

# A MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY TO OVERCOME POVERTY AND STUNTING THROUGH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN BABAKAN MADANG VILLAGE BOGOR WEST JAVA

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## ABSTRAK

This study examines the effectiveness of social and economic programmes in reducing poverty and stunting through a qualitative approach with flow chart analysis. The study was conducted in two posyandu where intervention programmes were implemented, including nutrition counselling, vitamin A distribution, and economic empowerment programmes based on local food production. The results showed a decrease in the prevalence of stunting and an increase in community awareness of the importance of a healthy diet and community-based economic strengthening. The main factors supporting the success of this programme include active community participation, support from village officials, and optimisation of local resources. However, some constraints remain, particularly in terms of information dissemination and limited access to additional resources.

The implications of these findings confirm that a community-based approach that integrates social, economic and health aspects is highly effective in improving community welfare. Recommendations include strengthening institutional capacity, utilising technology in health education, and diversifying local food-based economic empowerment strategies. In addition, further research is needed to evaluate the long-term impact and potential replication of the programme in various regions with different socio-economic characteristics. The results of this study are expected to serve as a foundation for policy development based on openness and sustainability in an effort to accelerate poverty and stunting reduction.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The elimination of extreme poverty is indeed the first goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the United Nations set out in 2015 to achieve by 2030. This goal, known as SDG 1: No Poverty, emphasises the need to improve living standards, ensure access to essential services, and protect people from natural disasters. Despite progress in some areas, significant challenges remain, especially exacerbated by global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical conflicts. With more than 700 million people living in extreme poverty, effective poverty eradication requires strong

legal frameworks and international cooperation to address the complexities of poverty. (Elamathy & Sathiyathan, 2024; Pandey et al., 2025). Successful implementation of SDG 1 requires public awareness and innovative socialisation strategies (Sardjono et al., 2024). Some argue that the ambitious nature of SDG 1 is unrealistic, as economic disparities continue to

sustainable, as evidenced by successful local government policies (Sriyana, 2025). Programmes such as Gerakan Desa Mandiri, which focuses on entrepreneurship training and infrastructure development, can demonstrate extreme poverty reduction (Asrofillah et al., 2024).

The Inpres stipulates 3 PVRM strategies: (burden reduction, income generation, and poverty enclave reduction strategies). Budget sources can come from APBN-APBD-APBdes and other legal sources.

**Table 1.** Three Pillars of the PVRM Strategy

<b>Burden Reduction</b>	<b>Income Enhancement</b>	<b>Reduction of Pockets Poverty</b>
Social Assistance	Skills Training	Infrastructure Improvement
	Business	Access to

widen, especially in developing regions. Hence, the need for a localised poverty eradication approach.  
 Government Indonesia is working

Subsidies Access to Education & Health  
 Capital  
 Affordable Job Creation  
 Basic Inclusive Community  
 Services Empowerment

to reduce poverty, with a target to eliminate extreme poverty by 2024. This target, launched by the President on 4 March 2020, is significant because it advances the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) target by six years. Presidential Instruction (Inpres)

No. 4 of 2022 on Accelerating the Eradication of Extreme Poverty (PPKE) is the main legal basis for this effort. Assistance programmes must ensure that they are well-targeted so that the benefits are felt directly by those most in need. Coordination and integration of programmes between ministries/agencies is key to avoid overlap and maximise effectiveness. Active community involvement in programme planning and implementation is crucial to ensure sustainability and relevance. Involving communities in planning and implementation ensures that programmes remain relevant and sustainable, as evidenced by local government policies.

Source: Presidential Instruction (INPRES) Number 4 of 2022 (BPK, 2022)

Poverty viewed as the economic inability to fulfil basic food and non-food needs measured in terms of expenditure. In September 2024, the national poverty line was recorded at IDR 595,242 per capita per month, with the food component contributing around 74.5% of the total poverty line. People are categorised as poor if they have an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line (GK) (BPS). People are categorised as extreme poor if the average income is below US\$1.9 PPP, or IDR 351,957.4/capita/month) (Maulana et al., 2024). The phenomenon of extreme poverty is a multidimensional problem. They are constrained in accessing basic needs, such as low education, declining health, no access to clean water, living in inadequate housing, unproductive and low income (UNDP). The level of extreme poverty in Indonesia has continued to decline significantly in recent years.

Indonesia has continued to decline significantly in recent years. In March 2023, the extreme poverty rate was recorded at only 1.12%, down from 4% in 2021 (Usman, 2023).

In the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, there was an increase in poverty in Bogor District, West Java, from 465.67 thousand to 491.24 thousand people and then decreased in 2022 and 2023 to 453.76 thousand. However, the poverty line continues to rise due to inflation, with an income of 482,174 thousand/capita/month. Around 23-60% of Extreme Poor Families (Decile 1) in Bogor Regency have the potential to be at risk of *stunting* in each Sub-district, with 46% working as casual labourers, and there are still 10% of unemployed family heads or equivalent to 12,675 family heads. This means that addressing extreme poverty and *stunting* overlap. Resolving extreme poverty will also reduce *stunting* (Bappeda Litbang, 2024).

Cooperation between the central and local governments, stakeholders, and the community can be a good strategy in tackling *stunting* in Bogor District, which increased by 2.7% in 2024 according to the Indonesian Nutrition Status survey. As for 2023, there were 6,231 *stunted* toddlers (1.59%), as many as 12,040 people (3.03%) *underweight* toddlers according to SIGIZI data. (Bappeda Litbang, 2024).

**Table 2.** Percentage of *stunted* toddlers

Year	in Bogor District		
	2021	2022	2023
Number of children under five	466.508	459.193	63.500
Weighed	281.656	91.787	397.116
D/S	61,34%	84,53%	85,13%
<i>Stunting</i>	32.123 (9,98%)	18.666 (4,78%)	6.231 (1,59%)
<i>Wasting</i>	13.782 (4,92%)	16.955 (4,34%)	10.041 (2,55%)
<i>Underweight</i>	15.641 (5,55%)	19.362 (4,94%)	12.040 (3,03%)

Source: Integrated SIGNIFICANT DATA (Bappeda Litbang, 2024)

Babakan Madang sub-district has 127 people who are *stunted*, with a total of 1 village. The number of Decile 1 (Extreme Poor) families is 1841 people, and the number of families at risk of *stunting* Deciles 1-4 is 2613 family heads from the Bogor Regency *Stunting* Prevalence data in 2023 by the Bogor Regency *stunting* reduction acceleration team 2024 (Bappeda Litbang, 2024). Babakan Madang Village or Babakan Madang Sub-district, which is located near the Bogor Regency government and around the Sentul City economic route, should have a smaller number of Decile 1 and *stunting*. So, there is a need for recommendations for the research conducted.

The approach to research and service programmes is not only from central to village government elements, but all elements can also contribute. Health and nutrition programmes should be strengthened to reduce the prevalence of *stunting* with a focus on improving diet and access to nutritious food, especially for pregnant women and children. In addition, educational campaigns on the importance of balanced nutrition and proper health care during pregnancy and early childhood will be expanded, in collaboration with health facilities and community organisations (Bappeda Litbang, 2024). A multi-sectoral strategy approach is excellent in addressing *stunting* (Mitra, 2015), and can be sustainable and intensive (Ismayanti, 2024).

Social programmes such as *shadaqah* or social assistance in Islam can be be

an effective programme for the poor phenomenon and *stunting* (Abdul Haris & Miftaakhul Amri, 2024). In addition, the programme fosters Family economy, household food security and leadership factors also influence the success in reducing *stunting* (Permanasari et al., 2020). This includes providing education, and working with *pos yandu* within the village, including access roads that informative is a good effectiveness in ease of tackling the problem of *stunting* and extreme poverty.

The implementation of the community service programme in Babakan Madang Village, Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency, West Java, which is carried out in the Student Work Lecture (KKM) in community service, touches on multi-sectors that are actively carried out with the help of village government officials.

community service, touching multisectors that are actively carried out with the help of village government officials. Creating a clean village atmosphere including in public cemeteries, learning houses for elementary school students, educational seminars on leadership at SMAN 1 Babakan Madang, to make it easier to recognise the location of the village/citizens, street name signs were installed, socialisation on disasters in collaboration with the Bogor Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), checking the health of residents in each hamlet in collaboration with posyandu by providing nutritious food, vitamins and conducting micro-enterprises training on making tempeh, tempeh chips and tempeh broth. Soybeans are rich in calcium and protein nutrients for the health of residents, which then residents are very positive with the village head recommending to collaborate with Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) so that the community that is built can reduce extreme poverty and *stunting*.

Thus, the effectiveness of social and economic programmes in tackling poverty and *stunting*, and the factors that support and hinder the success of the programme will be investigated. From this service research, recommendations are obtained for the Babakan Madang Village community to prevent extreme poverty and *stunting*. So, researchers will use qualitative methods with a humanistic and natural approach to the subject of study (Samsu, 2017).

## 2. METHODS

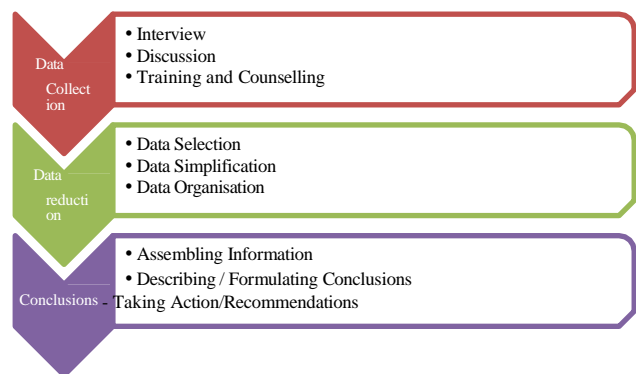
This community service research was conducted in the Student Work Lecture (KKM) programme at Kp. Babakan Madang, Babakan Madang Village, Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency, West Java. Starting from 21 January to 21 February 2025, the presence of this research was carried out by 12 students with data collection methods with qualitative methods.

This community service research was conducted on community members of Rukun Warga (RW) 03 which consists of 3 neighbourhoods. Stakeholders such as the head of RT/RW, participated in and in explores

research with an interview and discussion approach.

Qualitative methods can also be carried out through observations of local residents (Fahrurrozie & Misno, 2024). Then conduct counselling, training, and approach with interviews to the community to get data information.

Analysis of qualitative data that has been collected, then analysed using the *Flow Chart Analysis* technique which according to Miles and Huberman is a data analysis that is carried out continuously during data collection activities (*during data collection*). The main stages in this analysis include the process of summarising or reducing *data (data reduction)*, compiling and presenting data (*data display*), and verifying or drawing conclusions (*conclusion drawing/verification*) (Charmaz, 2006; Nyumba et al., 2018; Samsu, 2017).



Source: Charmaz (2006); Nyumba et al. (2018); Samsu (2017)

*Flow Chart of Qualitative Method Data Analysis*

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Applied Service Programme

#### *Cleanliness Programme*

The "Clean Friday" movement is an initiative that aims to increase community awareness in maintaining environmental cleanliness. However, the implementation of this programme still faces various obstacles, such as the habit of throwing garbage into the river and the practice of burning garbage due to the lack of a sustainable management system.

Previous community efforts have been made to collect and sort rubbish from neighbourhood to neighbourhood, but this has not been possible.

not berjalan optimal due to limited resources  
 resources human resources  
 who want to mobile

picking up and sorting waste, so that

waste is thrown back into the river or burnt.



Public Cemetery Cleaning with Residents Part of Clean Friday

In addition, the discourse on the procurement of plastic bags as a medium for collecting waste per household has also not been effectively implemented, due to the absence of a party specifically responsible for transporting waste.

Nevertheless, the Clean Friday programme received a positive response from the community, with support from the Head of RT 02 and Karang Taruna. The community's participation in this activity shows a concern for environmental cleanliness, especially in the road and cemetery areas. However, the main challenge is to mobilise the community consistently and build awareness on a community scale, so that they are actively involved in keeping the environment clean on a sustainable basis.

Table 3. Data Reduction of Cleanliness Programme

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Purpose of	Increase community awareness in maintaining environmental cleanliness.	Increase awareness of environmental cleanliness.
Obstacles	The habit of throwing rubbish into the river. Burning rubbish due to lack of management system. Lack of labour waste management personnel.	Rubbish is thrown into the river or burned. There is no clear management system. Lack of labour manager.
Previous Efforts	Inter-community waste collection and sorting, but not optimal due to limited manpower. not optimal due to limited manpower.	Inter-community waste collection is not running optimally.

Discourse on the procurement of plastic bags for

The procurement of plastic bags has not been effective because there is no party in charge of the

waste collection.

movement.  
esponsible for the movement.

Response  
Community

The programme received support from the Head of RT and Karang Taruna Youth.

Positive response from the Head of RT and Karang Taruna.

Challenges

The community has not been involved consistently.  
Collective awareness in maintaining cleanliness is still low.

The community has not been consistently active consistently.

Collective awareness still needs to be improved.

### Village Facilities Programme

The installation of street, alley and village office signs is a concrete step in improving equal access for all and the spatial order of the village. One of the problems faced is the absence of signposts to the village office, which makes it difficult for people to access administrative services.

With the street signs, it is easier for the community to find important locations, including the village office. Previously, a similar programme had been initiated by other KKN students, but it was less integrated with the local community, making it ineffective in its installation. The existence of road signs, which are more open in terms of access and position, provides tangible benefits to residents, especially in supporting traffic/movement and daily activities of residents.



focuses of this programme is the construction of street and alley signs.

One of the main focuses of this programme was the construction of alley signs to the Tomb, a historical site in Babakan Madang that is the centre of religious activities and the main destination for pilgrims. With the street signage, pilgrims can know the correct path to

the  
cemetery  
area,  
thus  
having a  
positive  
impact  
on the  
economic  
activities  
of the  
local  
community  
through  
increased  
transactions.

on the economic activity of the local community through increased trade transactions around the location. However, challenges in

Implementation of programme  
Challenge

This programme appears

Licensing the use of names of religious figures in tombs.

Requires a persuasive approach to the families of religious figures.

Licensing the use of names of religious figures.

Requires persuasive approach to the families of religious figures.

related to licensing the use of the names of religious figures buried at the site. As a solution,

street sign only lists the name of the alley that leads to Makom without including

Challenge Solution

The sign only lists the name of the alley without mentioning

Alley signs without the names of religious

The name of the religious figure concerned.

the name of the religious fi

leaders.

The community, especially the congregation and religious leaders religious figures, responded positively to the construction of the signposts

Response

Positive from congregants and religious leaders.

Positive response, supporting the annual Haul event.

street signage. The signpost road sign considered very Community

Facilitates access during the annual Haul.

Facilitates access during the annual Haul annual Haul.

useful, especially in supporting the agenda

annual Haul, which is routinely organised to

commemorate local religious figures. The road signs help the community and pilgrims to more easily find the cemetery location with the appropriate route.

The main challenge still faced in the implementation of this programme is obtaining permission from the extended family of the religious figure buried in the location, so a more communicative and persuasive approach is needed to reach an agreement that accommodates the interests of all parties.

### Education Programme

**Leadership Seminar**, with the theme "Developing Leadership *Mindset* among Students at SMA Negeri 1 Babakan Madang".

Seminar leadership seminar is a very very important in building a leadership *mindset* among students so that it is easier to apply in everyday life. This activity aims to provide participants with an understanding of the concept of leadership that is not only centred on the skills of leadership skills, but also foster social empathy, especially in understanding the phenomenon/fact of extreme poverty.

Through this seminar, it is hoped that students can increase awareness and concern for social

conditions around them, so as to develop a sympathetic attitude and contribute actively in the environment.

**Table 4.** Facility Programme Data Reduction

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Purpose	Installation of street, alley, and village office signage to improve access to and order of the village layout and spatial order of the village.	Improve accessibility and orderliness of village layout.
Problems	There is no signposting to the village office. Previous programmes were less integrated with the community. Difficulty for pilgrims to find the path to the tomb.	There is no signpost to the village office. Previous programmes were less effective. Difficulty for pilgrims to find the path to the tomb.
Benefits of	Make it easier for the community find important locations. Helping pilgrims find the path to the tomb.	Increase economic transactions of neighbouring communities.
	Construction of a signpost for the alley	



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Helping pilgrims and support the local economy. Increase economic transactions of neighbouring communities.

Installation of signposts on the

## Leadership Seminar at SMAN 1

Main Focus

cemetery, which is the centre of religious activities and a pilgrimage destination. and pilgrimage

alleyway leading to the cemetery for pilgrims.

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destination.

B  
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n Madang attended by Students and Teachers

The results of this seminar showed a positive response from the participants. Many students who initially felt less confident in





developing their leadership skills, but were

after attending the seminar, they experienced meaningful changes for these students.

Increased confidence and encouragement to be more active in various activities

is one of the impacts felt.

In addition, this seminar also succeeded in adding insight students about the importance of

social value-based leadership and empathy to the community which lacking

Lucky.

Seminar This seminar organised with the support of educators, such as teachers

Guidance Counselling (BK) and school public relations, as well as teachers responsible for facilities and infrastructure. However, in its implementation, there were several obstacles, especially in terms of licensing and adjusting the students' busy schedules. Another challenge was how to optimise the presenters in order to provide more effective and in-depth material, so that participants can gain a more thorough understanding of leadership.

With this programme, it is hoped that future leadership seminars can be more effective in shaping leadership character among students.

**Table 5.** Reduction of Education Programme Data

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Seminar Theme	Developing Leadership Mindset among Students at SMA Negeri 1 Babakan Madang.	Leadership mindset for high school students.
Purpose	To provide an understanding of leadership that is not only centred on leadership skills, but also fosters social empathy towards extreme poverty.	Understand skills-based leadership and social empathy.
Benefits	Increase students' social awareness and concern. Develop an attitude of sympathetic attitude and active contribution in the environment.	Increase students' social awareness and contribution. Develop an attitude of sympathetic attitude and active contribution in the environment.
Seminar Results	Positive response from participants.	Positive response, increased confidence, and understanding of empathy-based leadership.

activeness in activities.

Insight into leadership based on social values and empathy.

Counselling Teacher, Public Relations school, and infrastructure teacher.

Licensing and busy student schedules.

Optimising the speakers to make the material more effective and in-depth. Future seminars will be

more effective in shaping student leadership character.

activeness in activities.

Insight into leadership based on social values and empathy.

Support from teaching staff.

Licences, busy schedules tight schedule, and effectiveness of material delivery.

Optimisation of presenters to make the material more effective and in-depth. Seminars are more

effective in shaping student leadership.

*Economic Programme*

Training and practice of making tempeh and its derivative products are part of community empowerment efforts in developing micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). This activity was carried out on Wednesday, 19 February 2025, with participants consisting of 5 (five) representatives from village officials and 15 (fifteen) local residents. The training covered the entire process of tempeh production, starting from the soybean boiling stage, sorting out the epidermis, to making processed products such as tempeh chips and tempeh broth.



Training of MSMEs with products such as tempeh, sago tempeh chips and tempeh stock

In the economic aspect, the selling price of the

products

pro

duced

is

quite

affordable for

the

Increased confidence and

Increased confidence and

community. Tempeh is sold for Rp 8,000 per

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boards, while tempeh chips come in packs of 75 grams is priced at Rp 8,000 per meal. In a d d i t i o n , its derivative products such as broth

The tempeh is sold at Rp15,000 per 120 grams. The enthusiasm of the community can be seen from the number of questions asked, especially regarding

estimation of the amount of tempeh production that can be obtained from 1 (one) kilogram of soybean. The soybean raw materials are obtained from the local market,

thus facilitating the sustainability of production. Despite getting a positive response from community activities This activity facing a key challenge, namely building trust

themselves in running micro-enterprises in a sustainable and community way. limited other obstacles such as the availability

of an adequate number of production tools and raw materials.

In response to this programme, the Head of People's Welfare (Kesra) of Babakan Madang Village stated that the tempeh-making movement is expected to become more vibrant among residents. In addition, the Village Head proposed a meeting with the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) to discuss strategies for tempe production to expand more widely to the national level. The head of the local neighbourhood association (RT) also emphasised the importance of developing this business so that residents can be economically independent.

With support from various parties, this training is expected to be the first step in improving community welfare through strengthening the MSME sector, particularly in the production of tempeh and its derivative products.

**Table 6.** Economic Programme Data Reduction

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Type of Activity	Training and practice Tempe making and its derivative products.	Training on making tempe and processed products.
Date & Participants	Wednesday, 19 February 2025. Participants: 5 village officials and 15 villagers.	19 February 2025, attended by village officials and residents.
Training Materials	Tempe production process (boiling soybeans, sorting out the epidermis) and making processed products (tempe chips, tempe broth). tempe broth).	Production process of tempeh and its derivative products.
Product Price	Tempeh: IDR 8,000/board. Tempe chips: Rp 8,000/75g or Rp 15,000/2	Tempeh and processed products are sold at affordable prices.

		packs. Tempeh broth: Rp 15,000/120g.
(S) (u) (mb)	Ingredients Raw	Soybeans are obtained from the local market for ease of production. Soy from the local market.
	Challenge	Building community confidence in entrepreneurship. Limited human resources for trainers. Availability of tools and materials
	Support	raw materials. Kasi Kesra hopes that the tempeh-making movement will grow. The Village Head proposed Support from Kasi Kesra, the Village Head,
	Party Related	discussion with BUMDes for business expansion. The RT head emphasised the importance of and the Head of the RT for the development of the tempeh business.
	Hope	economic independence economic independence. This training is the first step in improving community welfare through the MSME sector. MSME SECTOR. Strengthening MSMEs for the welfare of residents.

### Health Programme at Posyandu

Nutrition counselling, environmental health, and stunting campaigns are part of *promotive* (health promotion) and *preventive* (prevention) efforts in improving the health of children under five from *stunting*. This activity was carried out in two posyandu, namely Posyandu Kenanga 1 and Kenanga 2, which are located in the RT 1/RW 3 area. Based on February 2025 data, there are 4 (four) children under five who are *stunted*, characterised by weight and height that are not in accordance with their age (red line category). This number shows a decrease from the January 2025 data which recorded 9 (nine) cases of *stunting*. In addition, there were no reports of pregnant women with worrying health conditions.



**Figure 6.** Health Counselling Activities in Posyandu Kenanga Agenda

In February posyandu activities, vitamin A distribution was carried out for toddlers, with doses adjusted based on age groups, namely vitamin A

blue for children aged 6 months to 1 year, and red vitamin A for children aged 1 to 5 years. In addition, soya milk was distributed as a form of additional support for the fulfilment of children's nutrition. The community response to this activity was very positive, as evidenced by the increase in attendance at the posyandu due to the additional nutritional intake. In addition to soya milk, the posyandu management also provided green beans and pudding as additional sources of nutrition for toddlers.

Although this activity went well, there were obstacles in disseminating information to the community. Notification of activities could not be done through loudspeakers, so posyandu administrators had to take a *door-to-door* approach to invite residents directly. However, no significant challenges were found in the implementation of the activities. With this programme, it is hoped that *stunting* prevention efforts in the area can continue to be improved and the number of children with nutritional problems can be further reduced.

**Table 7.** Reduction of Data on Health Programmes at Posyandu

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Type of Activity	Nutrition counselling, environmental health, and stunting campaign.	Health and stunting prevention campaigns <u>stunting prevention.</u>
Activity Location	Posyandu Kenanga 1 and Kenanga 2, RT 1/RW 3.	Posyandu Kenanga 1 & 2.
Stunting Data	February 2025: 4 children stunted (red line). January 2025: 9 children <u>stunting.</u>	Stunting cases decreased from 9 to 4. There were no pregnant women with serious health <u>problems.</u>
Health of Pregnant Mothers	There were no reports of pregnant women with alarming conditions.	
Programme Posyandu	Age-appropriate vitamin A distribution: Blue (6 months - 1 year). Red (1 - 5 years). Distribution of soya milk, <u>mung beans, and pudding.</u>	Distribution of vitamin A and nutritional supplements (soya milk, mung beans, pudding).
Community Response	Positive, characterised by increased attendance <u>attendance at the posyandu.</u>	The enthusiasm of the community increased.
Barriers	They could not use loudspeakers for socialisation, so they took a <i>door-to-door</i> approach. <u>to-door approach.</u>	Obstacles to disseminating information, carried out <i>door-to-door</i> .
Hope	Stunting prevention continues to be improved and the number of children with nutritional	Sustainable reduction in stunting rates.

### Social Assistance

Orphan compensation activities are a form of social care that aims to help children who are in poor economic conditions, especially if they are classified in the Decile 1 category in the village community.

On 21 February 2025, compensation was given to 31 orphans at the village office, with the composition of assistance in the form of Al-Qur'an, vegetable oil, rice, tea, sugar, boxed milk, instant noodles, and soy sauce. This activity received full support from village officials, including the village head who provided material and moral assistance to the beneficiaries. The community's response to the programme was very positive, especially as the aid was also channelled through representatives of each neighbourhood, who ensured that the aid reached the rightful recipients.



Distribution of donations (*Shadaqah*) to 31 orphans with village officials at the Babakan Madang Village Hall.

**Table 8.** Data Reduction of Social Assistance

Aspect	Programme	
	Initial Data	(Data) (which) Reduced
Activity Type	Orphan donation as a form of <u>social care.</u>	Orphan donation.
Purpose	Helping children in poor economic conditions, especially the Decile 1 category. <u>1.</u>	Assistance for underprivileged orphans (Decile 1).
Date & Location	21 February 2025, at the village office.	21 February 2025, village office.
Recipient	31 orphans. Al-Qur'an, oil	31 orphans.
Type of donation	vegetables, rice, tea, sugar, milk boxes, instant noodles, <u>Soy sauce.</u> Village officials,	Al-Qur'an & food packages basic food packages.

problems is  
is decreasing.

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Support

including the village  
head, provided  
assistance

Full support from  
village officials.

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material and moral.

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Distribution	Assistance was channelled through RT representatives to ensure <u>reached the recipients.</u>	Assisted by neighbourhood representatives.
Community Response	Positive because the aid reached the right people. <u>entitled.</u>	Positive community response.

**Tutoring and Quranic Night Programme**

The tutoring and night Quran programme is implemented as part of the effort to improve the

quality of human resources (HR) among students. One of the main objectives of this programme is to increase students' awareness of the issue of *stunting* and the importance of a healthy diet in everyday life. Through this activity, students are invited to better understand

balanced nutrition and the importance of consuming nutritious food to support optimal growth and development. In addition, this programme also aims to encourage students to be active in various positive activities that can benefit their intellectual and spiritual development.



**Figure 8.** Tutoring Programme and Quran Night with Local Students

The community response to the programme was very positive. Parents showed full support and were willing to leave their children to attend tutoring and Quran nights. The programme did not face any significant obstacles in its implementation. However, there are challenges in the delivery of the material, where the teachers are expected to be more careful in providing information, especially those related to health and diet issues, so that it can be well received by the students and in accordance with social context

community local community. Overall overall, the programme plays an important role in building awareness about health and education, and support the formation of caring and responsible characters in among the students participating in this programme.

**Table 8.** Reduction of Data on Tutoring and Malam Mengaji Programme

Aspect	Initial Data	Reduced Data
Type of Activity	Tutoring and recitation night.	Tutoring & Quran recitation.
Purpose	Increase students' awareness of stunting, healthy eating, and support optimal growth and development.	Nutrition education & intellectual-spiritual development.
Positive Impact	Students better understand balanced nutrition and the importance of consuming nutritious food.	Nutrition understanding & healthy eating patterns improved.
Community Response	Parents are fully supportive and willing to leave their children to study.	Full support from parents.
Barriers	There are no significant obstacles, but the teacher must be careful in delivering the material on health and diet.	Challenges in delivering health materials.
Programme Role	Building health awareness and education as well as shaping the character of caring and responsible students.	Improving students' awareness & character.

**3.2 Factors that Support and Hinder the Success of Social and Economic Programmes**

The success of social and economic programmes in a community depends on various factors that both support and hinder their implementation. The main supporting factors in the success of social and economic programmes include the full support of the community and local government. This can be seen in the tempe-making training programme, nutrition counselling and stunting campaign, orphan compensation, as well as tutoring and Quran nights. Community support is shown through the active participation of residents in activities, such as high attendance at posyandu and parents' willingness to leave their children in educational programmes. In addition, the involvement of village officials, including the

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In addition, the involvement of village officials, including the village head and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), has strengthened the sustainability of the programme, such as in efforts to develop the tempeh business to compete at the national level. Another factor in the programme's success is the availability of easily accessible raw materials, such as soybeans for tempeh production and nutritious food distribution at the posyandu, which ensures effective continuity of activities.

On the other hand, there are various inhibiting factors that can affect the effectiveness of the programme. One of the main obstacles is limited human resources, both in terms of the number and capacity of trainers or educators. In the tempeh-making training programme, for example, the lack of trainers and the availability of production equipment are obstacles to increasing production capacity. In addition, in the posyandu and nutrition counselling programmes, the main challenge is the ineffective dissemination of information, given that notifications of activities cannot be made through loudspeakers, so administrators have to approach them *door-to-door*. Another inhibiting factor is the lack of self-confidence that requires motivation and full support from the village to manage the business in a sustainable and community manner, hence the need for a continuation of the programme in the form of a village enterprise. In the education aspect, the challenge is the delivery of material that must be adapted to the social context of the local community so that it can be well received by students or learners.

By considering these supporting and inhibiting factors, the success of social and economic programmes can be further optimised through appropriate strategies. Increasing the capacity of human resources through additional training, optimising communication media in disseminating information, and collaborating with various parties such as BUMDes and social and youth organisations can be strategic steps to increase the effectiveness of the programme. Thus, social and economic programmes run by can provide a broader and more sustainable impact for the welfare of the community.

broader and more sustainable impact on community welfare.

### **3.3 Effectiveness of Social and Economic Programmes in Tackling Poverty and Stunting**

Social and economic programmes that have been implemented in various sectors have shown significant effectiveness in reducing poverty and stunting, especially at the community level. Based on data from February 2025, the number of stunted children under five decreased from 9 (nine) cases in January to 4 (four) cases, indicating that interventions in the form of nutrition counselling, provision of vitamin A, and distribution of nutritious foods such as soya milk and mung beans have had a positive impact on children's health. In addition, the positive response from the community to the programme, reflected in increased participation in posyandu activities, also strengthens the effectiveness of the intervention.

In terms of economic empowerment, the tempeh-making training programme implemented in collaboration with the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) has been instrumental in improving the community's skills in entrepreneurship. Although there are still challenges in terms of marketing and production sustainability, the programme opens up opportunities for the community to increase income and reduce dependence on social assistance. In addition, the orphan benefit programme held on 21 February 2025, with the distribution of aid in the form of basic foodstuffs and religious equipment, also contributed to easing the economic burden on underprivileged families.

The effectiveness of the social and economic programme is also evident in the efforts to improve the quality of human resources through tutoring and Quran nights. This programme not only provides educational benefits, but also increases students' awareness of the importance of a healthy diet to support optimal growth. With



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full support from the community and the involvement of village officials, this programme can run without significant obstacles, although improvements are still needed in the delivery of materials to be more contextual to the social conditions of the local community.

Although various programmes have shown positive results, long-term effectiveness still requires continuous efforts, including in terms of evaluation and capacity building of human resources. Strengthening communication strategies for information dissemination, optimising the role of BUMDes in economic empowerment, and collaborating with various parties can be strategic steps to ensure that poverty and *stunting* reduction efforts can run systematically and sustainably. With an integrated approach, it is hoped that communities can be more economically independent and have a higher awareness of the importance of nutrition in their daily lives, so that poverty and *stunting* rates can continue to be significantly reduced.

### 3.4 Acknowledgements

This research and community service would not have been successful without the support of various parties. Thanks to the village government, especially the village head and his apparatus, for the material and moral support that facilitated the smooth running of the programme. Appreciation is also extended to the management of posyandu Kenanga 1 and Kenanga 2, who play an active role in nutrition counselling, vitamin A distribution, and fulfilment of toddler nutrition to reduce *stunting*.

Thank you to the BUMDes and local businesses that support the economic training programme, as well as the teachers who guide students in the tutoring and Quranic night programmes. Support from the community and parents also contributed to the success of this programme. Hopefully, this collaboration can continue for the welfare of the community and sustainable improvement of quality of life.

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## 4. CLOSING

### 4.1. Conclusion

Based on qualitative analysis with a *flowchart* approach, *the* social and economic programmes implemented show effectiveness in reducing poverty and *stunting* through influence and encouragement based on community empowerment. The tempe production training programme, nutrition and environmental health counselling, orphan benefits, as well as tutoring and Quran nights, form a large interrelated flow of encouragement in improving social and economic welfare.

*The flowchart* analysis shows that the success of the programme is influenced by three main factors: (1) **Input in** the form of resource support from the village government, BUMDes, educators, and community participation; (2) **Process** involving educational strategies, counselling, aid distribution, and systematic programme implementation based on local needs; and (3) **Output** and **Outcome**, namely increasing the economic capacity of residents through MSMEs based on tempeh production, reducing *stunting* rates at posyandu, increasing social awareness through orphan compensation, and increasing literacy and understanding of balanced nutrition among students.

The analysis also shows that the main supporting factors for the programme's success are multi-stakeholder collaboration, synergy between social and economic programmes, and a community needs-based approach. However, challenges in communication effectiveness and programme sustainability are still obstacles that need to be resolved. Therefore, to improve the effectiveness of social and economic interventions, it is necessary to strengthen *stakeholder* synergies, optimise community-based information systems, and implement more sustainable empowerment models. These findings provide important implications for the formulation of evidence-based policies in poverty alleviation and *stunting* in a more systematic and measurable manner.

### 4.2. Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, several strategic recommendations can be proposed to improve the effectiveness of social and economic programmes in reducing poverty and *stunting*.

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and economic programmes in efforts to reduce poverty and stunting. These recommendations cover practical aspects, theory development, and the direction of further research to strengthen the long-term impact of the interventions that have been carried out.

Program sustainability can be improved through strengthening the capacity of local institutions (such as BUMDes or household businesses from residents), increasing community participation, and optimising the use of technology in education and dissemination of information related to health and economy. The economic empowerment programme based on tempeh production, which has shown positive results, can be expanded by diversifying local food products that have high nutritional and economic value. In addition, a data-based monitoring and evaluation mechanism needs to be developed to ensure the effectiveness of the programme and identify obstacles and opportunities for improvement more systematically.

For further theoretical development, the findings of this study open up room for further exploration. further regarding

community-based intervention/influence models that integrate social, economic and health aspects in a holistic way. The *complex adaptive system* approach can be studied more deeply to understand the dynamics of interactions between various factors that influence the success of programmes in overcoming poverty and *stunting* in a sustainable manner.

Further research is needed to conduct a more comprehensive study of the long-term impact of the programme, particularly in relation to changes in community welfare and nutrition consumption patterns at the household level. Comparative studies with other regions that have different socio-economic characteristics can also provide new insights in developing evidence-based empowerment models that are more effective and contextualised.

Applying these suggestions, it is hoped that the social and economic programmes that have been implemented can make a more significant contribution to improving the welfare of the community.

and become a model of influence that can be adapted in development policies based on openness and sustainability.

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