

Stakeholder Analysis in Maternal and Child Health Policy in Subang Regency

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the stakeholders involved in implementing maternal and child health policies in Subang Regency. With a focus on the public health context, this research identifies key stakeholder groups that have an important role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of maternal and child health policies. This research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research results show that the problem identification process in maternal and child health policy in Subang Regency involves various stakeholders, including government institutions, community groups and other institutions. The Subang District Health Service is proven to have great influence and high commitment, while the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning are also actively involved. However, there are still weaknesses in completing the Regional Action Plan (RAD) as well as limited understanding of various policy alternatives. Therefore, further efforts are needed to strengthen commitment and increase mutual understanding in order to optimize policy steps that can reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the region.

Keywords: stakeholders, health policy, mothers and children

1. INTRODUCTION

Accelerating the reduction of maternal and child mortality is a strategic priority project for the 2020 – 2024 RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) (Dewi & Fuad, 2022). The target for reducing maternal mortality is expected to reach 183 per 1000 live births, while the reduction in the prevalence of stunting in children under five is expected to be 14% by 2024 (Firotuzzaqiyah & Rahayu, 2022). Likewise, the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the Ministry of Health for 2020-2024 stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 states that in public health programs the priority is to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, reduce the prevalence of stunting and wasting in toddlers and increase the Community Life Movement. Healthy (Cahyani et al, 2020).

The high maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) are still the main problems in Indonesia (Wulandari & Utomo, 2021). Based on calculations from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the MMR is still around 305 per 100,000 live births, not yet reaching the specified target of 183 per 100,000 live births in 2024. Likewise, babies and toddlers still need to be saved from death. This figure has indeed decreased quite significantly compared to previous years (Arkamil & Jambak, 2023).

Even though it continues to decline, MMR and IMR in Indonesia are still relatively high when compared to other ASEAN member countries. Due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth that cannot be fully treated, there are still 20,000 mothers who die every year in Indonesia (Iswarno et al, 2013). BPS projects that the MMR achievement will only reach 163 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2025, while the target in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for that year is 102 (Surjadi & Surja, 2019). Thus, if we look at the current trend of decreasing MMR, it seems that achieving the MDGs target is still far from expectations. Meanwhile, for IMR, according to BPS projections (BPS-UNDP-Bappenas, 2005), in 2003 IMR continued to improve until it reached 33.9 per 1,000 live births. With this trend in the development of achieving IMR nationally, it is estimated that the MDGs target in 2015 will be achieved in 2031 (Mundaat et al, 2010).

Various efforts have been made by the government to improve the health of mothers and babies, one of which is intervention with a continuum of care approach (Rahma, 2015). Continuum of care or sustainable care is care that is provided comprehensively throughout a woman's life cycle and is provided in a sustainable place including the home, community, health center and referral places (Kusuma et al, 2022). Continuum of care is an intervention that has been proven to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Mulati et al, 2015).

Data presented by the Subang District Health Service illustrates an alarming situation regarding the high death rate of pregnant women during 2022. Of the total 26 cases of death recorded, 14 of them occurred directly during the birth process, while the other 12 cases were classified as indirect deaths which occurs before the birth process. This fact highlights the urgency of increasing access to quality and timely medical care for pregnant women in the region. Apart from that, emphasizing preventive efforts and increasing public understanding regarding reproductive health is an urgent matter in order to reduce this preventable death rate (Subang District Health Service, 2023)

A deep understanding of stakeholder involvement in the formulation and implementation of maternal and child health policies in Subang Regency is very important. Various stakeholders, including local governments, health workers, non-governmental organizations, community groups, and the general public, have a central role in determining the success of health policies and programs. By looking at the important role of stakeholders in formulating and implementing health policies, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to improving the health system in Subang Regency. It is hoped that this in-depth analysis of stakeholders can provide a strong foundation for developing more inclusive and sustainable policies, as well as increasing community participation in efforts to improve maternal and child health holistically.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Maternal and Child Health Program (KIA) is an effort in the health sector that concerns the service and care of pregnant women, postpartum mothers, breast-feeding mothers, infants and toddlers as well as preschool children. There are 13 types of indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of maternal and child health programs. The 13 indicators are: 1. Coverage of the 1st antenatal visit (K1). 2. Coverage of the 4th antenatal visit (K4). 3. Coverage of childbirth by health workers (Pn). 4. Coverage of postpartum visits (KF). 5. Detection of risk factors/complications by the community. 6. Management of obstetric complications (PK). 7. Coverage of first neonatal visit (KN1). 8. Complete neonatal visit coverage (KNL). 9. Management of neonatal complications (NK). 10. Baby visit coverage (KBy). 11. Coverage of services for children under five (KBal). 12. Coverage of health services for sick children under five who are served by IMCI. 13. Coverage of family planning services (CPR). Monthly monitoring activities of the KIA program are carried out using graphs per indicator, so that it will be easier to find out the progress of the implementation of the KIA program in each region.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is directed as qualitative descriptive research with a case study design (Semiawan, 2010), aiming to provide an in-depth picture of the complexity of problems related to the implementation of Maternal and Child Health (KIA) policies in Subang Regency, West Java Province. By focusing on descriptive characteristics, this research thoroughly examines actual problems that arise in the natural context of health policy. Because the KIA policy process is inherently a complex political process, where related events and phenomena cannot be easily manipulated, a case study approach is important to holistically understand the role of policy stakeholders in the policy process.

This study will focus attention on a careful analysis of KIA program policy makers in Subang Regency, taking data from various sources as a basis for comprehensive observations. Thus, it is hoped that this research will provide in-depth insight into the political dynamics and challenges related to health policy at the regional level, which in turn is expected to provide valuable input for improving Maternal and Child Health policies and practices in the region. Through this case study approach, it is hoped that a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of the role of policy stakeholders in the KIA policy process will be achieved, and how interactions between them can influence the effectiveness and sustainability of the policy.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Based on Winarno's theory (2007: 120), it is explained that there are 4 stages in formulating a policy, namely: 1. First stage: Problem Formulation (Defining Problem). 2. Second stage: Policy Agenda. 3. Third stage : Selection of Policy Alternatives to Solve Problems. 4. Fourth stage : Policy Determination Stage.

1. Problem Formulation Stage

In the problem formulation stage, the role of the government, especially the Subang District Health Service, was proven to have a significant influence and strong interest in the maternal and child health agenda. It is clear that the commitment of the Subang District Health Service in the problem formulation stage is not just a formality, but rather active participation in formulating various problems related to maternal and child health. Through direct involvement in the formulation process, the Subang District Health Office is able to provide basic views and direction for efforts to improve health policies and programs, with a focus on understanding and addressing the roots of problems that exist at the local level.

Apart from that, the activeness of the Subang District Health Service in formulating maternal and child health problems also shows awareness of the importance of collaboration and coordination between institutions in supporting government efforts in dealing with complex health issues. Thus, it is evident that the Subang District Health Office plays an important role in ensuring that various issues related to maternal and child health are considered comprehensively and in depth, and that the resulting policies reflect the needs and realities of the local community. The active involvement of the Subang District Health Service in the problem formulation stage also indirectly shows its commitment to achieving the target of reducing maternal and infant mortality, which is the main objective of Maternal and Child Health policies and programs in Subang Regency.

The active participation of the Subang District Health Service in the process of identifying problems related to maternal and child health shows comprehensive and proactive involvement in ensuring that all perspectives and input from various stakeholders are taken seriously. By listening to and combining various input from stakeholders, the Subang District Health Office was able to obtain a more complete and in-depth picture of the maternal and child health problems currently being faced in the region. Through this approach, the possibility of creating more holistic and inclusive policies to improve maternal and child health in Subang Regency is greater, along with a better understanding of the existing challenges.

In addition, good cooperation between the Subang District Health Service and the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), which can be seen from continuous coordination and comprehensive FGD meetings, shows the importance of inter-institutional collaboration in overcoming complex health issues. By actively involving all stakeholders, Bappeda and the Subang District Health Office are able to create a harmonious and inclusive collaborative environment, ensuring that the resulting policies take into account various points of view and the needs of society as a whole. This close collaboration is an important basis for implementing concrete steps that will be able to overcome various maternal and child health challenges in Subang Regency, with the hope of achieving a significant reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates.

The Regional Government Budget Team/ TAPD, Civil Registry Office and Family Planning have moderate influence but have great importance. The high commitment that Bapermasper and KB have in this stage can be seen from the Regional Government Budget Team/ TAPD, Civil Registry and Family Planning Offices being actively involved in this stage in terms of providing budgets for implementing the KIA policy and always updating information related to population data for mothers aged productive and newborn children. The cooperative relationship between the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office and Family Planning with other stakeholders can run well.

Community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, the poor, and birth attendants, show relatively low influence but have a very large importance in the identification stage of maternal and child health problems in Subang Regency. Even though their participation is limited to conveying opinions and aspirations, their role remains crucial because they are the parties directly affected by the policies and programs implemented. Through a stronger participatory approach, their awareness and knowledge can be increased regarding the importance of good health practices, so they can provide more substantial input in the formulation of health policies. Thus, efforts to increase their participation in decision-making processes will help ensure that policies adopted reflect the actual needs and conditions of these groups.

On the other hand, although collaboration with other stakeholders seems to be going quite well, there are shortcomings in terms of updating information related to maternal and child health and the problems faced by children. This lack of updated information can hamper decision-making processes that are based on the latest

and most accurate data, so that the resulting policies and programs may not fully meet the needs and challenges faced. Therefore, there is a need to increase efforts in collecting and updating data related to maternal and child health, so that collaboration between stakeholders can be more effective and responsive to changes in conditions occurring in society. With regular information updates, it is hoped that more adaptive and sustainable policies can be created in dealing with maternal and child health problems in Subang Regency.

2. Policy Agenda Stage

Subang Regency has significant influence and interests. The high commitment of the Subang District Health Service is reflected in their ability to apply in-depth knowledge and good skills in incorporating various public health issues into the policy agenda. Participation by the Subang District Health Service includes planning and coordination functions, which indicates holistic involvement in the problem identification process. Through this role, the Subang District Health Service is able to ensure that problems faced by the community related to maternal and child health are given serious attention and are integrated in policy formulation.

Apart from that, the good cooperative relationship between the Subang District Health Service and other stakeholders is also reflected in the practice of involving all relevant parties in selecting issues to be included in the policy agenda. This involvement allows various perspectives and input from various stakeholders to be accommodated effectively, so that the resulting policies are more representative and in line with the needs of society as a whole. Thus, it is proven that the Subang District Health Service has succeeded in creating an inclusive and responsive collaborative environment, which is an important basis for addressing complex health issues at the local level. Through strong commitment and effective collaboration, it is hoped that the resulting policy measures will be able to provide a real positive impact on improving maternal and child health in Subang Regency.

At the problem identification stage, research shows that the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning have significant influence and interest. The participation carried out by the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning includes planning and coordination functions, showing active involvement in the process of identifying problems related to maternal and child health in Subang Regency. Through this role, they are able to ensure that various issues related to maternal and child health are given serious attention and integrated into policy plans.

Apart from that, there is a good cooperative relationship between the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, the Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning with other stakeholders, this is reflected in the existence of a coordination function to ensure that all issues that have been included in the policy agenda receive approval from all relevant parties. This proactive and collaborative involvement enables the creation of more comprehensive and inclusive agreements in the policy formulation process, so that the resulting policies can reflect the needs and aspirations of society as a whole. Thus, the active role of the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning in the problem identification stage is key in ensuring that the policy steps taken can have a significant positive impact on improving maternal and child health in Subang Regency.

In the problem identification stage, community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities, and birth attendants showed that they had a moderate influence but had a great interest in maternal and child health problems in Subang Regency. Even though their influence is relatively lower compared to government institutions and other institutions, it is important to recognize that their interests as those most affected by health policies and programs must remain a priority. The commitment shown by these community groups, especially pregnant women, the poor and birth attendants, is relatively low due to their limited abilities and skills. Therefore, their role focuses more on conveying aspirations and input regarding the selection of problems that are considered urgent and need to be immediately addressed on the health policy agenda.

The cooperative relationships that exist between community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities, and traditional birth attendants, have proven to be working well, with a focus on coordination efforts to reach mutual agreement regarding issues that need to be included in the policy agenda.

Through these coordination efforts, community groups can ensure that their voices are heard and considered in the decision-making process, so that the resulting policies can be more responsive to the needs and conditions of the most vulnerable communities. By continuing to strengthen this collaborative relationship, it is hoped that a more inclusive and participatory environment can be created, so that the policies implemented can provide significant benefits for relevant community groups, especially pregnant women, the poor and birth attendants in Subang Regency.

3. Selection of Policy Alternatives to Solve Problems

At the problem identification stage, the Health Service in Subang Regency showed quite significant influence but had great interest in maternal and child health policies. With its strategic role in regional development planning, Bappeda plays an important role in ensuring that public health issues, especially those related to mothers and children, are effectively integrated into regional development programs. Meanwhile, the Subang District Health Service showed high commitment at this stage, especially because it had a deep understanding of the various policy alternatives that had been mutually agreed upon. Through an active role in gathering and understanding every policy alternative proposed by all stakeholders, the Subang District Health Service is able to guarantee that the policies adopted reflect the needs and aspirations of the community as a whole.

On the other hand, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning also have significant influence and interest in the problem identification process. With a focus on community empowerment and family planning, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning play an important role in ensuring that issues related to maternal and child health are comprehensively addressed in the regional development agenda. The commitment of the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning is an important key in ensuring that health issues related to mothers and children receive serious and in-depth attention in regional development plans. Thus, through effective collaboration between the Subang District Health Service, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, the Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning, it is hoped that a comprehensive and integrated policy strategy can be created to improve maternal and child health in Subang Regency.

At the problem identification stage, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning demonstrated high commitment, especially because they had a deep understanding of all existing policy alternatives. With strong knowledge of maternal and child health issues, these three entities can play an important role in analyzing each of the policy alternatives that have been discussed. Through their active participation in analyzing policy options, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning are able to ensure that the proposed policies will have a positive impact and are in line with the needs of society as a whole.

In addition, the collaborative relationship between the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning with other stakeholders runs smoothly, without significant obstacles. This is due to their ability to carry out coordination functions effectively, ensuring that collaboration between various parties is well maintained. Through this effective and harmonious collaboration, it is hoped that a supportive environment can be created in the problem identification process, where every voice is heard and taken into serious consideration. In this way, the entire process of identifying maternal and child health problems in Subang Regency can be carried out holistically and comprehensively, so that the resulting policy steps can have a significant positive impact on the local community.

In the problem identification stage, community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, the poor, and birth attendants, showed that they had moderate influence and interest in maternal and child health issues in Subang Regency. Even though their influence is not as big as government agencies or other institutions, their importance as a group directly affected by health policies and programs should not be ignored. Community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities, and birth attendants, showed quite good commitment in the problem identification process, even though they had limited understanding of the various policy alternatives that had been discussed. Their participation is more likely to convey opinions

and aspirations, which remains important in ensuring that their voices are heard and considered in decision-making processes related to maternal and child health.

However, community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, the poor, and birth attendants, still have weaknesses in understanding all policy alternatives that have been proposed by other stakeholders. This limited understanding can hinder their ability to participate effectively in the problem identification process, as well as causing gaps in understanding between community groups and other institutions. Therefore, further efforts are needed to increase their understanding and awareness regarding the various existing policy options, so that their participation can be more substantial and have a significant impact in the health policy formulation process in Subang Regency. By increasing their understanding and knowledge, it is hoped that community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities and birth attendants, can more effectively contribute to the formulation of policies that are able to overcome maternal and child health challenges in the region.

4. Policy Determination Stage.

At the problem identification stage, the Subang District Health Service showed that it had a large influence on maternal and child health issues in the area. The commitment shown by the Subang District Health Service is considered very good, especially because they have high ability and readiness in formulating maternal and child health policies in Subang City. Through this strong capability, the Subang District Health Service is able to take an important role in the problem identification process, ensuring that health issues related to mothers and children are seriously prioritized in policy plans.

The participation carried out by the Subang District Health Service includes planning, budgeting and coordination functions, indicating comprehensive involvement in the process of identifying problems and making decisions related to maternal and child health. Through this comprehensive role, the Subang District Health Service is able to ensure that all aspects related to public health are covered holistically in the policy plans prepared.

In addition, the Subang District Health Service can establish good cooperative relationships, especially because the coordination function is carried out regularly. Through close collaboration with various relevant parties, they are able to ensure that the voices and input of various stakeholders are taken seriously in the decision-making process. Thus, this effective collaboration allows the creation of policies that are more comprehensive and responsive to the needs and conditions of the community related to maternal and child health in Subang Regency.

At the problem identification stage, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning showed that they had a large influence on the maternal and child health policy planning process in Subang Regency. However, there is a lack of commitment shown, especially regarding the completion of the preparation of the Regional Action Plan (RAD), which is an important part of policy implementation. The limitations of this commitment indicate that additional efforts are still needed to ensure harmony and continuity in the health policy planning process.

Participation by the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning includes planning and coordination functions, indicating significant involvement in the process of identifying problems and making decisions related to maternal and child health. Through this proactive role, Bapermasper and KB can ensure that health issues related to mothers and children are given serious attention in regional development plans.

In addition, the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning are able to establish good collaborative relationships, especially due to the routine implementation of the coordination function. This effective collaboration allows them to continue to be involved in the problem identification process and ensure that the voices and input of various stakeholders are heard and seriously considered in the decision-making process related to maternal and child health in Subang Regency. Thus, it is hoped that the policy steps taken will have a significant positive impact on improving the welfare of local communities.

Then community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, the poor, and birth attendants during this stage have low influence. Apart from that, community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities, and birth attendants have poor commitment because community groups, especially groups of pregnant women, poor communities, and birth attendants are not planning and policy-making institutions and also lack good understanding.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the problem identification process in maternal and child health policy in Subang Regency involves various parties, including government institutions, community groups and other institutions. In this process, the Subang District Health Service was proven to have great influence and high commitment in fighting for maternal and child health issues. However, there are weaknesses in completing the preparation of the Regional Action Plan (RAD), which require further attention. On the other hand, the active role of the Regional Government Budget Team/TAPD, Civil Registry Office, and Family Planning in the problem identification process makes an important contribution, even though there are shortcomings in their commitment. Meanwhile, participation by Bapermasper and KB shows significant involvement in the planning and coordination process, which is a positive step in ensuring that maternal and child health issues are given serious attention in regional development plans. Thus, to achieve the desired goal of reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), it is important for all parties involved to continue to increase commitment, coordination and cooperation in the problem identification and policy formulation process. This will help ensure that the policies implemented are more effective and have a positive impact on improving maternal and child health in Subang Regency.

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