sakti, 2020). A healthy environment is crucial in optimizing children's growth and development (Roberts *et al.*, 2022; Uralovich *et al.*, 2023). Children are highly vulnerable to environmental exposure, even from the womb. Clean air quality, safe drinking water, and good sanitation are key components in creating a healthy environment that supports children's growth and development. Research findings indicate that the correlation between stunting and poor sanitation management in communities is mediated by increasing infection rates in infants and malnutrition-related diseases (Marni, 2020). A clean and healthy environment can reduce the risk of diseases and infections from the child's surroundings that may hinder physical growth and cognitive development (Buheji & Buheji, 2024; Ernawati *et al.*, 2024).

In addition to a healthy environment, family economics also play a role in preventing stunting. Low economic status affects the likelihood of food insufficiency and poor food quality due to low purchasing power. Household income has been found to influence stunting (Utami *et al.*, 2019). Limited economic resources are a factor that often triggers stunting. Limitations in meeting nutritional needs and aspects of children's health may be neglected. Therefore, it is important to understand how economic limitations contribute to stunting issues and strive to provide economic support to needy families, alongside efforts to improve sanitation and provide better nutrition.

Thus, the environment and the economy are two significant elements in preventing stunting. Combining a clean environment and a stable economy creates optimal conditions for children's healthy growth and

development. This highlights the importance of a comprehensive approach in preventing stunting, which involves improving environmental conditions, ensuring access to sanitation facilities, and providing economic support to families in need. In doing so, we can foster a healthier society and a more stable economy while offering children better opportunities to grow into a strong and intelligent generation.

Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in RW 20 Padasuka Village

The acceleration of stunting reduction is a priority program of the Indonesian government, as outlined in the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), with a national target of reducing stunting prevalence to 14% by 2024 (TP2AK, 2020). Prevalence is a concept in epidemiological studies that refers to the number of individuals in a population experiencing a particular disease, disorder, or condition at a given time, as well as the size of the population from which the cases are drawn (Avery *et al.*, 2020). Nearly all levels of government and society are promoting the Acceleration Program to reduce stunting. In Cimahi City, several initiatives have been implemented to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates. Focusing on improving nutrition, sanitation, and public health education, these programs have considerable potential to lower stunting rates. One of the programs currently being intensified is waste management. This initiative is partly a response to the recent fire disaster at the Sarimukti Final Disposal Site in West Bandung Regency.

Even before the incident, Cimahi City had already launched a program called *Gerakan Orang Cimahi Pilah Sampah* (Grak Ompimpah), encouraging citizens to sort their waste. However, many residents have yet to actively contribute to the program. This was reflected in an interview with a Grak Ompimpah cadre,

“Kalau berkaitan dengan sampah, di RW 20 masih ada warga yang mengelolanya dengan dibakar, tapi sering juga sampah yang belum selesai dibakar itu langsung dibuang ke selokan sehingga menyebabkan banjir. Selain itu kan memang berbahaya ya selain banjir juga bisa menyebabkan polusi udara ya. Ada sebagian juga yang diangkut oleh pengepul. Sampah itu susah sih, apalagi untuk dipilah. Padahal sekarang lagi gencar-gencarnya mengupayakan untuk mendorong warga agar mau memilah sampah ya. Saat ini sudah ada warga yang memilah, ada juga yang belum. Kadang dari rumah warga itu sudah dipilah, tetapi ketika naik ke mobil angkutan sampah itu digabungkan kembali semuanya.”

“Tapi setelah ada Grak Ompimpah ada perubahan ke arah lebih baik ketimbang sebelum ada program tersebut. Dulu di dekat velodrome itu tumpukan sampah banyak banget, tapi sekarang sudah ada Ompimpah ada perubahan tidak sebanyak dulu. Pengolahan sampahnya itu dilakukan dengan pengumpulan sampah kering yang kemudian bisa dijual ke pengepul atau ke Samici. Namun juga disediakan pengangkut sampah yang sudah dipilah, jadi sampah yang kering dan basah itu diangkut secara terpisah”.

Community Perception of Grak Ompimpah

Grak Ompimpah is one of the programs initiated by the Cimahi City Government to improve environmental health through proper waste management. Indirectly, this program also serves as a supporting initiative in accelerating efforts to reduce stunting in Cimahi. Like other public programs, Grak Ompimpah has received mixed reactions from the community, particularly in RW 20, Padasuka Village. Based on field observations, some residents view the program as a promising initial step toward improving children's health, creating a cleaner and healthier environment, and contributing to the overall effort to reduce stunting prevalence. However, some residents remain skeptical. This ambivalence is reflected in an interview with one of the Grak Ompimpah team cadres,

“Some accept it, some do not, but it varies. Some say, 'Go ahead, Ma'am, give us the trash bins,' placing the responsibility back on the Ompimpah team. We have made several visits. Some households had already started sorting their waste during the second visit, while others had not. Some families have now organized their waste at home, labeling bins accordingly, but others still have not changed their habits. In short, there are still pros and cons. Some still choose to burn their waste, thinking it is better to burn it themselves before someone else does it.”

Behavioral changes among residents were also described during the interview session. “In our initial visits, we conducted screenings and educated residents on the importance of waste sorting. A month later, we returned to check whether the waste had been sorted. We are now conducting a three-month monitoring process for the Grak Ompimpah program, which started last month (June). Alhamdulillah, the results have been quite encouraging. Each RT is assigned three cadres, with one Ompimpah cadre responsible for 25 households. Almost 50 households are now participating in waste sorting. We have seen behavioral improvements from month to month. While not all households are participating yet, the number is steadily increasing”.

Discussion

Grak Ompimpah Program

Grak Ompimpah is an initiative undertaken by the Cimahi City government to address environmental and waste management issues in Cimahi. Through this program, the community in Cimahi is encouraged to be actively involved in waste management by sorting and separating waste into two categories: wet and dry. This movement is not just a motto related to waste issues, but is implemented factually through the formation of cadres at the RW level as movers. The cadres are not simply appointed to mobilize the community, but are equipped with comprehensive knowledge and insights through special training for this program. However, this movement cannot solve the waste problem in Cimahi instantly. However, at the very least, with trained cadres through Grak Ompimpah, they are expected to be able to handle waste problems in their respective areas. Eventually, it will become more widespread and have a tangible impact on Cimahi.

Regarding reducing stunting rates, this movement is closely related to one of the primary factors contributing to stunting, namely, environmental health. Although the scope is broad, ecological health is greatly influenced by waste. As long as humans live, waste is one of the things that continues to increase every day. Therefore, waste management is one of the essential measures that needs to be taken to maintain environmental health and can indirectly serve as a supporting factor in reducing stunting rates (Yenita et al., 2021). Grak Ompimpah's primary goal is to reduce the amount of waste that can pollute the environment and reduce its negative impact on the ecosystem. Additionally, this program emphasizes educating the public about the importance of proper waste management and its positive impact on environmental quality. With active community participation, this program can create a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable environment for all Cimahi city residents. With this goal, it can indirectly reduce the risk of stunting through environmental health aspects. Creating a clean and healthy environment will reduce the risk of stunting in the region.

Implementation of the Grak Ompimpah Program

The implementation of Grak Ompimpah is carried out through a series of concrete steps involving the active participation of the community, local government, and various related parties. First, an educational campaign was conducted to raise public awareness about the importance of sorting waste from the source (Tan & Nurul-Asna, 2023). Next, facilities and infrastructure are provided to support the implementation of

this program. Waste bins segregated by waste type (organic and non-organic) were placed at various strategic locations throughout Cimahi city, including settlements, schools, offices, and other public areas. The local government also provides adequate infrastructure support, such as environmentally friendly waste processing facilities.

To increase community motivation, this program is also equipped with incentives that encourage active participation. For example, rewards are given to groups or individuals who successfully sort waste or produce creative, recycled products from waste. This has a positive impact on the environment and fosters economic awareness about the value of waste that can be reprocessed. Regular monitoring and evaluation are conducted to assess the program's success. By involving the community in this process, the Gerakan Orang Cimahi Pilah Sampah program has great potential to create sustainable behavior change towards better waste management and a cleaner, healthier environment.

The impact of Grak Ompimpah on reducing stunting rates

The Grak Ompimpah program has a significant impact on reducing stunting rates in Cimahi City. By implementing this program, the community is invited to be more aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle and a clean environment. By sorting organic and non-organic waste, the community contributes to reducing the accumulation of waste that has the potential to become a breeding ground for disease vectors and harmful microbes. These impacts have an indirect effect on public health, particularly for children who are prone to stunting. By reducing the potential for diseases caused by poor hygiene, the Grak Ompimpah program helps strengthen children's immune systems, ensuring that health problems do not hinder their growth. Additionally, the program has a positive impact on the surrounding environment, including clean water sources and cleaner air, which in turn supports optimal growth and development in children.

Public understanding of the causes of stunting still needs to be improved because there are still many people who are confused and think that the condition of children below the red line is normal. In this case, the community views the child as still growing or considers it a hereditary factor (Riyadi & Fitrianti, 2023). With such an understanding, it becomes difficult to reduce stunting rates because the factors that cause stunting are not perceived as important issues to address. One of the factors contributing to stunting is a lack of access to adequate nutrition, particularly during the early stages of life. About Grak Ompimpah, the program can contribute to addressing this cause by creating a clean and healthy environment. By sorting organic waste, communities help reduce disease risk and increase access to safe and nutritious food. Grak Ompimpah also has a positive impact in addressing environmental factors that affect children's growth. The program creates a safer and healthier environment for children to grow in by reducing environmental pollution and minimizing waste accumulation. Clean air and preserved water sources will contribute to optimal physical and mental development.

By examining the positive impact achieved, Grak Ompimpah can inspire other regions to reduce stunting and improve the quality of life for children. Grak Ompimpah demonstrates that when communities and government collaborate, positive improvements in children's health and development can be achieved. With the focus on environmental and health aspects through this program, Cimahi can achieve real progress in reducing stunting and improving the quality of life for the younger generation.

CONCLUSION

One of the main factors causing stunting is a less clean and healthy environment, which can trigger the risk of exposure to infections and diseases in children. Implementing the Grak Ompimpah program, promoted by the Cimahi city government, demonstrates the government's and the community's serious

commitment to addressing the root causes of stunting, which has long been a concern. The program exemplifies a strong collaboration among the government, local communities, and health institutions to bring about positive changes in children's health. Despite inviting various views from the community, Grak Ompimpah provides evidence that concrete steps through efforts to provide a clean and healthy environment begin with proper and optimal waste management.

The importance of prevention and health education efforts in addressing stunting should not be overlooked. The program has opened the door for greater change in providing a healthy and supportive environment for children to grow. However, continuous evaluation and active public participation will be key in ensuring the long-term success of this program. Grak Ompimpah is one significant step in the fight against stunting. With continued cooperation, it is expected to bring significant benefits to the health and quality of life of children in Padasuka Village.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The authors declare that there are no relevant conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article. The author has written this article with integrity and professionalism and adheres to the ethical principles of scientific writing. In addition, the author confirms that this article is an original work and has taken the necessary steps to prevent plagiarism. The writing of this article has been approved by various parties involved in collecting all data and information. All sources used, if any, have been appropriately cited and by applicable writing guidelines. The authors are committed to maintaining high ethical standards in the writing and publication of this article.

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