

## **Collaborative Governance on Handling Stunting in West Java Province of Indonesia**

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### **Abstract**

Stunting prevention is still one of the main concerns of the Central Government and Regional Governments from time to time, because the stunting prevalence rate in West Java is still above the average stunting prevalence in Indonesia. So then there needs to be innovation and collaboration from various stakeholders to overcome the current stunting problem. This research seeks to analyze solutions in preventing and handling people who are indicated to be stunted with the Collaborative Governance approach, this approach so that it becomes one of the new breakthroughs that can then be adopted and implemented. The research method approach used in this research is qualitative with data collection in the form of interviews and documentation studies. The results of the study show that various actors are involved in handling the problem of stunting in West Java with existing collaboration, starting from building communication with face-to-face dialogue, shared understanding, and commitment to the process.

### **Keywords:**

collaborative governance; stunting; west java

### **Introduction**

Stunting according to Wardani (2021) is a form of growth faltering due to the accumulation of nutritional inadequacies that lasts from pregnancy to 24 months of age. In general, stunting can be seen from the height of toddlers who are shorter than toddlers in their age. (WHO, 2018) states that stunting is a nutritional status based on the height-for-age index with a z-score of more than 2 standard deviations below the median of child growth standards. Malnutrition is viewed from the lack of quality, volume, and variety of food intake consumed by the mother during their pregnancy. Other factors include parenting, child health, socio-economic conditions and environmental conditions.

Stunting is set to be one of the important global problems to be addressed worldwide, and is also one of the main focuses for nutrition improvement targets in the world until 2025, which is part of the visionary strategy for global development by the United Nations (UN) in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a total of 17 targets contained in SDGs, one of which is SDGs Zero Hunger which is set as target number two with a foundation in its role to reduce stunting, it says: "By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025,

internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and meeting the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons" (Zero Hunger 2015-2030). (WHO, 2021) says that the incidence of stunting in the world has reached 22% or 149.2 million in 2020. This shows that this figure is still above the target set by WHO, which is 20%. In connection with efforts to overcome stunting, the Central Government in Indonesia has set a target of stunting prevalence in children under five years of age of 14% by 2024, namely Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Indonesia which is integrated through coordination and synergy between stakeholders. Stunting eradication planning has been included in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Plan.

The UNICEF framework explains that there are several factors that cause toddler stunting, including a lack of parenting, health services, access to food, access to clean water and also awareness of the fulfillment of nutrition for pregnant women and toddlers. Stunting also affects children's brain development and intelligence. This makes people with stunting have a high risk of productivity and the quality of their human resources. By lowering the quality of human resources, stunting can reduce work productivity and reduce workers' income by up to 20%. Stunting can also cause intergenerational poverty (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2017). The long-term effects of stunting can slow economic growth and increase poverty. Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia as of August 2021, West Java Province occupies the first position with the highest number of stunted toddlers in Indonesia (National Stunting Data, 2021). After further review in the previous two years for the West Java Province area, based on the attached data, nutrition and the number of stunting toddlers are still a challenge that must be limited by the West Java Provincial Government. Data from the Population and Civil Registration Office states that the number of stunting toddlers in West Java was found to increase by around 22% from 2019, which amounted to 226,117 to 276,069 in 2020 and it is known that in 2021 the stunting rate in West Java is still in the first position. When viewed in 2018, the prevalence of stunting among children under five had decreased by 4.89% but then in the next two years 2019 to 2020 experienced a slight decrease. But the bad thing is, the increasing number of stunting toddlers is not followed by an increase in nutrition health workers and Integrated Service Post cadres in West Java (West Java Data Team Digital Service, 2022). The phenomenon of the number of stunting toddlers that occurs in West Java shows that there are still areas in West Java that have a fairly high number of cases of stunting toddlers but have not been supported equally by adequate nutritional health workers and a high increase from year to year. This is the back story for doing the conduct research to review what factors can influence the

occurrence of stunting and the increase in the number of stunted toddlers in West Java, then further treatment or further efforts can be given by the local government to reduce the stunting rate both for the West Java region itself and in Indonesia.

In 2045, Indonesia will be faced by the demographic bonus or the increase of productive age at that time, the government is trying to prepare this in advance so that vision of 'golden Indonesia' with productive age can be achieved by giving birth to superior human resources. To achieve this target, the government is trying to overcome the lowering of the stunting rate in Indonesia so that there are no losses due to stunting that will hinder the 'Golden Indonesia 2045'. To achieve this, the West Java Provincial Government has shown its efforts with the issuance of Governor Regulation Number 107 of 2020 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction in the West Java Provincial Region and West Java Governor Decree Number 441.05/kep.829 Bapp/2021 concerning the 'West Java Provincial Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team' (or it calls with TPPS).

Several previous studies have touch down to discussed about Collaborative Governance. First, Muhammad Noor, Falih Suaedi and Antun Mardiyanta (2023) in their research, stated that the sucessfull of Collaborative Governance must have the key to trust, honesty, and also confidence, and commitment between the actors involved. Because in its essence, collaboration can also be an alternative to a public policy involving a group of people who want to work together. A policy also cannot actually work on its own without the help and support of the community, government, and other actors. Second, Juang A. Muhammad (2021) in his research revealed that the Collaborative governance process can successfully bring changes to Sanankerto Tourism Village in improving its local economy properly with the encouragement of the participation factor of local residents and also the commitment of the local government and Malang Regency.

Third, Devie Afrianto, Rizky Wijayanti, Ramaditya Rahardian (2020) in their research stated that the success in the development of Collaborative Governance with the Culture and Tourism Office of the Pelindo Limited Liability (PT.) Company and the Maspati village community in Surabaya City can create a climate that can be trusted in building the old Maspati village as a tourism icon of Surabaya City. Fourth, Jill K. Clark (2020) in her research states that a public values held by policy makers who participate in planning a process with the focus on planning, implementation and results obtained. From there, the reflection of public value and Collaborative Governance participation can be the main or key practice in improving the results of planning a policy. Contrast to previous research, the author seeks to fill the gap in existing research, by offering the Collaborative Governance theory approach as a knife for analysis. In addition, this research seeks to offer the state of the art or novelty side of the Collaborative Governance theory.

The Collaborative Governance approach is widely known as a method of collective decision-making in which public institutions and non-state stakeholders who involve each other in a consensus-oriented deliberative process Ansell & Gash (2008). In more depth, Alison Gash (2016) explains that the collaborative governance approach has come to represent for many policymakers, public managers, and community members as an approach to policymaking that prioritizes hierarchy and order that is inclusive and prioritizes innovation. The approach in Collaborative Governance is considered as one of the strategies in handling complex social conflicts between very diverse interest actors by making, protecting through self-organization between actors in an innovative, deliberate and mutually beneficial way Thompson & Perry (2006). The issue of collaborative governance today is also increasingly becoming an interesting issue, especially in the actors who are involved in the process, if in the decade of 2008-2019 the actors involved in the collaborative governance process only included three key actors including; Government, Private, and Community. Now the complexity is increasingly visible with the emergence of several new actors involved with the so-called penta helix, including; Government, Private, Community, Media, and Universities. Suaedi & Rahardian (2023) explained that the success in implementing Collaborative Governance can certainly be effective and efficient in solving public problems, one of which is the growing health problems in our country.

Ansell and Gash explained that collaborating actors should be including: (1). All actors involved in the collaboration process conduct 'face-to-face dialogue' between stakeholders on a regular basis. This is done as a form of participation and accountability. Asropin Gunawan, and Muhammad Farid (2020) in his research, said that face to face dialogue has been well implemented in the process of running collaborative governance in an effort to respond to public complaints related to traffic in Surabaya City by the stakeholders involved where stakeholders have held many meetings both formally and formally, so as to get a common understanding related to the duties, principal and functions of each stakeholder and achieve a common goal; (2). Interested actors also build synergy, coordination and build trust with fellow governance actors to create existing 'Trust Building'.

Muhammad Hidayat, Kharil Amran, Dewi Sulfa (2023) in their resource, explained that the process of building trust between stakeholders in the development and management of Mendatte Park natural attractions is influenced by several indicators, namely the communication process, commitment between stakeholders, shared vision, and the impact resulting from the Cooperation process; (3). Collaborating actors are also required to be committed to the existing collaboration process or in this case it is called 'Comitment to the Process'. Cahyani, yudartha, lukman (2024) in their research, said that the Commitment to the process indicator was successfully carried out

well, each stakeholder both the government and the foundation showed the same commitment in handling cases through collaboration. The existence of interdependence and a sense of caring encourages commitment to work together and each stakeholder realizes the responsibilities and goals to be achieved. Giving rewards is also one way to appreciate the contribution of each party, which can increase mutual respect; (4). Collaborating actors must be able to develop an understanding of the issues that exist together in the collaboration process that has been built or in other words 'Shared Understanding'. Serin priono, zaili rusli (2023) in their research, said that Shared understanding in his research results in that the Village Government is the initiator of the development of Kampung Bandar, so in that case it will fight for the achievement of a mutual agreement in the development. This understanding is formed for the local environment and will continue to involve the community, government and also the private sector; (5). The process between a collaboration, from a small result can be a driver of commitment and trust of stakeholders together with 'Intermediate Outcomes'.

Arif Hidayatullah, hartuti purnaweni, teguh yuwono (2023) in their research, said that the temporary results obtained from the collaborative process of flood management in Semarang City, namely flood-free Semarang City. In addition, in making strategic planning, the community and the private sector are not too involved by the government, everything both planning and decisions are taken by the government alone. They will know after the decision regarding the program to be implemented. Based on the description of the phenomenon above, the author is interested in conducting a study related to multi-actor collaboration for handling stunting in West Java province by raising the title **“Collaborative Governance On Handling Stunting In West Java Province of Indonesia”**.

## **Methods**

The research method that carried out in this study uses qualitative methods. Creswell (2014: 4) argues that “qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups related to human social problems. The research process involves emergent statements and procedures, data are usually collected in participant settings data analysis inductively builds from details to general themes, and research makes interpretations about the meaning of the data.” (Creswell, 2014: 4). Data collection techniques in this research are; Interviews and also Documentation Studies. The number of informants in the research conducted was three people, which included government, private, and community actors. Data analysis in this research uses interactive analysis using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) model including; data collection, data condensation, data reduction, conclusion drawing and

verification. Finally, the data validity test in this study uses source triangulation.

**Table 1.**

**Research Informant**

| No | Name of Informant     | Position   | Types of Interviews |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Muhammad Haidir Ali   | Technical Assistant of the West Java Province Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team | Face-to-face        |
| 2. | Syaidan Nur Daniswara | Planning Generation Ambassador (Duta GENRE)  | Online              |
| 3. | Sita Febrianti Roslan | Head of the Nutrition Family Health team   | Online              |

*Source: by the Researcher, 2024*

**Results and Discussion**

Based on the results of research on Collaborative Governance on handling stunting in West Java Province. Then, the researchers conducted an analysis to see the process of these efforts by using the Collaborative Governance as a knife for analysis according to Ansell and Gash (2007: 228) which consists of 5 indicators as follows:

**Face-To-Face Dialogue**

Face-to-face dialogue has been carried out well in all forms of efforts that have been made by the actors involved including the Government, Private Sector, and the Community. Collaborative Governance on Handling Stunting in West Java Province that have been conducted, See on Table 2.

**Table 2.**

**Collaborative Governance Actor**

| No. | Name of Informant     | Position   | Role and Responsibilities  |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1.  | Muhammad Haidir Ali   | Technical Assistant of the West Java Province Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team | Explaining that the role played by the West Java Provincial Government is to carry out the vision and mission of Zero New Stunting. By ensuring that there is no new stunting in the West Java region. The West Java Provincial Government also holds responsibility for evaluation, control, and coordination of stakeholders who have been involved to report to each other on the performance results that each stakeholder of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) program has carried out. |
| 2.  | Syaidan Nur Daniswara | Planning Generation Ambassador (Duta GENRE)  | The Planning Generation Ambassador (Duta GENRE) played its role as a representative of the community fostered in the organization under the auspices of the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) in its service   |

| No. | Name of Informant     | Position                                 | Role and Responsibilities   |
|-----|-----------------------|--|---|
| 3.  | Sita Febrianti Roslan | Head of the Nutrition Family Health team | to help reduce the stunting rate in West Java by implementing a stunting education program and standard food intake needs that must be consumed. The role of the West Java Provincial Health Office is also involved in lowering the stunting rate that occurs in West Java. Many efforts are made to take action to prevent stunting, by providing education to teenagers, especially women and providing blood enhancement capsules, as well as taking responsibility for education for pregnant and giving birth mothers to prevent stunting toddlers, and also assistance in providing supplementary food to toddlers to fulfill their nutritional needs. |

*Source: By the Researcher, 2024*

There are also face-to-face activities carried out by the West Java Provincial Government which have been compiled in the 'Report on the Implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting in West Java Province Semester II' with the existence of 6 divisions owned by the TPPS program, face-to-face activities were carried out by several divisions in carrying out their duties to reduce the number of stunting in West Java, these activities include the "West Java Research Summit 2023" conducted by the Research and Development division by producing innovations in the field of research that related to the reduction of stunting. The programs run by the Planning and Budgeting division include:

1. Jabar High Level Meeting (Jabar Hiling) with the theme "Digital government for handling stunting" on Monday, February 1, 2023 the President of the Republic of Indonesia led a Limited Meeting (Ratas) with the following request points: (a). Asked related officials under the coordination of the Vice President to encourage the acceleration of SPBE to support the acceleration of stunting handling in the regions; (b). Replicate the implementation of SPBE (in Sumedang Regency) well as a database in reducing stunting cases in the regions; (c). Encourage and support cooperation programs with district or city governments that can make an impact on welfare, especially stunting eradication. As a follow-up action to the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in the Limited Meeting (Ratas) to Accelerate the Handling of Stunting through SPBE, the West Java Provincial Government held a High Level Meeting Stunting (HILING) Coordination Meeting on September 1, 2024. with Sumedang district as Best Practice and Signing a joint commitment to realize Digital Government for Stunting Handling;
2. Then there is also the "Chit-chat Online Stunting" activity which is a weekly routine forum

held every Friday, by presenting various innovations in all districts/cities in West Java and strengthening the commitment to accelerate stunting reduction towards West Java Zero Stunting;

3. The “Stunting Action Monitoring” activity is an integrated monitoring of the West Java Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team to the district / city Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team to strengthen the 8 Convergence Actions for Accelerating Stunting Reduction and efforts to increase the commitment of regional heads in accelerating stunting reduction. In 2023 Moring has been held in the Development Area (WP) in West Java during 2023;
4. Furthermore, the “Coffee Morning Stunting” activity was carried out with the aim of being a forum for coordination and collaboration of the West Java Province Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team to discuss Performance Programs, Innovations and current issues related to efforts to accelerate stunting reduction in West Java;
5. Furthermore, there is a stunting reduction Priority Tagging Desk program with the aim of identifying stunting reduction programs/activities in West Java Province, coordinating the implementation of stunting reduction programs in West Java, and a means for evaluating stunting reduction programs in West Java Province;
6. Then finally there is an awarding activity entitled “Aksi Stunting Award” which is a stunting event organized by the West Java Province Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in collaboration with pentahelix in an effort to accelerate stunting reduction towards Jabar Zero New Stunting.

Furthermore, there are also several programs carried out by the Specific Intervention division including: (1). “Strengthening classes for pregnant women and balanced nutrition education for pregnant women” by creating classes for pregnant women which are expected to be a means of learning about the health of pregnant women, increasing the knowledge and skills of pregnant women, childbirth, postpartum, postpartum ‘Family Planning’, prevention of complications of newborn care, physical activity & gymnastics for pregnant women; (strengthening Screening Worthy of Pregnancy for Couples of Fertile Age and Prospective Brides), from this activity it is expected to strengthen screening services worthy of pregnancy for healthy pregnancy planning, supporting efforts to reduce maternal mortality, infant mortality, and child growth and development disorders.

The program run by the Sensitive Intervention Division also runs programs including: (1).



“Providing animal protein packages for stunting prevention” In 2023, the Food Security and Livestock Service Office of West Java Province provided 240 packages of animal protein source food assistance (milk, eggs, meat) in areas with a high prevalence of stunting based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey in 2022, namely Sumedang Regency (27.6%) as many as 120 packages and Sukabumi Regency (27.5%) as many as 120 packages; (2). The next program from the division is “Workshop on Local Food Processions for Stunting Prevention” this program aims to provide education, especially for 'Family Welfare Empowerment' cadres regarding the importance of diverse, balanced and safe food consumption. Furthermore, the Partnership Division conducts the “Stunting Foster Child Assistance Program” by applying the concept of gotong royong, where people who are able to play an active role in helping children with stunting from underprivileged families. Face to face dialogue in the Collaborative Governance process is an important stage that must be considered. Ansell and Gash in their view state that face to face dialogue is the core of the next stage of the process, where face-to-face dialogue is needed to see opportunities to achieve mutual benefits. Based on the theoretical explanation above, it is analyzed that the research results are in accordance with the face to face dialogue theory issued by Ansell and Gash.

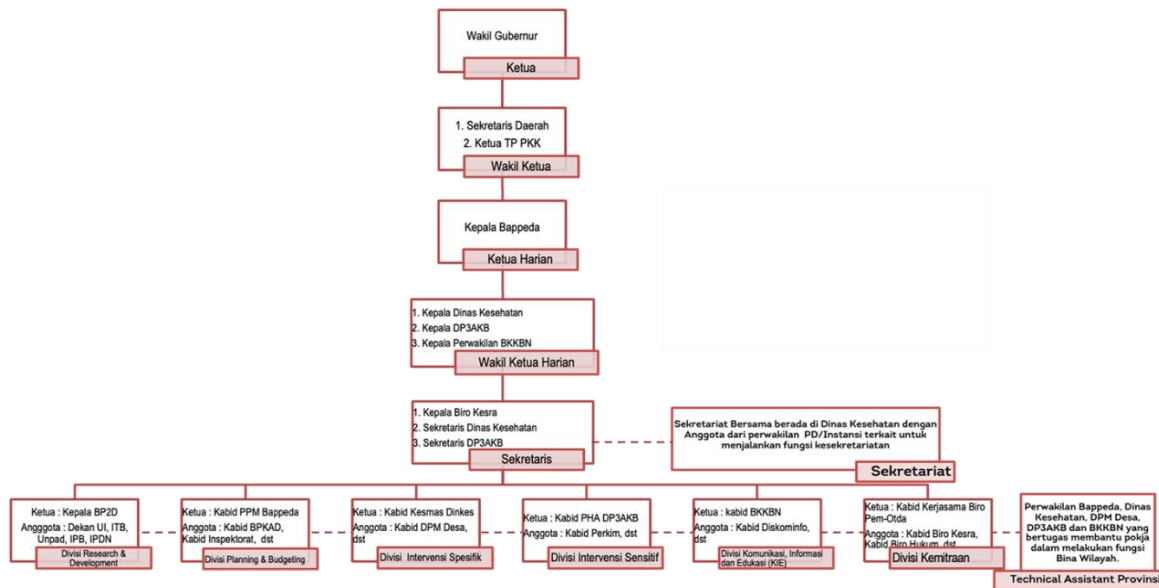
### **Trust Building**

In building trust in running Collaborative Governance, the communication process, shared vision, and the impact resulting from the Cooperation process between actors are also involved. In addition to building an image of communicating and coordinating between stakeholders, this sense of trust raises the commitment of stakeholders so that they can understand their respective roles and responsibilities and achieve maximum results in the collaboration process. Each stakeholder already has a commitment in carrying out the collaborative process of handling stunting in West Java Province from the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team program so that the response from the community can be well received for the readiness of the stakeholders in solving the problem.

The collaboration also continues by getting support from other private sector who participate in helping to accelerate the reduction of this stunting issue by providing additional food. All stakeholders between the Government - Private Sector - Community together build trust and build the same vision to eradicate the spike in stunting. The West Java Provincial Government built a structural / institutional stakeholder in the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, by conducting in-depth resources and identification so as to produce a single trusted chart to carry out each of its parts consisting of: Figure 1

### **Figure 1.**

### Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team



*Source: West Java Governor Regulation, Number 441.05/kep-829-bapp/2021*

Based on the explanation above, it is analyzed that the research results are in accordance with the theory presented by Ansell and Gash that the collaboration process cannot run optimally without trust between stakeholders. Stakeholders in handling stunting in West Java already have a sense of trust, which is shown by the government, private sector, media, universities and the community caring for handling stunting in West Java running quite well.

#### Comitment to Process

In the implementation of collaborative governance to handling stunting rates in West Java, the stakeholders involved show their commitment to undergo this collaboration well. Collaboration will not always work smoothly, of course in the middle of it's journey it will find problems that hinder the process of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team program, but that is where the commitment between the actors involved is created about how they solve these problems so that they can produce great output. As in the interview with the Bandug Duta GENRE, who stated that in the process of implementing the stunting reduction program, there were obstacles, such as the community who had difficulty accepting the education that had been delivered, this became a challenging for them on how to socialize the community on the importance of stunting education to be heard more often by the community.

Then there was also a journey in reducing the stunting rate that was hampered in 2023 because there was an increase in the stunting rate compared to the previous 2022, according to the Head of the Nutrition Family Health team explained that there were many underlying factors, mainly about social, economic, political factors that influenced each other. But in the end, it can be

overcome again in the following year by implementing and optimizing the designed program, resulting in a decrease in the stunting rate the following year. In the implementation of the programs run by each actor in reducing stunting in West Java Province, it can be said that each actor has carried out their duties well and produced a positive response from the community who received assistance for the programs that have been implemented. See on Figure 2.

**Figure 2.**

**Building Comitment to The Process**



*Source: West Java Provincial Government, 2021*

Based on the explanation above, it is analyzed that the research results at this stage are in accordance with the theory presented by Ansell and Gash, which states that commitment to the process is an important factor in collaboration so that in the process they will create mutual benefits. Those stakeholders who handling stunting in West Java already have a good commitment so that this stage can be said to be successful.

**Shared Understanding**

The Shared Understanding process has been working well, where each stakeholder also has a harmonized understanding and also has one vision and mission, which is for there to be no more new stunting in West Java, which is also a new spirit to prevent and treat stunting cases. The stakeholders already have an understanding of the Collaborative Governance that they are running to. The goal is to both try to serve and help the community as well as possible in order to solve the stunting problem that is being faced. The process of Shared Understanding cannot be separated from the success of the Face to face dialogue process carried out by stakeholders.

The successful face to face dialogue can anticipate misunderstandings that can lead to

differences in principles. This shared understanding process can facilitate the planning and implementation of policies set by stakeholders. Other roles such as Trust Building and also Commitment to the process are also very influential in fostering this shared understanding, because in fact in this case it also requires the unification of vision and mission and of course the tangle of joint commitment also helps the cooperation between stakeholders run properly, and as expected. Based on the explanation above, it is analyzed that the research results at the shared understanding stage are in accordance with the theory conveyed by Ansell and Gash which states that stakeholders must have an understanding of the problems faced in the collaboration process. The Collaborative Governance process in handling stunting in West Java is considered to have been carried out optimally.

### **Intermediate Outcomes**

Collaborative Governance in an effort to handling stunting rates in West Java Province has an intermediate outcome that West Java Province emphasizes the innovation it uses in reducing the stunting rate. With the collaborative governance program launched is the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, which puts forward a focus on reducing stunting rates in West Java by implementing direct assistance, to socialization. By carrying out this approach to the community, the West Java provincial government can be said to be able to reduce the impact of this stunting, because judging from data from the Ministry of Health and also SSGI, from 2018 to 2022 there was a decrease in stunting but an increase in 2023 but could be overcome again in 2024. The institutional selection process of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team has been carried out as much as possible by going through a research and identification process so as to find the right placement for each division of labor. In implementing the program, it has also been done as well and as much as possible so that it gets a good response from the community. Not to forget the role of community organizations to help launch the process of reducing stunting in West Java. With all the actors involved promoting the process of struggling directly to lend a hand, trusting each other, committing to the process, and sharing mutual understanding is also what helps the Collaborative Governance program run well.

Based on the explanation above, it is analyzed that the Intermediate outcomes stage obtained from the results of collaborative governance in handling stunting in West Java is in accordance with Ansell and Gash's theory which states that the purpose of the collaborative governance process is to achieve a result and benefit from the collaboration itself. In this case, the collaborative governance process has provided interim results with the handling of stunting in West Java can run smoothly and structured so that it can be maximized and have a good impact on society.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis of Collaborative Governance in handling stunting in West Java using the Ansell and Gash (2007: 28) knife of the analysis; The first is Face-to-Face Dialogue, where of the three actors we interviewed, each explained the role of each actor in dealing directly with solving the problem of stunting in the West Java Region, as was done by the West Java Provincial Government actor who created the West Java Provincial Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) program by implementing his assistance to the community through each division he created. Furthermore, there are 'Generasi Berencana' Ambassadors who explain their role in creating programs such as 'GENRE Prevent Stunting' by directly providing education for balanced nutrition and warning about the importance of consuming '4 healthy 5 perfect'. Then there is the role of the Health Office which takes direct action against stunting prevention, by providing education, supplementary feeding, and giving blood enhancement tablets to teenage girls. Second, Trust Building. This Collaborative Governance process indicator is carried out by the stakeholders that are involved by building trust through a good communication process, and uniting the vision and mission together so that they can understand each other's roles and responsibilities of each job implementation. Where West Java Province built an acceleration team based on the results of further investigations which then created institutions that were mutually reliable and established good communication between each other. In terms of communication, we think the community also plays a role in it, because it is on the basis of community trust that can bring these actors to run their programs well.

Third, Commitment to the process. This indicator shows how much intention and responsibility each stakeholder has in carrying out their duties to solve the stunting problem that occurs in West Java, problems in the journey of implementing the stunting reduction program will certainly always exist, but that's where we can see how persistent the actors are to be able to overcome these problems. In the research we conducted, the commitment made by stakeholders was carried out well, seen from the success of the indicators of reducing and also improving stunting rates in West Java. Fourth, the Shared understanding. This indicator has also been running well where each stakeholder also has a harmonized understanding and also has one vision and mission, which is so that there are no more new stunting in West Java that is also a new spirit to prevent and treat stunting cases. And in this shared understanding indicator, we, as a researchers, feel that it cannot be separated from the success of the indicators of face to face dialogue, trust building, commitment to the process that is carried out well by the stakeholders involved in handling stunting in West Java.

Fifth, the intermediate outcome that we get from this research is that the Collaborative Governance carried out in handling stunting in West Java can be said to be running well. Given the decreasing condition of stunting in West Java, which is based on data from the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey, it can be seen that from 2018 it showed 31.1% then in 2019 it shrinking to 27.2% and in 2021 to 24.5% and shrinking again in 2022 at 20.2% but in 2023 it can be said that there was an increase of 8% compared to the previous year. but after that the West Java Provincial Government aggressively returned to handling stunting in West Java, However, after this, the West Java Provincial Government aggressively returned to improve the situation in reducing the prevalence of stunting, which from now on the progress is going quite well and has resulted in optimism from the West Java Provincial Government that this year the handling in stunting rates will be successful.

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