

Evaluation of the Application of e-HDW Application as a Stunting Convergence Data Collection and Mapping Tool in Ngampelsari Village

Alfiatus Fadjar Kurnaini¹, Ilmi Usrotin Choiriyah²

^{1,2} Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.61796/icoss.v2i2.277>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: April 15, 2025

Final Revised: May 01, 2025

Accepted: May 11, 2025

Published: May 24, 2025

Keywords:

Evaluation

E-HDW

Stunting convergence

Data collection and mapping

ABSTRACT

Objective: The e-Human Development Worker (e-HDW) application is an innovation from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration designed to assist data collection and mapping of stunting targets at the village level. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the e-HDW application in supporting efforts to accelerate stunting reduction in Ngampelsari Village. **Method:** The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation, then analyzed using William N. Dunn's policy evaluation model, which includes indicators of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. **Result:** The results showed that the e-HDW application has contributed to accelerating the process of data collection and monitoring of stunting, with a more structured recording system than the manual method. However, its implementation is still constrained such as slow application access during working hours and imperfections in the automatic data update feature. In addition, the distribution of application socialization is still not optimal, causing delays in data entry in some areas. **Novelty:** Therefore, it is necessary to improve system infrastructure, server optimization, and wider socialization so that this application can be maximally utilized in supporting the acceleration of stunting reduction programs.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of technology today provides broad opportunities for people to access information in various fields, including health. Technology plays an important role in processing data into accurate information, improving health education, providing medical information services, and becoming a means of consultation [1]. In line with the responsibility of individuals and governments to improve the health status of the community without discrimination [2], technological innovation in public services is an urgent need. Collaboration between the government and health institutions to develop an integrated health information system, as well as the utilization of telemedicine and health applications, can bridge the gap in access to health services. In addition, the use of big data and analytics can aid in better planning and decision-making, making investment in health technology a strategic move to achieve better and sustainable public health goals.

The government responds to this challenge by implementing electronic Government (e-Government), which is the utilization of digital technology to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. The implementation of e-Government in Indonesia continues to grow, both at the central and regional levels, with the support of various policies that encourage the integration of technology-based service systems.

One manifestation of e-Government in the health sector is the use of the e-HDW (Human Development Worker) application, which is designed to assist the planning, implementation, and control of stunting convergence programs at the village level [3].

Stunting is a condition of malnutrition that occurs due to a lack of adequate nutritional intake in the past, so it is classified as a chronic nutritional problem (Asmawanti-S, Sari, Fitranita, & Hidayat, 2022). This problem is one of the main focuses of global nutrition improvement until 2025 (Priyono, 2020). Based on the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data released by the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia reached 8.7 million children or around 30.7% of under-fives (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2018). In 2024, stunting cases in Indonesia are reported to still be quite high, despite a gradual decline from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022, then 17.8% in 2023, with a target of decreasing to 14% in 2024 (Director General of Regional Development, 2024) [4]. The prevalence of stunting in East Java has also shown a positive downward trend in recent years, where in 2022 it was recorded at 19.2% and managed to fall to 17.7% in 2023. This figure is lower than the national average which reached 21.5% in the same year. The East Java government targets the prevalence of stunting to continue to be reduced until it reaches 14% by the end of 2024 (BKD East Java, 2024) [5]. Stunting is also a significant health problem in Sidoarjo District. In 2023, Sidoarjo District succeeded in reducing the stunting rate by 2.4% thanks to cross-sectoral cooperation under the leadership of Regent Ahmad Muhdlor Ali. Data from the e-PPGBM (Electronic Recording and Reporting of Community-Based Nutrition) application showed that in February 2023, the prevalence of stunting reached 5.3% with 4,986 children under five indicated stunting, which then decreased to 3.4% in August 2023 with 5,026 children under five indicated stunting [6]. Stunting is also a serious problem in Sidoarjo District, including in Ngampelsari Village.

In order to facilitate increased convergence of stunting reduction in accordance with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 which emphasizes the importance of effective program monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the implementation of e-HDW is also supported by the Ministry of Villages Circular Letter Number 13 of 2020. One of the concrete implementations of e-Government is the e-HDW (Human Development Worker) application, which is designed to assist in planning, implementing, and controlling stunting convergence programs at the village level. This application is under the guidance of the Directorate of Basic Social Services, Directorate General of Village Community Development and Empowerment (PPMD), Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT). Since its launch in 2019. This application serves to simplify the process of monitoring target families, children aged 0-59 months, target adolescent girls, prospective brides, pregnant and postpartum women. E-HDW facilitates health workers, such as Posyandu cadres, in screening, recording, and reporting data related to stunting and other health problems, to support stunting prevention efforts in a more integrated

and data-based manner. This Android-based application facilitates access to information and provides clear usage guidelines for users.

One of the villages that has implemented the e-HDW application is Ngampelsari Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. This application is used to determine the convergence of stunting acceleration in the village so that it can be monitored by the central government, local government and village government. However, in practice, there are several obstacles in using e-HDW, one of which is the ongoing maintenance status. Based on information from the Village Facilitator website, the latest version of e-HDW (version 2.0) began testing on 16 December 2024 and will be fully implemented in the coming years before further optimization. System changes to e-HDW resulted in a switch of access from the previous site (<https://dashboard-ehdw.kemendes.go.id/login/>) to the new site (<https://ehdw.kemendes.go.id/>)[7].

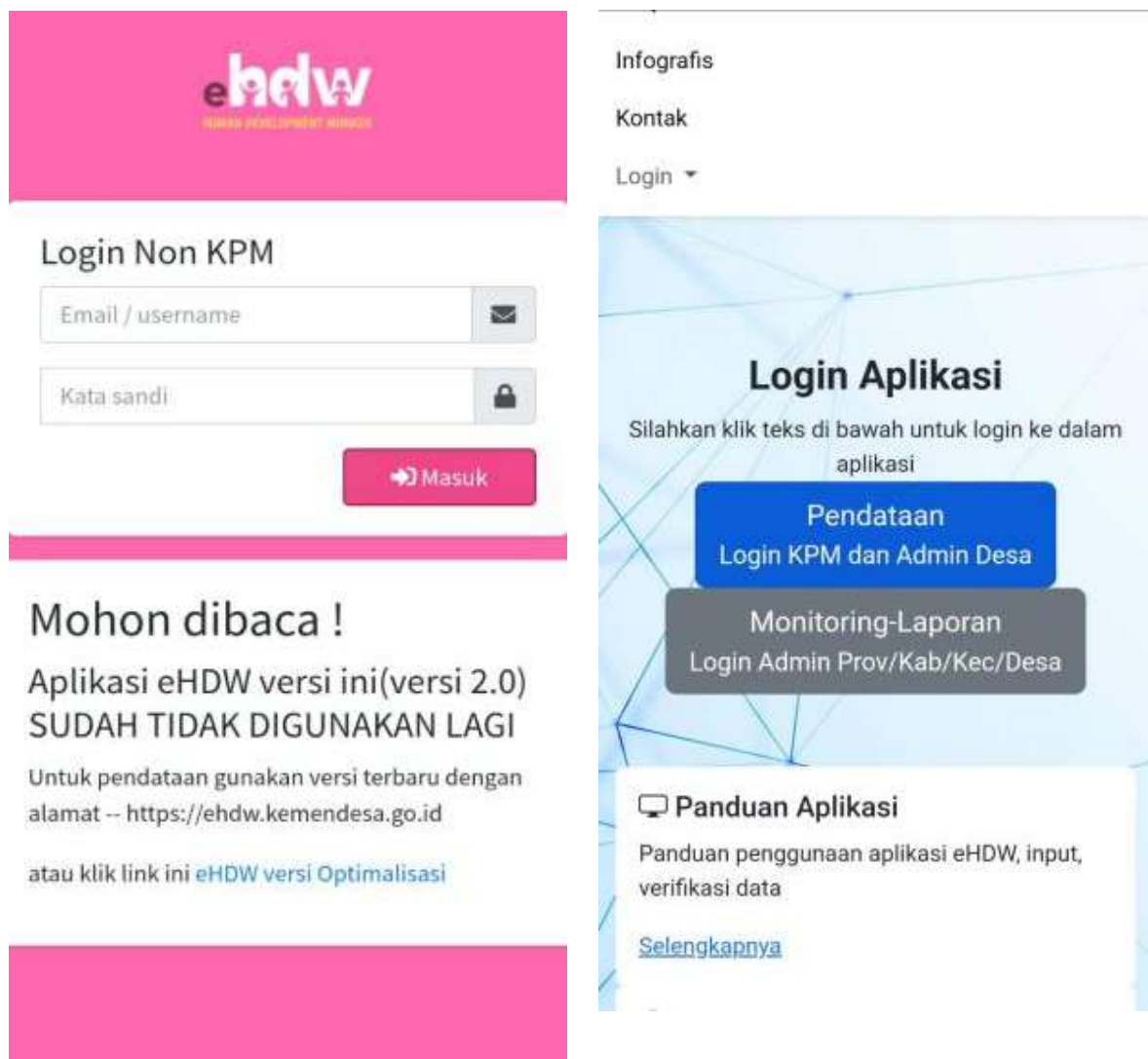


Figure 1. e-HDW Dashboard (v2.0 and v.optimization)

Source: *e-HDW website*

Until now, the optimized version of e-HDW has not been re-socialized to village officials in Ngampelsari, causing the application to not be optimally accessed. As a result, the Human Development Cadre (KPM) admin in this village has experienced problems inputting and updating data, potentially hampering stunting monitoring and intervention in the area.

Based on the above background, the author uses previous research as a reference in assessing the success of this study such as research by Muflihah (2024) who evaluated the effectiveness of Regent Regulation No. 6 of 2019 concerning stunting reduction in Bangkalan Regency. Muflihah found that despite efforts through the 1,000 First Days of Life (HPK) program, there were barriers to its implementation, and recommended revisions to the regulation to improve the effectiveness of the program. Muflihah's research focused on evaluating the stunting reduction policy stipulated in the Regent's Regulation in Bangkalan District, emphasizing the suitability of the regulation and its implementation. Meanwhile, my research focuses on evaluating the implementation of e-Government through the e-HDW application. Thus, my research focuses more on evaluating the technological aspects and its implementation at the village level, while Muflihah's research focuses more on policy evaluation at the district level [8].

Research by Putra and Prabawati (2019) evaluated the implementation of the e-Health application at Jagir Health Center, Surabaya, with the aim of improving health services. The results showed that although the e-Health application was running well, there were obstacles such as technical problems and lack of training for staff, as well as low community participation and understanding. This study concludes that the success of e-Health applications is highly dependent on supporting infrastructure, HR competencies, and community participation. The main difference with my research lies in the focus and context, where my research focuses on the application of e-Government through the e-HDW application for stunting convergence data collection at the village level, while Putra and Prabawati's research is more directed at evaluating health applications at large urban health centers [9].

Research by Anggraeni, Wandu, and Jupriyono (2024) entitled "Evaluation of the Application of the Elsimil Application in Overcoming the Risk of Stunting in TPK Cadres in Kepanjen Village Malang" aims to assess the effectiveness of the ELSIMIL application in stunting prevention efforts by Family Assistance Team (TPK) Cadres. The results showed that the application was effectively used for screening and filling in target data, despite personal and systemic constraints. ELSIMIL was considered efficient and responsive, but challenges remain in its implementation. The main difference between this study and mine lies in the focus of the evaluated application. This study evaluates ELSIMIL used by TPK cadres in Kelurahan Kepanjen, while my study focuses on evaluating the e-HDW application for accelerating stunting convergence in villages, with different contexts and application objects [10].

Looking at the background above, it can be seen that the e-HDW application began to be used in Ngampelsari Village in 2020. however, during its implementation there

were certainly obstacles. Therefore, this makes the basis for evaluating the E-HDW application. With this new breakthrough, the author is encouraged to conduct a study entitled "Evaluation of the Application of the e-HDW Application as a Stunting Convergence Data Collection and Mapping Tool in Ngampelsari Village". This study aims to evaluate the application of the e-HDW application and determine the convergence of stunting acceleration in Ngampelsari Village. With this research, it is expected to provide useful recommendations in optimizing the application of e-HDW at the village level, especially Ngampelsari Village so that it can support efforts to accelerate the reduction of stunting more effectively and efficiently.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applies a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach. Qualitative methods are used to explore, identify, explain, and understand the meaning of various social phenomena that are difficult to measure with quantitative approaches (Saryono, 2010) [11]. This research uses a qualitative approach to obtain in-depth information about the application of the e-HDW application. With this approach, researchers can collect accurate data related to the evaluation of the use of the e-HDW application as a data collection and mapping tool for stunting convergence. This research was conducted in Ngampelsari Village and focused on evaluating the application of the e-HDW application using William n Dunn's theory which includes six indicators, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy [12]. The method used in this research is purposive sampling, which is a technique of determining respondents based on certain criteria set by the researcher (Kumara, 2018) [13]. The main respondent in this research is Ms. Urifah as the KPM Admin of the e-HDW application who is in charge of inputting stunting target data. Researchers collected two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from field observations and interviews with e-HDW Admin. Meanwhile, secondary data was collected from various sources such as books, scientific articles, and news related to the e-HDW application. Data collection techniques in this research include observation, interviews, and documentation in order to obtain relevant and in-depth information. The data that has been collected is analyzed using the interactive data analysis method from Miles & Huberman, which consists of four stages, namely data collection, data reduction (selection and simplification of important data), data presentation in a more structured form, and conclusion drawing to get accurate research results [14].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Policy evaluation which in reality has the value of the results of policy goals or objectives and the final part of a policy process is policy evaluation [15]. According to the views of Lester and Stewart, the evaluation is carried out to see some of the failures of a policy and to find out whether the policy has been formulated and implemented to

produce the desired impact, therefore the evaluation is carried out because not all public policy programs can achieve the desired results [16]. In this study, to evaluate the application of the e-HDW application as a data collection and mapping tool for stunting convergence in Ngampelsari Village, the author uses the theory of policy evaluation according to William N. Dunn (2018) which consists of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy..

1. Effectiveness

According to William N. Dunn (2018), effectiveness is one of the important criteria in policy evaluation, which measures the extent to which a policy or program succeeds in achieving its stated objectives. In this context, effectiveness is not only seen from the final results, but also from the policy's ability to overcome existing problems and meet the desired targets. In other words, if a policy is able to have a positive impact in line with the planned objectives, then the policy can be considered effective.

The stunting convergence data collection process carried out by the Human Development Cadres (KPM) in Ngampelsari Village through the e-HDW Application shows that there is currently an urgent need to adapt to the digital era. It is proven that the application of the e-HDW application has been quite effective in assisting public health data management, especially in the context of stunting convergence data collection. With this system, data recording regarding toddlers, couples of childbearing age (PUS), productive age, and the elderly can be done in a more structured and integrated manner on one platform. This is in accordance with the results of the interview which said that:

"All services have been digitized. So far, the application of the e-HDW application for stunting convergence has been quite effective in helping the process of managing public health data in Ngampelsari Village which makes it easier for me to record data on toddlers, couples of childbearing age (PUS), productive age, and the elderly more systematically. With e-HDW, the data collection process that was previously done manually is now more structured and centralized in one platform."

Before the existence of e-hdw, data collection was done manually and through filling in links with different platforms in each village. However, the presence of e-HDW simplifies the process to be more structured and centralized in one platform, so that cadres do not need to fill in multiple data manually and through different links. This shows that the application can adapt to the needs of users and the environment, provide convenience, and speed up the data collection process. This finding is in line with research that highlights the important role of technology in stunting prevention efforts, as stated by Nurjanah et al. (2024) in an article entitled "The Effectiveness of E-HDW Application Innovation Communication in Increasing the Prevalence of Stunting in Bengkalis Regency". The study shows that the use of digital media through the e-HDW application is very effective in delivering messages and information related to reducing stunting in Bengkalis Regency [17]. Well-designed and optimized applications for

specific tasks can improve employee performance by providing tools that simplify the work process, reduce the time required to complete tasks, and minimize errors.

The implementation of e-HDW in Ngampelsari Village has shown significant effectiveness in data management and disbursement of village funds. Data entry is conducted regularly every two weeks, in accordance with the obligation to update existing information. This ensures that the village scorecard is maintained at a minimum of 87% every month, which is one of the important indicators to qualify for village fund disbursement. Thus, the e-HDW system not only improves transparency and accountability, but also supports smooth administration and timely disbursement of funds.

2. Efficiency

Efficiency measures how well a policy uses available resources to achieve its goals. Efficiency in the use of e-HDW is reviewed in terms of time, energy, and resources used in data management. In this case, the use of the E-HDW application helps cadres save time and speed up the process of completing data collection tasks. This is in line with the informant's statement which states that:

"Alhamdulillah, this application has helped me which was previously done manually. The manual is there, then the content in the link is also there, anyway there is its own platform per village in the form of a link. Only using this (E-HDW application) to enter the data is quite easy. This application can also find out the convergence of stunting acceleration in the village so that it can be monitored up to the central level. It's just that sometimes it's slow at night, so I have to stay up late because above 11pm it must be smooth."

This statement illustrates that the E-HDW application is able to provide convenience in the data input process and allows monitoring up to the central level. However, the reality on the ground shows that there are still technical obstacles that hamper the efficiency of the system. One of the main problems encountered is the slow access speed of the application during working hours (morning to evening), while the application tends to run smoothly at night, especially after 23:00 WIB.

As Syam & Nurfitra (2022) found that the efficiency of information systems depends not only on the potential features offered, but also on the technical quality of their implementation [18]. The above conditions force cadres to complete work outside normal working hours, even staying up late to get faster access. This certainly has an impact on work effectiveness and cadre welfare. When the system is slow, frequently interrupted, or difficult to use, the potential efficiency promised by the information system cannot be achieved optimally. As a result, task completion time becomes longer, energy is wasted due to frustration, and the need to find alternative solutions arises. Thus, although E-HDW has great potential in improving the efficiency of data management, improvements need to be made in technical aspects-especially in terms of system stability and speed during peak hours. Improving system performance is crucial for E-HDW to be able to optimally support efforts to accelerate stunting reduction. If technical obstacles are not addressed immediately, not only will efficiency be

compromised, but also the motivation and effectiveness of the work of cadres in the field is at risk of decreasing.

3. Adequacy

Adequacy is an important aspect in ensuring that a policy is able to have a positive impact on society. This can be seen from the extent to which the level of effectiveness of a policy in meeting the needs, values, or opportunities related to the problem at hand. In this context, the village government has provided various facilities and infrastructure to support the operation of the e-HDW application for cadres and operators in the village. Facilities and infrastructure are included in the crucial input components to support successful program implementation. According to Widodo (2013), the existence of facilities and infrastructure serves to facilitate the process of program implementation [19].

Table 1. E-HDW Supporting Infrastrucuture

Item	Multiplicity
Laptop	1
Handphone	1
Printer	2

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2025

Based on the table above, some of the facilities that have been provided include mobile phones, laptops, printers. One printer is used by the main operator, while the other unit is reserved for cadres in charge of inputting data on children under five. All of these devices are placed in the village hall and PKK room, so that the process of inputting and printing data can run more effectively and efficiently.

"At first, I used my personal cellphone but because this application requires a large amount of memory, my cellphone became slow. I then conveyed this problem to the village, and Alhamdulillah, the village bought a new cellphone to support my work. Over time, I also found it difficult to type for long periods of time, because the laptop I was using had old specifications and was quite heavy. I again conveyed this problem to the village, and finally I was given a new laptop. Then, there was another problem related to printing. I suggested that the village provide a printer at the village hall. After I conveyed it well and reasonably, the village finally bought a new printer so that I could not print outside."

Although facilities and infrastructure have been provided by the village, in practice there are still some technical obstacles that hinder the optimization of the use of the e-HDW application. One of them is the slow access to the application, especially when used in socialization sessions.

"During the socialization at the beginning, when the speaker delivered the material, we could only look away because we could not open the application. The application kept loading for a long time, even though it was facilitated with wifi. However, when using our own data package or hotspot, the same problem occurred, and the application still could not be opened. As a result, we could not immediately digest the knowledge provided and could not apply it when charging data. However, Alhamdulillah, we now understand because we have been given guidance. If I

forget, I can just look at the guide again or ask in the group. There are also no distractions like advertisements or anything like that."

From the results of these interviews, it can be concluded that although the village has provided sufficient facilities to support the operation of the e-HDW application, there are still obstacles in system accessibility, especially related to application speed. Technical factors such as long loading cause delays in the use of the application, especially during socialization sessions and data entry. However, with guidance and support from the working group, this obstacle can be overcome gradually. Therefore, server optimization is needed so that access to the application is smoother and more efficient, so that the effectiveness of the application can be further improved in supporting the stunting data collection and mapping program in Ngampelsari Village.

4. Equity

According to Dunn, equity evaluation is very important to ensure that policies do not only benefit one group, but also provide fair and equitable benefits to the entire community. This can be proven that the E-HDW application managed by the Ministry of Villages has been used in Ngampelsari Village since 2021. However, the new version is still not fully distributed in all regions including Ngampelsari Village because there are differences in the readiness of each region to use it.

"The socialization of the latest version of the application should be in 2024. At that time, I asked in the group. He said that currently the socialization is still in the coordination stage with those who handle education carried out by the province. In Sidoarjo, which consists of several sub-districts, the socialization is still focused on the western part of Sidoarjo, such as in Krian, Wonoayu, Sukodono and others. Usually, this socialization is carried out by gathering participants in a particular village or, if possible, centered in the sub-district."

Interviews showed that the socialization of the latest version of the app has not been fully distributed across all regions, including Sidoarjo. Although socialization was planned for 2024, at that time the process was still being coordinated with the provincial education office. The socialization was more focused on the western part of Sidoarjo, such as Krian, Wonoayu, Sukodono and several other sub-districts. Usually, these socialization activities are conducted by gathering participants in a particular village or, if possible, in the sub-district. This shows that the distribution of information and education related to the application is still limited to certain areas.

If the socialization of this application is not done immediately, the data entry process will continue to be hampered. Without a clear understanding of the use of the application, officers in the field will not be able to access or utilize the application optimally, which ultimately has an impact on delays in data entry and the achievement of predetermined targets.

"Previously, inputting was done every two weeks because we were told to update the data. So, in one month, the village scorecard must be filled in at least 87% and above, which is one of the requirements for the disbursement of village funds. However, in reality, the application cannot be accessed because there has been no socialization information. Yesterday, in November 2024, I

reported the data, and that was the last reporting in November. For December, it is no longer accessible."

According to the researchers, the evaluation of the equity indicator shows that the dissemination of information and socialization related to the e-HDW application is still uneven in all regions. This delay in socialization has an impact on the accessibility of the application by village cadres, which in turn causes delays in data entry and real-time monitoring of stunting.

Discussion

1. Responsiveness

Responsiveness evaluation refers to the extent to which an application is able to adjust to changing user needs and evolving environmental conditions. In this case, the responsiveness indicator measures how precise and consistent the application is in producing the desired results, how easy the application is to use by its users, whether the application fits the user's needs, the extent to which the application responds to input from users, and the level of security and reliability when used. The ELSIMIL application showed good responsiveness when filling in the target data, without any problems such as the application suddenly exiting.

"So far, the problem is that sometimes the application feels slow. Maybe the application has not been able to be used optimally, in terms of readiness for the server itself has not been maximized. Unlike SIGAP BKKBN, which although the portal is for the whole of Indonesia, the server is larger and can still be accessed even during working hours."

According to the researchers, the evaluation of the responsiveness indicator shows that the ELSIMIL application generally functions well, but there are some problems with the speed of the application. As stated by one informant, the application runs safely, although it sometimes experiences delays or lags when used. This may be due to the server readiness that has not been optimized. Compared to other applications such as SIGAP BKKBN, which has a larger server and can be accessed smoothly even during working hours, ELSIMIL still needs improvement in terms of server readiness to ensure better responsiveness and smoother accessibility for its users.

2. Accuracy

Accuracy evaluation is an indicator that measures the extent to which a policy can achieve predetermined goals and objectives. The accuracy of the application in supporting the stunting reduction program still experiences several obstacles. Although e-HDW has provided more structured data, there are several obstacles that hinder data accuracy, such as delays in inputting due to access disruptions and systems that cannot update data categories automatically.

"In this application, it is not only about toddlers, but there are five targets, namely families at risk of stunting, children aged 0-59 months, adolescent girls aged 10-12 years, prospective brides/partners of childbearing age (PUS), and pregnant and postpartum women. I have to record the five targets, then verify them, after that conduct monitoring and calculate the scorecard."

The e-HDW application does not only focus on data collection for children under five, but also covers five main targets, namely families at risk of stunting, children aged

0-59 months, adolescent girls aged 10-12 years, prospective brides/partners of childbearing age (PUS), and pregnant and postpartum women. Application users are responsible for recording the five targets, verifying the data, and monitoring and calculating the scorecard as part of program evaluation and follow-up.

"But the drawback is that this application cannot update categories, for example for pregnant women. Pregnant women are not always pregnant, and when they give birth, their status should change. So, for example, in the village there are 55 pregnant women, and this month there are 10 who gave birth, the number of pregnant women should be reduced to 45 and the data of these women should automatically move to the category of couples of childbearing age. But in reality, the data on pregnant women still exists, and the number may even continue to grow. In one village, the number of pregnant women becomes 250 because they cannot be re-categorized. Automatically, the achievement of the success rate of family planning is not achieved. I have conveyed this to the provincial operators, but until now they have not been able to provide a solution."

Although the e-HDW application provides significant benefits in assisting data collection, there are shortcomings in terms of updating data categories, especially for pregnant women. The application cannot automatically update the status of pregnant women who have given birth, so the data on pregnant women is not reduced and remains recorded in the same category. This has an impact on data accuracy and the achievement of the family planning program. Although this has been communicated to the provincial operator, to date no solution has been provided for the problem.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Based on the evaluation of the implementation of the e-HDW application in Ngampelsari Village, it can be concluded that the application has significant potential in supporting data collection and mapping of stunting convergence. It has effectively facilitated the management of public health data and demonstrates generally good responsiveness. This indicates the growing role of digital platforms in enhancing local health service administration. **Implication :** The availability of facilities and infrastructure from the village government reflects a strong institutional commitment, implying that such technological innovations can be sustainably supported when aligned with local governance efforts. **Limitation :** However, several limitations were identified, including slow access during peak hours, limited system speed and accessibility, suboptimal distribution of application socialization, and delays in data input due to the system's inability to automatically update data categories. **Future Research :** Therefore, future research should focus on improving server readiness, exploring automated data processing capabilities, and evaluating strategies for effective user training and socialization across all regions to ensure the application functions optimally in supporting the stunting prevention program.

REFERENCES

- [1] O. V. Prasastin, "3.4 dasar-dasar dan strategi administrasi kesejahteraan di Indonesia," Strategi Kesejahteraan Umum di Indonesia, pp. 41, 2022.
- [2] L. I. Mindarti and A. P. Juniar, "Inovasi layanan kesehatan berbasis e-Government (Studi pada puskesmas kecamatan Kepanjen kabupaten Malang)," Journal of Public Sector Innovation, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 19–27, Nov. 2018.
- [3] R. Sarita, A. Lestari, and A. S. Utama, "Implementasi penggunaan E-Hdw (Electronic Human Development Worker) dalam menurunkan angka stunting di kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu," Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2022.
- [4] P. A. Lestarini, L. N. L. Yuniarti, I. K. Sudiarta, M. P. L. Lestari, and K. S. Agustina, "Pencegahan stunting melalui edukasi pada masyarakat di desa Cepaka kecamatan Kediri kabupaten Tabanan Bali," Jurnal Sinergi Kesehatan Indonesia, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2024.
- [5] BKD Provinsi Jawa Timur, "Buka Rakorkesda Jatim 2024, Pj Gubernur Adhy ungkap angka harapan hidup Jatim naik dan kasus stunting terus turun," [Online]. Available: <https://bkd.jatimprov.go.id/berita/detail/2024/08/09/buka-rakorkesda-jatim-2024-pj-gubernur-adhy-ungkap-angka-harapan-hidup-jatim-naik-dan-kasus-stunting-terus-turun>. [Accessed: Jan. 22, 2025].
- [6] Dinas Kominfo Kab. Sidoarjo, "Kasus stunting di Sidoarjo turun 2,4 persen," Nov. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sidoarjokab.go.id/berita/detail/1699460882/0>
- [7] Pendamping Desa, "Panduan lengkap aplikasi e-HDW V 2.0," Dec. 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.pendamping-desa.com/2024/12/panduan-lengkap-aplikasi-e-hdw-v-20.html>
- [8] L. Mufliah, Evaluasi program stunting pada peraturan bupati No 6 Tahun 2019 tentang penurunan stunting di kabupaten Bangkalan provinsi Jawa Timur, Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, 2024.
- [9] F. E. S. Putra and I. Prabawati, "Evaluasi aplikasi e-Health di puskesmas Jagir kota Surabaya," Publika, vol. 7, no. 8, 2019.
- [10] D. A. A. Anggraeni, W. Wandu, and J. Jupriyono, "Evaluasi penerapan aplikasi ELSIMIL dalam mengatasi risiko stunting pada kader TPK di kelurahan Kepanjen Malang," Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (Jukanti), vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 236–244, 2024.
- [11] Saryono, Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Bandung: PT Alfabeta, 2010.
- [12] W. Dunn, Public Policy Analysis: An Integrated Approach, 6th ed., New York: Routledge, 2018.
- [13] A. R. Kumara, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Yogyakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Ahmad Dahlan, 2018.
- [14] M. Miles and A. Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook, 2nd ed., Sage Publications, 1994.
- [15] L. Natika and G. N. Putri, "Evaluasi kebijakan pengujian kendaraan umum dan barang di dinas perhubungan kabupaten Subang," The World of Public Administration Journal, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 26–38, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.37950/wpaj.v3i1.1077>
- [16] T. S. Soekemi, "Evaluasi program layanan pertimbangan teknis pertanahan dalam mendukung Online Single Submission (OSS)," Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia, vol. 7, no. 4, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/autism-spectrum-disorders>

- [17] S. Khuzaiyah, M. Khanifah, and N. Chabibah, "Evaluasi pencatatan & pemanfaatan buku kesehatan ibu dan anak (KIA) oleh bidan, ibu dan keluarga," IJNP (Indonesian Journal of Nursing Practices), vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 22-27, 2018.
- [18] N. Nurjanah, B. Nasution, T. I. Wahidar, and W. E. Putri, "Efektivitas komunikasi inovasi aplikasi E-HDW dalam meningkatkan prevalensi balita stunting di kabupaten Bengkalis," Jurnal Riset Komunikasi, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 307-321, 2024.
- [19] J. Widodo, Analisis kebijakan publik, 9th ed., Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2013.

Alfiatus Fadjar Kurnaini

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: alfiats.fdj@gmail.com

***Ilmi Usrotin Choiriyah (Corresponding Author)**

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: ilmiusrotin@umsida.ac.id
