



Stunting Prevention in Collaborative Governance Perspective

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Abstract. Stunting prevention is a strategic government program that requires multisectoral cooperation at the center, regions, and villages. Stunting is a priority issue of the Government as evidenced by the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, this is important to be prepared from now on in order to realize a healthy, smart, and productive golden generation of Indonesia 2045, as well as to achieve sustainable development goals. Bengkalis is the best stunting prevention area in Riau Province, stunting cases in Bengkalis Regency have decreased every year, in 2021 by 14.86%, in 2022 by 8.85%. This can be achieved, of course, thanks to the cooperation of various parties. On this basis, researchers took samples of research related to stunting prevention in the perspective of Collaborative Governance and factors affecting the acceleration of stunting prevention in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency. This research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Primary data sources and secondary data are obtained through in-depth interviews and document review. This study concluded that the initial conditions, leadership patterns, institutional design, and collaboration process went very well. Researchers see that there are several factors that cause success to be easily achieved, including the commitment of all stakeholders, budget support from the private sector, and a supportive political environment. Substantively, Collaborative Governance is the key to success in accelerating the reduction in stunting prevalence. Stunting prevention is not only a matter of nutrition, but also sanitation, immunization of infection eradication, family education.

Keywords: Stunting, Organization, Civil Society, Collaborative Governance, Sustainable Development. Introduction

1 Introduction

order to realize healthy, smart, and productive human resources, as well as to achieve sustainable development goals, it is necessary to accelerate the prevention of stunting. According to Presidential Regulation. No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention, Stunting is a disorder of growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, which is characterized by

the length or height of children being below the standards set by the minister who organizes government affairs in the health sector. Height is the result of long-term nutritional intake while weight is the result or reflection of short-term nutritional intake.

This means that stunting is not the result of children not eating or undereating in the short term, but is related to a history of nutritional disorders in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, starting from the mother's womb to the child aged two years. Children who do not gain weight for months can have an impact on their height and it has the potential to cause stunting.

The high rate of stunting in Indonesia has made the government issue Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. Acceleration of Stunting Reduction is any effort that includes Specific Interventions and Sensitive Interventions that are implemented in a convergent, holistic, integrative, and quality manner through multisectoral cooperation at the center, regions, and villages. Because the problem of stunting is multidimensional, it is necessary to converge the roles of various sectors, not only the health sector but also the non-health sector. The ministries that participate in reducing stunting rates consist of several parties, namely: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of State Secretary, Minister For Public Works and Human Settlements, and the Ministry of Home Affairs. President Jokowi appointed BKKBN as the leading sector that carries out government health affairs specifically for stunting. BKKBN only exists at the provincial government level while at the district / city government level it is called Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana.

Stunting is caused by several factors that are multi-dimensional and can have an impact on many things. Stunting not only has an impact on physical development, but also the development of children's intelligence because stunting affects the growth and development of the brain. Children who are stunted are also at higher risk of suffering from chronic diseases in adulthood. This means that stunting can hamper efforts to improve public health and develop the quality of human resources.

Everything that causes health problems in the Indonesian people will cause great economic losses to the country, and every effort to improve the degree of public health also means investment for the development of the country. Every development effort must be based on health insights, in the sense that national development must pay attention to public health and is the responsibility of all parties, both the Government and the community (Faidati & Sukanti, 2021)

Based on publications submitted in the The National Work Meeting (Rakernas) of the Bangsa Kencana and Stunting Prevention Program which was held at the auditorium of BKKBN Halim Perdanakusuma Jakarta Wednesday, January 25, 2023, delivered the results of the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) by the Ministry of Health where the prevalence of stunting in Bengkalis Regency has decreased from 2021. If in 2021 the stunting prevalence rate of Bengkalis Regency was 21.9 percent, in 2022 it decreased by 13.5 percent so that the stunting prevalence rate became 8.4 percent.

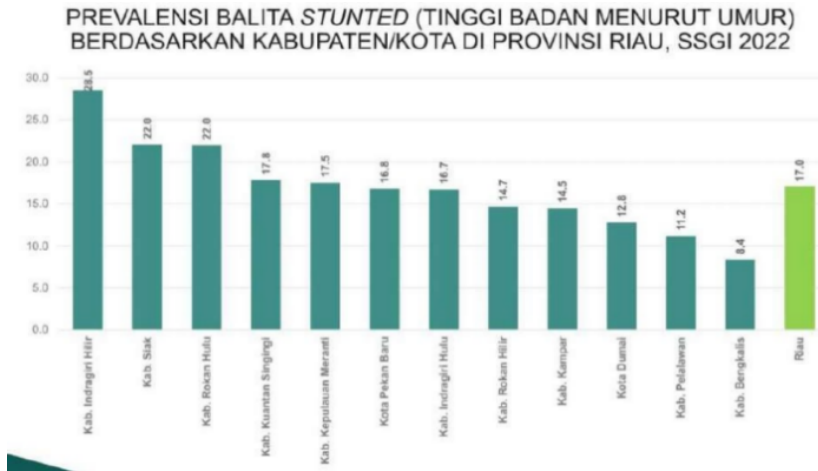


Fig. 1. Stunting Prevalence in Riau Province

From the graphic image above, it shows that the achievement of stunting prevalence in Bengkalis Regency is the lowest stunting prevalence achievement in Riau Province. The achievement of stunting prevalence in Bengkalis Regency is also below that of Riau Province where the stunting prevalence rate of Riau Province is 17 percent.

Handling stunting is a cross-sectoral responsibility that must be carried out in a converged manner. The involvement of all parties is the key to the success of efforts to accelerate stunting prevention.

The concept of good governance is called the concept of collaborative governance. In Ansell and Gash's opinion, "Collaborative governance is therefore a type of governance in which public and private actors work collectively in distinctive ways, using particular processes, to establish laws and rules for the provision of public goods" (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

The Collaborative Governance model according to Ansell and Gash (2008) consists of several stages, namely: Initial Conditions, Facilitative Leadership, Institutional Design, Collaboration Process (Face-to-Face Dialogue, Building Trust, Commitment to Process, and Sharing Understanding) and Interim Results.

Collaboration in government administration is very important, including in the implementation of government affairs in the field of Health (stunting prevention). The concept of Collaborative Governance is considered able to explain the form of collaboration as well as the inhibiting and supporting factors of the efforts of the Bengkalis Regency Government so that it becomes the best district in stunting prevention in Riau Province.

2 Methods

This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive research types. The sample technique used in qualitative techniques is purposive techniques. The stages of data

analysis in this study include: data reduction stage, then data presentation, and finally conclusions. Data sources are derived from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is sourced from informants, namely individuals or individuals such as the results of interviews conducted by researchers. Secondary data can be in the form of laws and regulations, journals and documents related to research problems.

The research subjects interviewed were local government stakeholders, Mandau sub-district, sub-district head and village head in Mandau sub-district, PLKB Mandau sub-district, Head of Puskesmas Kec Mandau, TPK (Family Assistance Team), nutritionists, PKK Team Kec Mandau, religious leaders, academics, communities in locus areas and related corporations in efforts to prevent stunting in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency.

3 Result and Discussion

Initial Condition : The prevalence of stunting in Bengkalis Regency has decreased every year. This is certainly closely related to collaboration between stakeholders. At the initial stage of the relationship between stakeholders, each actor has a different background that can produce a form of asymmetric relationship in the relationship that is carried out, and that opens up opportunities for conflict, but this can be minimized by the role of facilitative leadership.

Leadership Pattern: Leaders of each sector involved are important to ensure that their agencies work towards achieving objectives based on the type of intervention and authority of each OPD. In this study, the leadership of the Mandau sub-district in organizing the stakeholders involved can be said to be good.

Institutional design: refers to the basic rules for collaboration or procedural legitimacy in the collaboration process. In Stunting Prevention, in general, refer to Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention. Then the Bengkalis Regency Government issued Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the Role of Village Government in Integrated Stunting Prevention and Mitigation and Bengkalis Regent Decree Number: 279 / KPTS / II / 2023 concerning the Bengkalis Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS). This is the basic rule for stakeholders in the collaboration process.

3.1 The Collaboration Process includes:

1. Face-to-face Dialogue.

All forms of collaborative governance are built from face-to-face dialogue directly from each stakeholder involved. Face-to-face dialogue is not merely a perfunctory negotiation. This direct dialogue can minimize antagonism and disrespect from among the stakeholders involved. Thus, stakeholders can work together in accordance with common goals and benefits. The form of face-to-face dialogue in stunting reduction in Bengkalis Regency, Mandau District includes: Stunting Bootcamp and mini workshops every month in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency.



Fig. 2. Mandau Sub-District Workshop Thumbnail

Socialization Workshops for the implementation of mini workshops in Mandau sub-district are held every month, attended by multistake holders involved in stunting prevention and control in Mandau sub-district. Meanwhile, stunting workshops were held at the district level which were attended starting from the highest level to all implementers of accelerating stunting reduction in Bengkalis district.

2. Building Trust.

Collaboration is not just about negotiating between stakeholders, but more than that it is an effort to build trust with each other. This is sought so that stakeholders do not experience egocentrism between institutions. Therefore, in building this trust, leaders who are able to realize the importance of collaboration are needed. The leadership of the Bengkalis Regency and the Head of Mandau is considered sufficient to meet the elements of trust building with the establishment of (Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction) both at the district level and at the sub-district level.

3. Commitment to the Process.

Commitment has a strong impact on the collaboration process. Commitment is the responsibility of stakeholders to view the relationship as new and that responsibility needs to be developed. The commitment of the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency in accelerating stunting prevention is also manifested in Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the Role of Village Governments in Integrated Stunting Prevention and Control. The village government also implements convergence and coordination as an integrated prevention effort at the village level.

The commitment of the Bengkulu Regency Government is also realized by the Decree of the Regent of Bengkulu Number: 279 / KPTS / II / 2023 concerning the Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Bengkulu Regency. This is also mandated in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. The Bengkulu Regency Stunting Prevention Acceleration Team is tasked with coordinating, synergizing, and evaluating the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention at the Regency and District levels to the Village (Bengkalis Regency Stunting Prevention Acceleration Team, 2023).

A concrete action that is also a manifestation of the commitment of Bengkulu Regency in an effort to Accelerate Stunting Prevention is the pouring of the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention program in the Bengkulu Regency RPJMD document as outlined in the Regional Regulation of Bengkulu Regency Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Bengkulu Regency. For the sub-district level, in order to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates, especially in Mandau District, the Mandau sub-district issued a circular letter regarding activities to accelerate stunting reduction. As a form of seriousness and commitment of the Mandau District Government to realize zero stunting in Mandau sub-district.

4. Share Understanding.

At the same point in the collaboration process, stakeholders involved must share an understanding of what they can achieve through collaboration. This mutual understanding can be described as a common mission, common goals, common objectivity, a common vision, a common ideology, and others. Sharing understanding can have implications for mutual agreement to interpret and interpret a problem.

5. Intermediate Outcomes.

The continued results of the collaboration process are manifested in the form of tangible outputs or outputs. This is the result of a critical and essential process in developing momentum that can guide to the success of a collaboration. Intermediate outcomes in Mandau District in terms of accelerating stunting reduction are manifested in several programs or innovations including (Mini Workshop of Mandau District, n.d.).

Stunting Foster Father (BAAS).

As one of the efforts to fulfill food and individual nutrition, the Stunting Child Foster Father (BAAS) program is carried out. Stunting Child Foster Father / Mother Program (BAAS); namely the mutual assistance movement of all elements of the nation in accelerating the reduction of stunting which directly targets families at risk of stunting. This program was initiated in order to help ease the burden on the government and local governments in meeting the needs of PMT, healthy latrines, clean water and other supporting care for families at risk of stunting.



Fig. 3. Inauguration of Father and Foster Mother of stunting children in Bengkalis Regency

Dandim 0303 / Bengkalis and Chairman of Persit Kartika Chandra Kirana Branch LII Kodim 0303 / Bengkalis as the Foster Father and Foster Mother of Stunting Children (BAAS) by the Regent of Bengkalis.

OMASUKA (Mandau Healthy Food Motorcycle Taxi for Toddlers) is by providing additional food (PMT) to toddlers and baduta with nutritional problems, or stunting, where the PMT given is processed local food from the creations of PKK cadres or Po-syandu itself.



Fig. 4. OMASUKA Innovation

Omasuka stands for Mandau healthy food motorcycle taxi for toddlers. is an innovation in the form of healthy food delivery services for toddlers in Mandau sub-district. It can be seen from the picture above that there is assistance in the form of UHT milk drinks for toddlers. UHT milk has a fairly good content for children, but breast milk is still the best. UHT is given for interlude or addition, not a substitute for breast milk.

4 Conclusion

Stunting reduction in the perspective of collaborative governance in Mandau District can be reviewed in the initial conditions, institutional design, leadership patterns and collaboration processes carried out by each stakeholder in Mandau District. Substantially, collaborative governance is expected to be an important answer and strategy in reducing stunting which requires proving commitment related to improving performance in the health and non-health sectors by forming various solid program innovations between the government, private sector, and community in reducing stunting rates in Mandau District. The implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency went well, was carried out massively and became the focus of attention from the Regional Head. With the Bermasa program, the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Bengkalis Regency can be implemented properly up to the village/kelurahan level. Although the achievement target is very good, it still requires continuous commitment from all relevant stakeholders and is also supported by knowledge related to stunting and nutrition which must always be upgraded.

Factors that support the achievement of stunting reduction in Mandau District include coordination factors between stakeholders, followed by the existence of trust between participants involved and commitment to common goals that require strengthening aspects of awareness of stakeholders undergoing collaborative governance, as well as encouragement from internal institutions and communities (civil society) which must also be maintained so that zero stunting can be realized Bengkalis, especially Mandau District.

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