

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN EFFORTS TO REDUCE STUNTING IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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ABSTRAK

Stunting di Kabupaten Bojonegoro pada tahun 2022 sebesar 24,3%, hal ini menjadikan Bojonegoro sebagai salah satu kabupaten dengan prevalensi stunting tertinggi di Jawa Timur. Untuk mengatasinya, diterbitkanlah Surat Keputusan Bupati No.191 mengenai Tim Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Tahun 2022 - 2024 sebagai tindak lanjut dari Peraturan Presiden No. 72 Tahun 2021. Dari hal tersebut, angka stunting berhasil turun drastis pada tahun 2023, mencapai 14,1%. Hal ini menarik untuk diteliti karena meskipun sudah mengalami penurunan, Kabupaten Bojonegoro ingin menurunkan angka stunting menjadi 10% pada akhir tahun 2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat proses kolaborasi dalam percepatan penurunan stunting di Kabupaten Bojonegoro dengan mengacu pada proses kolaborasi menurut Emerson, Nabatchi, dan Balogh (2012) proses kolaborasi yang terdiri dari: Dinamika Kolaborasi, Kolaborasi Tindakan Kolaborasi, Dampak Kolaborasi dan Adaptasi Kolaborasi, dengan melihat pemangku kepentingan melalui konsep Penta Helix. Penelitian dalam artikel ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Penentuan informan dengan metode purposive sampling. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kolaborasi di dominasi sektor publik, dan sektor swasta, media massa, dan perguruan tinggi sangat minim karena ketiga pemangku kepentingan tersebut hanya terlibat dalam beberapa kegiatan. Tidak ada peraturan yang mengikat untuk partisipasi ketiga pemangku kepentingan.

Kata kunci: Collaborative Governance, Stunting, Penta Helix

ABSTRACT

Stunting in Bojonegoro district in 2022 was at 24.3%, this made Bojonegoro one of the districts with the highest prevalence of stunting in East Java. To overcome this, Decree No. 191 was issued regarding the Bojonegoro District Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team for 2022 - 2024 as a follow-up to Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021. From this, the stunting rate managed to drop dramatically in 2023, reaching 14.1%. It is interesting to research because although it has decreased, Bojonegoro Regency wants to reduce stunting to 10% by the end of 2024. This research aims to look at the collaboration process in accelerating stunting reduction in the Bojonegoro district with Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh's (2012) collaboration process consisting of: Collaboration Dynamics, Collaboration Actions, Impact and Adaptation to Collaboration, By looking at stakeholders through the Penta Helix concept. The research in this article uses a qualitative method, with a descriptive type of research. The determination of informants is done by purposive sampling. This study found that the public sector dominates the implementation of collaboration, and the private sector, mass media, and universities' involvement is minimal because the three stakeholders are only involved in some activities. There are no binding regulations for the participation of the three stakeholders.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Stunting, Penta Helix

INTRODUCTION

Stunting in recent years has become an issue that has received a lot of attention in Indonesia because the stunting rate in Indonesia is relatively high. Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life. Stunting is failing to grow normally in the

height and weight of babies at birth, and it affects the intelligence limitations experienced by children in the golden age of 2 years (Immanuel Hadi, 2023). Stunting is a condition that is quite alarming because it will have an impact on the cognitive, motor, and verbal development, susceptibility to disease, risk of death, less-than-ideal posture, and learning capacity that is different from most children of the same age (Angelina et al., 2024).

In 2021, based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 24.4%, when compared to the SSGBI in 2019 the prevalence of stunting has decreased, but this figure is still very high when compared to the threshold set by the World Health Center (WHO) which is 20%. To overcome this problem, Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 was issued (Adi & Solihin, 2022). This Presidential Regulation regulates strategies, implementation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and funding to reduce stunting in Indonesia. One of the strategies and organizations regarding the acceleration of stunting reduction contained in this Presidential Regulation is collaboration between government agencies and stakeholders. The stakeholders are individuals, communities, academics, professional organizations, the business world, mass media, civil society organizations, universities, community leaders, religious leaders, and development partners (Perpres, 2021).

And in East Java province, the prevalence of stunting in 2021 was 23.5%. Bojonegoro is one of the districts with the highest stunting rate at 23.9% (Permadi & Arini, 2023). However, in 2022 the stunting rate in Bojonegoro district had increased, which previously in 2021 was at 23.9%, it rose to 24.3%. To overcome this as well as a follow-up to PP No. 72 of 2021, the Regent of Bojonegoro Regency, Ana Mu'awanah, issued a Decree (SK) which regulates the acceleration team for stunting reduction in Bojonegoro Regency, namely SK No. 191 concerning the Bojonegoro Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team for 2022 - 2024. This Decree states that government agencies are members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) in Bojonegoro Regency. The leading sector of the stunting reduction agenda in Bojonegoro Regency is the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak & Keluarga Berencana (Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning/DP3AKB), and the chief executive is the Regional Secretary of Bojonegoro Regency. This Decree also contains four fields to accelerate stunting reduction, namely the Field of Sensitive Intervention Services and Specific Interventions, the Field of Behavior Change, and Family Assistance, the Field of Coordination, Convergence, and Planning, the Field of Data, M&E, & Knowledge Management (Bojonegoro, 2022). From this, in 2023 the stunting rate in Bojonegoro district dropped dramatically to 14.1%.

Of course, this is very interesting because the stunting rate in Bojonegoro district, which was previously very high, can drop drastically. The researcher sees this as one phenomenon that is quite interesting to observe further. Despite the success, the Bojonegoro District Government received the award for reducing the highest stunting prevalence from Badan Kependudukan & Keluarga Berencana Nasional (National Population and Family Planning Agency/BKKBN).

Although it has decreased significantly, Bojonegoro aims to reduce stunting to 10% by the end of 2024. Collaboration between stakeholders, including the business / private world, must exist. From observations made by researchers, collaboration in reducing stunting involving private institutions only occurred in 2020-2021. From 2022-2024, judging from Decree No. 191, collaboration is only carried out

between government agencies and civil society organizations or non-governmental organizations incorporated into previously mentioned fields. This certainly does not apply to concepts regarding Collaborative Governance, starting from the concepts of Triple Helix, Quadra Helix, and Penta Helix. All three concepts contain business elements (the business world). The business world is a party that must be involved in collaboration because the business sector can make a solid contribution to innovation and resources. This is in line with the collaboration actions carried out by PC Fatayat NU Bojonegoro Regency with EMCL (ExxonMobil Cepu Ltd) to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district, which in the cooperation/collaboration carried out for 1 period, namely 2020 - 2021, EMCL is the party that provides the budget to support the acceleration of stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district.

However, from the Regent Decree No. 191 concerning the Bojonegoro District Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team for 2022-2024, there is no involvement of the private sector in the team formed through the Decree, because in the Decree those involved or included in the acceleration team of stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district are filled mainly by Organisasi Pemerintah Daerah (Local government organization/OPD) and non-governmental organizations, which is undoubtedly unfortunate because the private sector plays an important role, especially in financial resources, where the private sector will not hesitate to allocate budgets to support the acceleration of stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district.

Departing from this problem, the researcher is interested in examining the extent of collaboration carried out by the Bojonegoro Regency Government in accelerating stunting reduction, where cooperation and involvement of the business sector are also emphasized in the regulation of accelerating stunting reduction, namely in PP No. 72 of 2021. Also seeing the problem of stunting in Bojonegoro district with a collaborative governance perspective can be a form of effective and efficient solution for the government in dealing with this problem, which with this collaboration can reduce the risk and prevent the stunting rate from rising again (Septi Wulandari, 2024). Researchers used the Collaborative Governance framework from Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012), which shows stakeholder involvement as seen in the Penta Helix concept.

Based on previous research on Collaborative Governance in handling Stunting, "Collaborative Governance Dalam Upaya Penurunan Angka Stunting", there are findings that collaboration to reduce stunting in Tasikmalaya Regency which is seen based on Ansell & Gash's collaboration theory by looking at stakeholders through the Penta Helix concept that collaboration is still not running, especially the involvement of the mass media and the private sector, where the private sector is less involved because of local government regulations that often change.

In addition, a previous study entitled "Challenges and Opportunities of Collaborative Governance in Addressing Stunting: Lessons from Papua", which focuses on the challenges and opportunities of Collaborative Governance in overcoming stunting in Papua, found that there are significant challenges in implementing collaboration to overcome stunting in Papua. The most critical challenge is in the coordination and communication of each stakeholder, such as the priorities of each party, human resources, and limited access to information. However, in addition to challenges and obstacles, some opportunities can be utilized, namely active community participation and integration of programs and resources that are already available.

The novelty in this research is the use of the Collaborative Governance model from Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012) by looking at stakeholder involvement based on the Penta Helix concept, in addition to the novelty seen from the research location, as far as observations made by researchers, research on stunting in Bojonegoro Regency has not seen this problem based on Collaborative Governance.

Based on the above problems, this question formulates how collaborative governance reduces stunting in the Bojonegoro district. Here, we will see how the collaboration process is carried out to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district. This research aims to analyze and describe collaborative governance to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district and see the actors involved in this collaboration.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods, according to Creswell, which are techniques that aim to find out and collect views or opinions from several individuals or parties related to social and humanitarian issues (Creswell, 2014). This type of research is descriptive research, which, according to Sugiyono, is based on post-positivist objects to study or discover the state of the leading natural objects. Informants in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique to facilitate researchers in collecting data according to the needs of this study (Sugiyono, 2013). Data collection was conducted through interviews, document analysis, and literature studies. Interviews conducted with informants were based on the theory used by the author, namely the Collaborative Governance theory of Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh, which contains three indicators. The selection of informants is done carefully with sources that have in-depth knowledge related to the research topic and can be trusted and relied upon to provide accurate information or data. The informants selected include DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency as the Leading Sector in efforts to reduce stunting, and Fatayat NU Bojonegoro Regency as a party that has collaborated with the business / private world.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Stunting is a complex problem that takes work to solve in a short time. Therefore, the approach using Collaborative Governance will be very relevant because solving stunting problems will require the involvement of many parties (Nala et al., 2024). So the concept of Collaborative Governance will provide benefits in terms of budgets/funds and innovation (Aurellia et al., 2023).

Even the PJ Regent (Interim Regent) of Bojonegoro at the Rembug Stunting event organized by the Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Bojonegoro regency (Regional Planning and Development Agency/Bappeda) in the Angling Dharma room floor. II Bojonegoro Regency Government Building, on Wednesday (26/06/2024) emphasized the collaboration of various parties to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district. Reducing stunting is a shared task and responsibility. Collaboration not only increases the effectiveness of accelerating the reduction of stunting in Bojonegoro Regency, but it also prevents the stunting rate from rising again.

In addition, when viewed from the Penta Helix concept, this is the right concept for mapping the complexity of stakeholders, if this concept is applied in handling stunting in Bojonegoro Regency, the private sector will be able to provide the latest innovations regarding the acceleration of stunting reduction targets

in Bojonegoro Regency (Astuti, R.S., Warsono, H., & Rachim, 2020). From this concept, it will be seen the role of each stakeholder in accelerating stunting reduction in the Bojonegoro district and see whether, in this stunting reduction effort, there is the involvement of other parties besides the government and NGOs, such as mass media, academics, and the business world / private sector because the private sector will be very capable of providing financial support and program innovation or sustainable stunting reduction technology.

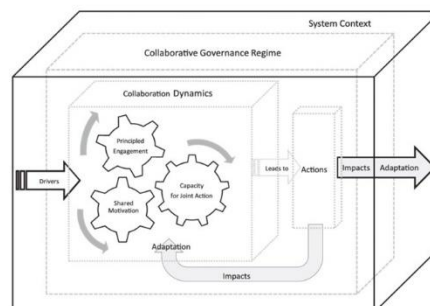
This is in line with the collaboration carried out by PC Fatayat NU Bojonegoro Regency with EMCL (ExxonMobil Cepu Ltd), based on interviews conducted by researchers on October 27, 2024 with the Health Coordinator of PC Fatayat NU Bojonegoro Regency Mrs. Anik Qomariyah, A.Md. AK explained that in this collaboration for 1 period starting in 2020-2021, EMCL became the Leading Sector which acted as a party that provided budget allocations to accelerate stunting reduction as well as a party that supported programs that supported stunting reduction, such as research programs on the causes of high stunting rates in Bojonegoro Regency, youth posyandu cadre training programs, and socialization of the importance of posyandu services in reducing stunting in Bojonegoro Regency. And Fatayat Nu Bojonegoro district became the implementer of these programs. Mrs. Anik said it went smoothly during the collaboration, and no obstacles were found in the collaboration activities.

“...the obstacles faced are more about the terrain or the location of the collaboration which is far away.”

Which location is the result of direction from the Dinas Kesehatan Bojonegoro (Bojonegoro District Health Office). Although this collaboration went smoothly, unfortunately, the involvement of the private sector with the government in Bojonegoro Regency in efforts to reduce stunting only occurred in 2020-2021, after the formation of the Bojonegoro Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team for 2022-2024, in the Regent's Decree there was no mention of the involvement of the private sector. Private sector involvement.

The collaborative process of reducing stunting in the Bojonegoro district in this study will be seen through the theory of collaboration according to Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012) consisting of: 1.) Collaboration Dynamics, 2.) Collaboration Action, 3.) Impact and Adaptation on Collaboration.

Figure I: Collaboration Model courtesy of Emerson, Nabatchi, Balogh (2012)



Source: *Collaborative Governance in the Perspective of Public Administration* (Astuti, R.S., Warsono, H., & Rachim, 2020)

Collaboration Process

Collaboration Dynamics, which is to see how well the collaboration process is going, in which case there are the following indicators:

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Driving the Shared Principles, This includes face-to-face dialog, or technological intermediaries to affirm shared principles and goals and develop each stakeholder's goals and principles. For example, the factors or issues that motivated the parties involved to join in the collaborative action, and in-depth discussions to strengthen the quality of each decision made.

In the effort to deal with stunting in the Bojonegoro district itself, face-to-face dialogue is carried out twice a year, in which all parties who are members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration team will meet, this is also a forum for the actors involved to express their opinions about what kind of efforts can be taken to accelerate stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district. In addition to direct meetings twice a year, a forum for discussion from the parties is also provided by a group in the WhatsApp application. Based on what was conveyed by Mr. Fathur Rohim as the Head of the KB /KS Division of DP3AKB Bojonegoro, he explained the background of the selection of the parties involved in the TPPS because stunting is a complex problem, and in the effort to reduce it requires the involvement of many parties where OPD will lead the actors involved in carrying out their duties according to the field that oversees them.

Figure II. Focus Group Discussion to accelerate stunting reduction



Source : DP3AKB Bojonegoro documentation

Mutual Motivation, This includes what are the ways or strategies in building the trust of each party so that they can carry out this collaborative action, how the parties involved understand each other to support the objectives of the collaboration carried out, how to assess that the parties involved are capable or credible to carry out collaborative actions.

In TPPS Bojonegoro district, the strategy used to build mutual trust is to conduct capacity building related to actual information, laws, and regulations regarding stunting and the factors that cause stunting in Bojonegoro district, This is in addition to the TPPS performance assessment conducted by the East Java Provincial TPPS, as well as monitoring and evaluation carried out every semester.

Capacity for Joint Action, This includes rules, regulations, or SOPs for the implementing collaboration, the role of the leader in collaborative actions, how the distribution of information related to the problem being addressed becomes knowledge for the parties involved in the collaboration, and what kind of resources are involved in collaborative actions.

Regulation in the implementation of collaboration as an effort to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district, a Work Plan is prepared that contains indicators and targets that must be achieved every year until 2024. Leadership in the implementation of efforts to reduce stunting itself gives freedom to all parties to express opinions or open space for discussion, and the use of technology in its implementation utilizes the WhatsApp application and web monitoring, besides that, the distribution of information about stunting problems is also carried out through coordination meetings, mini sub-district workshops, and monitoring the results of the Family Assistance Team (TPK). Resources in this collaboration are dominated by OPDs and non-governmental organizations only. The private sector, universities, and mass media involvement only exist in specific programs or activities and are not accompanied by regulations that bind these three parties. This has been confirmed by researchers with the KB/KS Division of DP3AKB Bojonegoro.

"The involvement of the private sector, universities, and mass media is only in certain programs, there is no regulation or cooperation contract, such as with Bojonegoro University, there is involvement in the implementation of GenRe"

Figure III. Mini sub-district workshops



Source : DP3AKB Bojonegoro documentation

Figure IV. Implementation of GenRe



Source : DP3AKB Bojonegoro documentation

Figure V. monitoring the results of the Family Assistance Team (TPK)



Source : DP3AKB Bojonegoro documentation

Collaboration Actions, how the collaboration is carried out, what kind of results or activities are created from the collaboration, and whether the results/activities are only temporary or long-term. Collaboration in reducing stunting in the Bojonegoro district is carried out by dividing specific and sensitive interventions. The Bojonegoro Health Office carries specific interventions as the leading party. Specific

interventions are carried out by DP3AKB, Bappeda, Dinas Pendidikan (Education Office), Dinas Sosial (Social Office), Dinas Pengembangan Kawasan Pemukiman Cipta Karya (Office of Settlement Area Development cipta karya /PKP Cipta Karya), Dinas Pertanian & Ketahanan Pangan (Agriculture and Food Security Office), Dinas Peternakan & Perikanan (Livestock and Fisheries Office), Dinas Komunikasi & Informatika (Communication and Informatics Office), Kementerian Agama (Ministry of Religion), non-governmental organizations that are members of TPPS. With the results of this collaborative action, namely convergence activities to accelerate stunting reduction by the duties of each agency involved, the results are long-term, the decline in the Bojonegoro district stunting rate which was previously at 24.3% to 14.1% and is expected by the end of 2024 to be at 10%.

Impact and Adaptation, are the benefits and impacts that can be adopted from the collaborative actions that have been carried out. Forms of cooperation that are successful and can be continued to handle the problems underlying the collaboration. In addition, all parties involved can evaluate unexpected impacts during the collaboration to focus more on the collaboration's primary goal.

Things that can be adopted far as collaboration to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district is implementing several programs or activities that can be adopted such as stunting prevention activities through the Dok'e Class (Centing Emas Dok'e), Tekad Stunting (Ternak Ayam Kampung di Kandang Sehat untuk Cegah Stunting), mentoring families at risk of stunting through Elsimil, Bojonegoro DP3AKB claims that the strategies carried out in collaboration to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district have been successful, seen from the drastic decrease in the prevalence of stunting in Bojonegoro district. Then, for the unexpected impact during the collaboration process, Mr Fathur Rohim, Head of Family Planning/KS DP3AKB Bojonegoro Regency, explained that what was an obstacle in the collaboration process was more about the ego of the OPD involved.

"...so the OPDs sometimes feel that the stunting problem is not urgent, so there have been delays in collecting supporting data related to stunting".

To overcome this, communication was established through coordination meetings and the use of BKKBN's Siga application.

The collaboration process in reducing stunting rates in the Bojonegoro district when viewed with Emerson, Nabathi, Balogh's (2012) collaboration model, can be said to be running well. Based on this, this research is an improvement on previous research conducted by Candarmeweni and Yayuk Sri Rahayu "Collaborative Governance to Achieve SDGs Social Development: Preventing Stunting Lesson from Pandeglang" where research on Collaborative Governance in the study which also uses Emerson, Nabatchi, Balogh's (2012) collaboration model is still not running well because each OPD involved seems to be running alone in carrying out efforts to reduce stunting because each OPD has programs with different goals from each other. And the programs owned by each OPD to reduce stunting in the Pandeglang district, are said to be just a "formality" to fulfil the performance requirements set by the central government. In addition, the outcome of handling stunting in the Pandeglang district cannot be said to be long-term/sustainable.

Penta Helix Concept in Collaboration to Reduce Stunting in Bojonegoro Regency

The author's research found that this effort to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district, when viewed with the penta helix concept, has fulfilled the stakeholders contained in this concept.

Table I: Stakeholders of Stunting Reduction in Bojonegoro Regency

No	Stakeholder	Role
1.	OPD (Local Government Organization)	The initiator and implementor of programs or activities to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district.
2.	Non-Governmental Organizations	As a party that assists OPD in the implementation of efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district.
3.	Private Sector/Business World	As a party that allocates funds/financial assistance through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).
4.	University	Assist OPD in the implementation of certain activities to reduce stunting. Example of GenRe implementation in schools in Bojonegoro.
5.	Mass Media	Reporting and distributing information on issues related to stunting in Bojonegoro district.

Source: *Processed by researcher*

The explanation above is the findings during the research, from which it can be seen that in the effort to reduce stunting in the Bojonegoro district, there is indeed involvement from various stakeholders, but those included in the regulation regarding the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team are only OPD and Non-Governmental Institutions. With the involvement of the private sector, universities, and mass media, researchers see it more as a contribution from these three parties in efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district. Pertamina EP Cepu (PEPC), implemented several stunting prevention programs by collaborating with the Paratazka Foundation, which is a form of implementation of PEPC's community development program (PPM). And the program is only run in PEPC's operating area. PEPC Zone 12 operating area which includes Jambaran Tiung Biru (JTB), Banyu Urip Field, Kedung Keris Field, which is located in Gayam District, Tambakrejo District, Purwosari District, Mojodelik Village, Sukoharjo Village. The operating area of PEPC is not the locus of Bojonegoro district stunting village, based on the latest stunting village locus in 2024.

Table II : Bojonegoro regency stunting locus 2024

No	District	Health Center	Village
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1.	Kedungadem	Kedungadem	Sidomulyo
2.	Kedungadem	Kedungadem	Tlogoagung
3.	Balen	Balen	Poh Bogo
4.	Balen	Balen	Ngadiluhur
5.	Balen	Balen	Sobontoro
6.	Balen	Balen	Mulyoagung
7.	Balen	Balen	Prambatan
8.	Kapas	Kapas	Kapas
9.	Kapas	Kapas	Semen Pinggir
10.	Bojonegoro	Bojonegoro	Banjarejo
11.	Temayang	Temayang	Kedungsari
12.	Temayang	Temayang	Belun
13.	Temayang	Temayang	Ngujung
14.	Gondang	Gondang	Jari
15.	Gondang	Gondang	Pragelan

Source: *Joint Commitment Document for the Implementation of Stunting Reduction in Bojonegoro Regency*

From the table above, it can be seen that PEPC's operating area is not the locus of stunting in the Bojonegoro district. Therefore, researchers see that binding rules/regulations regarding collaboration with various parties who can support efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district must be considered because many parties are certainly capable of supporting efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district, as well as preventing the stunting rate in Bojonegoro which has fallen will rise again in the coming years. And with binding rules regarding collaboration in reducing stunting in Bojonegoro district, efforts or strategies for reducing stunting in Bojonegoro district will certainly be more evenly distributed. Moreover, in the observations made by researchers, PEPC, as the private sector is quite active in efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district in its operational area. Of course, if this is not utilized optimally, it would be unfortunate because has it been proven that resources are capable of supporting efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district.

As previously described, collaboration with the penta helix concept in supporting efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro is the right concept, because the Penta Helix concept is the right concept for mapping the complexity of stakeholders, and the concept of penta helix collaboration is a comprehensive concept because of the involvement of all actors from various sectors to support efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district (Sumanti, 2024). From Table I (stakeholders in stunting reduction), many parties are willing to be involved in reducing stunting in the Bojonegoro district. Still, other parties besides OPDs and non-governmental institutions contained in the Bojonegoro TPPS Decree are only involved in a few programs/activities because the relevant OPDs in collaborating with various parties in implementing programs/activities to support a stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district are not accompanied by the holding of rules or regulations that are more binding on these parties in efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district.

In addition, the existence of regulations or binding rules in the collaboration process will guide the collaboration process and make the collaboration process more focused (Prihatin & Dwimawanti, 2020). With the existence of its own more binding regulations regarding the implementation of collaboration with all

parties involved or supporting efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district outside the stakeholders listed in the Bojonegoro District TPPS Decree, it will make these parties more actively involved in efforts to support stunting reduction in Bojonegoro district, and even though their involvement is only in a few programs or activities, stakeholders such as the business world, universities, and mass media can be routinely involved in every activity or program for efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district.

The importance of regulations or rules that bind stakeholders such as the business world / private sector, mass media, and universities is because the role of each stakeholder in efforts to reduce stunting is very important, such as the private sector. However, there is already CSR, it would be nice to assist with programs or activities, or innovations oriented toward efforts to reduce stunting. Universities or academics can act as conceptors and research anything related to stunting problems in Bojonegoro district (Fauziah et al., 2022). Then the role of the mass media, through publications from the mass media, is one way that can be done to disseminate information to all levels of society so that people know essential things about stunting, besides that the mass media can also become supervisors in the implementation of policies or programs in efforts to reduce stunting, ensuring that priority policies or programs to support the acceleration of stunting reduction are actually implemented (Indriani et al., 2023).

For the three stakeholders to be actively involved, they must have rules or regulations that clearly involve all stakeholder sectors. Although in collaboration activities, binding rules or regulations are not mandatory and must exist, it would be nice if this is considered or considered by the Bojonegoro district government or related OPDs so that all sectors in Bojonegoro district can be fully involved in efforts to reduce stunting rates in Bojonegoro district, as well as this can be an effort to keep the Bojonegoro district stunting rate at a safe limit, which remains below 20%.

CONCLUSION

Collaborative Governance in reducing stunting in Bojonegoro Regency can be said to be running well, it can be seen that the decline in stunting rates in Bojonegoro Regency, which was previously at 24.3%, has dropped dramatically to 14.1%. All sectors in Bojonegoro district are involved in efforts to reduce stunting, but active involvement is still dominated by the government sector, where the private sector, Universities / Academics, and Mass Media can be said to be the only parties who contribute to efforts to reduce stunting in Bojonegoro district. This is because there are no binding regulations are not mandatory in collaborative activities and there has been a drastic decrease in stunting rates in Bojonegoro district, these numbers need to be maintained to maintain a safe threshold for stunting rates in Bojonegoro district. Maintaining this requires the active involvement of all elements or sectors. It needs innovation or more programs to keep the stunting rate managed to fall back up in the coming years, plan and implementing programs to keep the Bojonegoro district stunting rate at a safe threshold requires the active involvement of all sectors from the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private, Universities/Academics, and Mass Media.

With rules/regulations that bind all sectors in Bojonegoro district in efforts to reduce stunting, it will make the performance of all sectors in supporting reduction efforts in Bojonegoro district more focused, and all sectors can be actively involved and work by what is in the rules or regulations. In addition, the

involvement of all sectors in efforts to reduce stunting and to keep the stunting rate at a safe limit means that there will be many resources, so there will be a lot of Financial support, time, energy, and knowledge.

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BRIEF PROFILE

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