




<https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/jssut/>

P - ISSN: 3026-5959

E - ISSN: 3026-605X

## Collaborative Governance in Handling Stunting: Success Study in Gintungkerta Village, Karawang Regency

Ghiffari Faizi Ramadhan<sup>1</sup> , Lina Ariani<sup>2</sup> , Karien Febriantini<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Stunting is a condition caused by malnutrition which is related to chronic nutritional insufficiency. Stunting can occur while the fetus is still in the womb and will become visible when the child is 2 years old. Therefore, stunting can cause death in babies and children, as well as causing sufferers to get sick easily and have below average cognitive abilities.

**Purpose.** This research aims to analyze the role of collaborative governance in handling stunting in Gintungkerta Village, Karawang Regency.

**Method.** This research is included in the type of qualitative research with a case study approach. Qualitative research methods. The data sources that will be used in this research consist of primary data and secondary data. The data will later be obtained through data collection techniques from related sources and parties based on research conducted regarding Collaborative Governance in Handling Stunting in Gintungkerta Village. The data collection techniques used in the research were carried out using various sources, both from primary sources and secondary sources, which were carried out using techniques such as observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation.

**Results.** The results of this research show that the facilitative leadership by the DPPKB is not optimal, especially in terms of budget and facilitation. The institutional design is good with the involvement of the government, private and community sectors. The collaboration process includes face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment and mutual understanding, with positive interim results in reducing stunting in Gintungkerta Village.

**Conclusion.** The high stunting rate in Gintungkerta Village encourages collaboration between the government, community and private sector through the DASHAT program, even though DPPKB support is not yet optimal in terms of budget and resources. Overall, the collaboration went well thanks to adequate initial conditions, strong institutional design, and shared commitment and understanding among stakeholders.

### KEYWORDS

Collaborative Governance, Handling Stunting, Program Success

### INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, health and nutrition problems still haunt several countries. As many as 22.2% (150.8 million children under five in the world experience stunting, while 7.5% (50.5 million) experience wasting and another 5.6% (38.3 million) experience overweight.

**Citation:** Ramadhan, F. G., Ariani, L., & Febriantini, K. (2024). Collaborative Governance in Handling Stunting: Success Study in Gintungkerta Village, Karawang Regency. *Journal of Social Science Utilizing Technology*, 2(3), 460–467.

<https://doi.org/10.70177/jssut.v2i3.1163>

### Correspondence:

Ghiffari Faizi Ramadhan,  
[2010631180070@student.unsika.ac.id](mailto:2010631180070@student.unsika.ac.id)

**Received:** July 13, 2024

**Accepted:** July 26, 2024

**Published:** September 30, 2024



(Indonesia is also one of the countries that has a triple nutritional problem (Afandi dkk., 2023). Stunting is a condition caused by malnutrition which is related to chronic nutritional insufficiency. Stunting can occur while the fetus is still in the womb and will This can be seen when a child is 2 years old (Lino dkk., 2024). Therefore, stunting can cause death in infants and children, and cause sufferers to get sick easily and have below average cognitive abilities (Candarmaweni & Yayuk Sri Rahayu, 2020).

In Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, BKKBN was appointed by President Joko Widodo as the coordinator for the implementation of stunting reduction with a target reduction of 14% by 2024. The appointment of BKKBN was based on the consideration that BKKBN has resources down to the grass roots. In August 2021, after the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, a National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Indonesia (RAN PASTI) was prepared. The DASHAT activity is one of the innovative activities in RAN PASTI and in December 2021, BKKBN in collaboration with PT. Nestle Indonesia through 'Nestle supports Healthy Children'.

According to 2021 SSGI data, the stunting rate in West Java Province is 24.1% and Karawang Regency is one of the regencies in West Java Province which has been included in the priority regencies/cities for stunting prevention since 2018 with a stunting rate of 20.6%. (Karawang District Health Service 2018). As a Regency/City which is one of the pilot project locations for the Nestle program in the program to accelerate stunting reduction. There are two selected program loci in Karawang Regency, namely Gintungkerta Village and Karawang Kulon Village. The reason Gintungkerta Village was chosen as the location for the pilot project was because it had been verified by a survey team from IPB and Nestle that this place was indicated to have a fairly high number of stunted toddlers in Karawang Regency and Gintungkerta Village because it was considered to have good enough human resources to run the DASHAT program. This comes from the experience of Gintungkerta Village, which previously had a collaboration program to handle stunting 'Penawargi' and received the title of active alert village in 2019.

Collaborative governance is a governance model that encourages the efforts of stakeholders in making decisions regarding collective problem solving by involving government and non-government institutions, including non-governmental organizations (Permatasari & Walinegoro, 2023). In the context of Indonesia. The principles of collaborative governance are included in the body of the 1945 Constitution with the hope that the implementation of collaborative governance will form a better government with the community getting a role in determining policy so that the government's tolerance towards the community will be higher.

There have been many studies regarding stunting in the last 10 years, including, Regional Government Political Commitment to stunting (Dolifah, 2021); Implementation of the Stunting Program (Jap, 2019); Collaborative Governance in handling stunting (Afandi, 2023). Studies on stunting have received quite a lot of attention, but not many studies have explored collaborative governance and success stories or program success at the village level (Gezahegn, 2020).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is included in the type of qualitative research with a case study approach. Qualitative research method, namely research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually and in groups. These social phenomena or symptoms in the form of a series of words will ultimately produce a theory (Barry, 2019). The data sources that will be used in this research consist of primary data and secondary data. The data will later be obtained through data collection techniques

from related sources and parties based on research conducted regarding Collaborative Governance in Handling Stunting in Gintungkerta Village (Bhusal, 2023).

The data collection techniques used in the research were carried out using various sources, both from primary sources and secondary sources, which were carried out using techniques such as observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and a combination of all of these (Elmighrabi, 2024). In this research, those who will become informants are those who are deemed relevant to the research. information and proven truth about Collaborative Governance in Handling Stunting in Gintungkerta Village.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The collaborative governance model used in this research is the Ansel and Gash (2007) collaborative governance model. This model has 4 variables 'The model has four broad variables starting conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative process'. This means that there are 4 variables measuring the success of collaborative governance, first, initial conditions; second, institutional design; third, leadership and fourth the collaboration process.

### *Initial Conditions (Starting Conditions)*

The Initial Conditions dimension describes the condition of the stakeholders when cooperation has not yet been established, so it can be said that initial conditions have the potential to encourage cooperation or even prevent cooperation (Feleke, 2021). According to Ansell and Gash (2007), initial conditions have 3 criteria, namely imbalance of resources, history of conflict or success of previous cooperation, and aspects of motivation/incentives obtained by collaborating parties to participate. Based on the results of research regarding sub-indicators of imbalance in community resources (knowledge) in Gintungkerta Village in the initial condition dimension, it can be concluded that the high incidence of stunting cases is caused by poor parenting patterns. Poor parenting patterns can include various things, such as choosing unbalanced or non-nutritious foods, lack of exclusive breastfeeding for babies during the first six months of life, and lack of monitoring of children's nutritional status and health from an early age. Apart from that, factors such as leprosy experienced by the child can also affect the child's body's absorption of nutrients and hinder optimal growth.

The second sub-indicator in the Initial Conditions dimension is the history of conflict or history of cooperation in the past. Ansell and Gash (2008) stated that collaborative governance was deliberately created for the following reasons: (1) complexity and interdependence between institutions (2) conflicts between interest groups that are difficult to suppress and (3) efforts to find new ways to achieve public legitimacy. Collaboration in handling stunting in Gintungkerta Village was established before the DASHAT program was launched in 2022. Collaboration was formed naturally because of the similar roles and functions of each institution, in this case the Village Government, Community Health Center, Posyandu and PKK cadres through the 'Penasawargi' program or Handling Stunting Children in Gintungkerta Village. It can be seen that collaboration is facilitated naturally because of the similarities in the roles and functions of each institution. Collaboration has been formed because of the similarities in each role between stakeholders. Because this collaboration has been around for a long time and occurs naturally, this collaboration rarely encounters conflicts between stakeholders (Ganguly, 2022).

The third sub-indicator in the Initial Conditions dimension is the motivation/incentive aspect obtained by the parties who will work together in the Healthy Kitchen Collaboration (DASHAT). For the Karawang Regency Government or in this case the Population Control and Family Planning Service (DPPKB) as a regional organization that has duties and responsibilities in handling and

reducing the stunting rate, they receive incentives in terms of success by implementing/supporting the zero stunting program in Karawang Regency. In contrast to public institutions, the benefits or incentives received by the private sector in collaborating with the government, in this case PT. Nestle is that they can channel Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) or assistance programs for the community. Apart from the benefits obtained by the government and the private sector, community mobilizers also receive incentives from collaboration such as; (1) Availability of facilities and infrastructure for processing nutritious food, (2) assistance from the government and private sector, (3) gaining expertise in nutritious food, processing healthy food and safety in the kitchen.

#### *Facilitative Leadership*

Facilitative leadership can be seen from the ability of the Regional Government through the Population Control and Family Planning Service (DPPKB) to facilitate the handling of stunting. In order for collaboration to run successfully from start to finish, there must be actors with mediation capabilities to bring about common interests, where these actors can involve stakeholders in collaboration by setting clear rules, building trust, facilitating dialogue, finding creative solutions for common goals, empowering stakeholders (Giese, 2023). which ensures the collaboration process runs well. Based on the results of research regarding indicators of facilitative leadership, the author has an analysis, namely that the DPPKB's facilitative leadership in the DASHAT program has not been optimal as a facilitator because the DPPKB as the leading sector is felt to have not fully facilitated it in terms of budget, funds, empowering personnel. The collaboration that was built during the DASHAT program placed DPPKB as a mediator in the collaboration process. As a leading collaborative sector, DPPKB is also the initiator in forming cross-sectoral forums and opening discussions regarding handling violence against women (Helmyati, 2022).

#### *Institutional Design*

The first sub-indicator in the institutional design indicators is participation or participatory inclusiveness. Where the government, in this case the Population Control and Family Planning Service (DPPKB), is the mediator and the central party is the facilitator. By working together to encourage the village government to support the DASHAT program in accordance with regulations that mandate that stunting management be implemented in the village. The private party, in this case PT. Nestle, which operates in the food and beverage sector, certainly needs branding for the products they sell, so it needs the DASHAT program to channel its company's CSR.

The second sub-indicator in the institutional design indicator is the rule of law. Institutional design in a collaborative governance model refers to the basic protocols and ground rules for collaboration that are designed to secure the legitimacy and procedures of the collaborative process (Hoffman, 2019). Based on the explanation from the informant above, the author found that in handling stunting in Karawang Regency there have been special regulations that have been made to serve as guidelines in implementing stunting handling, namely Regent's Regulation Number 33 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of Prevention and Handling of Stunting and the implementation of DASHAT is guided by more regulations. high, namely Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting.

The third sub-indicator in the institutional design dimension is limited forum or forum exclusiveness. Theoretically, collaborative governance is managed by a cooperation body, where this cooperation body is a forum that carries out cooperation (Jesson, 2022). This collaboration forum is officially organized and meets regularly, consisting of public and private institutions and including the general public who are directly involved in the DASHAT program. The DASHAT program has a forum which can be said to be quite formal where each activity will be monitored

and it is necessary to report several things in it, and has a certain hierarchy although it is still flexible where each Healthy Kitchen can modify the organizational structure according to needs (Mwanga, 2021).

Based on the results of research on institutional design, the author has an analysis, namely that the institutional design in collaboration to handle stunting in Karawang Regency is quite good because participation in the collaboration has involved the government, private and community sectors as members of the collaboration, although the role of the private sector in this case is only limited to providing CSR or budget for the need for healthy kitchen facilities (Roy, 2023).

#### *Collaboration Process*

Ansel and Gash (2008) identified the collaborative process as a cycle that includes: face to face dialogue, Trust building, Commitment to process, Shared understanding, and Intermediate Outcome (Sandhu, 2022). All collaborative governance is built on face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders. As a consensus-oriented process face-to-face dialogue is necessary for stakeholders to identify opportunities for mutual benefit. Face-to-face dialogue is at the heart of the process of building trust, mutual respect, mutual understanding, and commitment to the process

Face-to-face dialogue is a meeting held by each sector involved. In this collaboration/cooperation process, it is certainly an important aspect or could be said to be the heart of the collaboration process (Simón, 2023). Because without face-to-face dialogue it will be difficult to build trust, make commitments and implement collaboration/cooperation. Based on the results of research in the field regarding face-to-face dialogue, the author has an analysis that there is a face-to-face dialogue carried out in collaboration with the DASHAT program, where the Population Control and Family Planning Service as the leading sector for handling stunting in the DASHAT program initiated a coordination meeting involving other departments (Sohal, 2023). related services. Then face-to-face dialogue to provide empowerment & outreach to cadres and beneficiaries was carried out generally by the nutrition team from IPB.

The second sub-indicator is building trust, the process of building trust between stakeholders is attached to how to carry out face to face dialogue itself. Building trust requires a long process. Based on the results of research in the field regarding building trust, the author has an analysis that building trust in collaboration to handle stunting in Gintungkerta Village is quite good, where this collaboration has been established for a long time because of the similar roles of each stakeholder. As collaboration progresses, DASHAT drivers do not only communicate informally. This can be seen from the existence of WhatsApp groups which are used to share information and strengthen relationships between individuals.

The third sub-indicator is mutual trust between stakeholders which can foster commitment in collaboration. Ansell and Gash explained that commitment is very important to change attitudes among stakeholders. The government's commitment through the DPPKB in handling stunting is by continuing to implement KIE (Communication, Information, Education) elements with the community, such as family planning field officers, village midwives, village heads and other general public (Wittenberg, 2024). Apart from that, the government also continues to be committed to continuing to create stunting prevention and management programs. Regarding building commitment, the author has an analysis, namely that commitment among stakeholders already exists, this can be seen from the roles that have been carried out by each stakeholder in handling stunting. First, the commitment of the DPPKB by providing a commitment to providing communication and education to the community. Second, people who actively participate by attending and carrying out assigned tasks. Third, the private sector becomes a partner in the DASHAT program by providing their company's CSR funds.



The next stage in the collaboration process is shared understanding, where in this case each stakeholder must understand the vision and mission in carrying out the stunting management program (Suyatno, 2019). In line with Ansell and Gash's theory, the terms shared understanding are shared mission, common goals, clear goals or clear direction. This means that mutual understanding implies agreement to achieve common goals. In providing a common understanding with relevant stakeholders, DPPKB as the leading sector forms coordination meetings and shares mutual understanding regarding stunting cases and then determines a joint mission.

The next stage of the collaboration process is interim results. Interim results are the results obtained from collaborative activities in the early stages of collaboration which show results that can be developed as initial capital for collaboration in the next phase, so that collaboration can continue and not stop at the initial stage. Based on the results of research in the field regarding the success of interim results, the author has an analysis that the collaboration process in handling stunting in Gintungkerta Village is quite good because it creates new knowledge in the community regarding preventing and handling stunting and achieving the desired stunting reduction target from the IPB and PT Nutrition Team. . Nestle Indonesia for children under five in Gintungkerta Village.

## CONCLUSION

In Gintungkerta Village, the high stunting rate is caused by poor parenting patterns from parents. This encouraged the village government, community and various parties involved to work together because they saw that the stunting rate was still high and felt that they already had sufficient resources to make Gintungkerta Village the location for the Healthy Kitchen Program (DASHAT) pilot project in Karawang Regency, which was welcomed. by all parties involved. The facilitative leadership role of the DPPKB in the DASHAT program is not yet optimal because the DPPKB as the leading sector is felt to have not fully provided support in terms of budget, funds and human resources. However, overall in terms of collaboration, collaboration in handling stunting in Gintungkerta Village is going well. This is due to adequate initial conditions, effective facilitative leadership, and supportive institutional design. The stages of the collaboration process are also considered quite good because there is a strong commitment between stakeholders and a shared understanding between the government and the community regarding the importance of cooperation in handling stunting.

### Suggestion

DPPKB needs to increase support in terms of budget, funds and human resources. Increasing the capacity and active role of the DPPKB will help accelerate the implementation of the DASHAT program and ensure the sustainability of the program. Organizing training and education programs for parents regarding good parenting patterns and the importance of nutrition for children. This can be done through regular counseling, workshops or parenting classes, carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the DASHAT program. This will help identify problems and obstacles that arise and ensure the program runs according to plan.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

**REFERENCES**

- Afandi, M. N. (2023). Collaborative governance in a mandated setting: Shifting collaboration in stunting interventions at local level. *Development Studies Research*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/21665095.2023.2212868>
- Afandi, M. N., Tri Anomsari, E., Novira, A., & Sudartini, S. (2023). Collaborative governance in a mandated setting: Shifting collaboration in stunting interventions at local level. *Development Studies Research*, 10(1), 2212868. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21665095.2023.2212868>
- Barry, E. (2019). Vaccines Against Shigella and Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli: A summary of the 2018 VASE Conference. *Vaccine*, 37(34), 4768–4774. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.02.070>
- Bhusal, C. K. (2023). Nutritional status and its associated factors among under five years Muslim children of Kapilvastu district, Nepal. *PLoS ONE*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0280375>
- Candarmaweni, & Yayuk Sri Rahayu, A. (2020). Collaborative governance to achieve SDGs social development: Preventing stunting lesson from Pandeglang. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 211, 01014. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202021101014>
- Dolifah, D. (2021). Providing education for a mother in stunting prevention: A collaborative study through action research. *Universal Journal of Public Health*, 9(2), 83–93. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujph.2021.090207>
- Elmighrabi, N. F. (2024). Factors Associated with Childhood Stunting in Four North African Countries: Evidence from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2014–2019. *Nutrients*, 16(4). <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu16040473>
- Feleke, S. (2021). Undernutrition and associated factors in orphan children aged 6-59 months in Gambella Southwest, Ethiopia: A community-based cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open*, 11(7). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-045892>
- Ganguly, S. (2022). Prevalence of micronutrient deficiency and its impact on the outcome of childhood cancer: A prospective cohort study. *Clinical Nutrition*, 41(7), 1501–1511. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2022.05.010>
- Gezahegn, D. (2020). Predictors of stunting among pediatric children living with HIV/AIDS, Eastern Ethiopia. *International Journal of Public Health Science*, 9(2), 82–89. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijphs.v9i2.20422>
- Giese, S. (2023). Using Data Tools and Systems to Drive Change in Early Childhood Education for Disadvantaged Children in South Africa. *Children*, 10(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/children10091470>
- Helmyati, S. (2022). Monitoring continuity of maternal and child health services, Indonesia. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 100(2), 144–154. <https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.21.286636>
- Hoffman, D. (2019). The Double Burden of Malnutrition: Research Agenda for Reversing Global Trends. *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*, 75(2), 149–152. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000503676>
- Jap, J. (2019). Importance of collaborative intervention of preconception nutrition in suppressing the stunting case in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10(9), 698–702. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02515.4>
- Jesson, J. (2022). Growth and CD4 patterns of adolescents living with perinatally acquired HIV worldwide, a CIPHER cohort collaboration analysis. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 25(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/jia2.25871>
- Lino, M. M., Pandie, D. B. W., Fernandez, D., Toda, H., & Seran, Y. (2024). Penta Helix Collaboration in Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting Rates in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. *Universal Journal of Public Health*, 12(5), 918–927. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujph.2024.120514>

- Mwanga, R. O. M. (2021). Breeding Progress for Vitamin A, Iron and Zinc Biofortification, Drought Tolerance, and Sweetpotato Virus Disease Resistance in Sweetpotato. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 5(Query date: 2024-09-30 20:28:25). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2021.616674>
- Permatasari, A., & Walinegoro, B. G. (2023). Collaborative Governance in Realizing Smart Society as a Sustainable Stunting Reduction Effort in Sleman Regency. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 440, 01010. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344001010>
- Roy, A. (2023). Prevalence of Undernutrition and Change Detection among under five years Children of Empowered Action Group States in India: Scrutinizing from National Family Health Survey, 2016–2021. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 62(5), 223–242. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2023.2247333>
- Sandhu, H. S. (2022). Registration of ‘CP 12-1417’ sugarcane for organic soils in Florida. *Journal of Plant Registrations*, 16(1), 64–72. <https://doi.org/10.1002/plr2.20192>
- Simón, M. A. O. (2023). Assessment of Malnutrition among Children Presenting in a Nutrition Center in Gimbichu, Ethiopia. *Children*, 10(4). <https://doi.org/10.3390/children10040627>
- Sohal, K. S. (2023). Health-related quality of life in patients with noma (cancrum oris): Case series. *International Journal of Surgery Case Reports*, 103(Query date: 2024-09-30 20:28:25). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijscr.2023.107878>
- Suyatno. (2019). The effectiveness of training and mentoring activities to improve cadre performance in child growth monitoring (CGM). *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10(3), 1032–1038. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00639.9>
- Wittenberg, R. E. (2024). Preoperative Malnutrition Increases Risk of In-Hospital Mortality, Major Infection, and Longer Intensive Care Unit Stay After Ventricular Septal Defect Closure. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 13(13). <https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.123.032662>

---

**Copyright Holder :**

© Ghiffari Faizi Ramadhan et.al (2024).

**First Publication Right :**

© Journal of Social Science Utilizing Technology

**This article is under:**