

Collaboration To Reducing Stunting Rates in North Lombok Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to describe and analyse the collaboration process in reducing stunting in North Lombok Regency, using qualitative research with a literature/documentation study approach. The results of this study indicate that the North Lombok Regency Government has collaborated in reducing stunting, but there are several shortcomings such as the too dominant role of regional officials and the lack of involvement of the community (community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders) and the private sector in collaborative planning to reduce stunting. not yet equitable incentives received by all stakeholders involved. Less attention to the environment and culture in dealing with stunting, even though the environment and culture of each sub-district in North Lombok Regency are different. In the future, it is hoped that the local government must involve culture and environment in reducing stunting in North Lombok Regency.

Keywords: Government, Collaboration, Stunting

1. Introduction

One of the problems facing children in Indonesia today is a lack of nutrition. Malnutrition in children will lead to many problems, one of which is stunting. Stunting is a condition in which toddlers have below average height due to lack of nutritional intake for a long time [1]. Stunting is a common form of malnutrition that affects infants before and after birth, related to maternal size, nutrition during pregnancy, and foetal growth [2].

Stunting can cause many problems as stated by Victora et al in Afandi et al [2] that stunting in childhood has an impact on short height, decreased income as an adult, low schooling rates, and decreased birth weight of offspring. One of the regions that has succeeded in significantly reducing the stunting rate is North Lombok Regency. In 2021, the stunting rate in North Lombok reached 28.31 per cent, dropping to 19.5 per cent in 2023 [3]. Even in 2024, the stunting rate in North Lombok has dropped to 15.98 per cent [4]. The decline in stunting rates is inseparable from the role of the government which has run various programmes.

In addition to several existing programmes, the North Lombok Regency Government also issued Regent Regulation No. 16 of 2019 concerning Integrated Stunting Prevention Efforts. This regulation explains that to overcome stunting, cooperation is needed from various sectors involving related agencies. In 2022, the North Lombok Regent also issued Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Accelerating Stunting Reduction, which shows the government's seriousness in dealing with this problem.

Although the overall stunting rate in North Lombok is close to the national target of 14 per cent, the decline in stunting between sub-districts is uneven. Weighing data in February 2024 showed that the lowest stunting rate was in Pemenang sub-district with 13.7 per cent, followed by Tanjung sub-district with 14.7 per cent, Kayangan sub-district with 17 per cent, Gangga sub-district with 18.5 per cent, and the highest stunting rate in Bayan sub-district with 24 per cent.

The significant difference in stunting rates between sub-districts suggests that each sub-district may have localised problems that require special handling. Arini et al [5] stated that this difference indicates that each region has a stunting problem that needs to be addressed with a local approach. Each sub-district in North Lombok has different environmental and cultural characteristics, which may be one of the causes of the difference in reducing stunting rates. Munir [6] states that behavioural and environmental factors greatly influence public health.

In addition, the lack of collaboration between stakeholders can be one of the causes of differences in reducing stunting rates in each sub-district. Emily R. Lay in Afandi et al [2] explains that collaboration involves cooperation between several parties to solve problems together. Good collaboration between all parties is very important in handling stunting, because without good cooperation, efforts to handle stunting will not be optimal. Nurhaeni et al [7] concluded that collaboration greatly affects stunted children, and the Vice President of Indonesia also emphasised that the active role and cooperation of all parties is key in overcoming nutrition problems [8].

According to Ansell & Gash [9], Collaborative Governance is a way of running a government by involving stakeholders outside the government. This theory states that in implementing a policy, community participation is necessary. Wana [10] emphasises the importance of close relationships between collaborating parties. In this context, collaboration is seen as something that happens because of a mutually beneficial relationship. In handling stunting, the North Lombok Regency government not only involves regional apparatus, but also all elements such as government, private sector, religion, customs, and society. This approach suggests that the government needs to involve other parties to solve the problem. All these elements need to be involved in all stages, from planning to evaluating the stunting reduction programme in Lombok Utara district. If stakeholder engagement is managed well, it can create a virtuous cycle of trust and commitment, which are indicators of successful collaboration [9].

From the model of handling stunting that has been carried out in North Lombok District, there is a significant decrease in stunting rates. However, because there are sub-districts that still have high stunting rates, the collaboration process that has been carried out by the North Lombok district government still needs to be reviewed. Therefore, through this research, the author wants to know and analyse the collaboration process in reducing stunting rates in the North Lombok Regency.

Based on this background, the author is interested in discussing and researching this issue with the title 'Collaboration to Reducing Stunting Rates in North Lombok Regency'.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Governance

The concept of *governance* comes from the word *government*, which means an organisation or institution that has governmental power in a country. The concept of *government* is considered outdated because it only focuses on the government as the main regulator. Therefore, *governance* emerged as a broader alternative, covering various aspects of government. In general, *governance* emphasises the importance of the participation of actors outside the government, such as the private sector and communities, in solving public problems.

Governance practices aim to provide public services by involving society and market mechanisms [11]. *Governance* is a system of values, policies, and institutions that manage economic, social, and political affairs through interactions between society, government, and the private sector [12]. From some of the above opinions, it appears that *governance* is a

dynamic model of government, which opens opportunities for other sectors to be involved in solving public affairs.

Rosidi and Fajriani identify three actors that play a role in the *governance* process: the government, the private sector, and the community. These three actors work together in governance. Financial support from the private sector makes it easier for the government to implement policies, while community involvement can reduce the burden on the government [13]. A new theory called collaborative governance emerged in this governance paradigm [2].

2.2. Collaborative Governance

Ansell and Gash in Islamy [14] define *Collaborative governance* is a control model in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in the collective decision-making process. This process is formal, consensus-focused, deliberative, and aims to formulate or implement public policies and manage public programmes or assets. Meanwhile, according to Islamy [14] *Collaborative governance* is a model that creates a balance of power and resources between the government, stakeholders, and other public institutions. This model is committed to empowering weaker stakeholders, so that they are interdependent in solving complex problems through collective decision making and consensus-oriented implementation.

There are many models in collaborative governance that have been introduced by several experts such as Ansel and Gash, Emerson and Nabatchi, Argaranoff and Mc. Guire, Buttler-Collemen and others. However, in writing this journal, the author focuses on the model developed by Ansell and Gash.

Ansel and Gash's collaborative governance model has four variables that are the focus, namely:

- a. Starting Conditions: Starting conditions are an initial analysis of the conditions or situations that are the context of the collaboration process [2]. In various literatures, it is revealed that many collaboration processes fail due to differences in views and interests between stakeholders so that sometimes it raises local emotional issues that affect trust between stakeholders. Ansel and Gash in Islamy [14] summarised this problem into 3 variables, namely: (1) there is an imbalance of resources and knowledge between collaboration actors; (2) there must be incentives; and (3) the fear of conflict if collaboration continues.
- b. Institutional Design: By paying attention to the participation of institutional collaboration forums, basic rules that support and transparent collaboration implementation processes.
- c. Facilitative Leadership: According to Ansel and Gash in Afandi [2], there are leaders who support or facilitate the process of implementing collaboration. Facilitative leadership can generally be seen as an element that brings all parties to the negotiating table to direct them to negotiate to prevent risks that may arise in the collaboration process [14].
- d. Collaboration process: Several things must be considered in the collaboration process, namely:
 - 1) Face-to-Face Dialogue: Ansel and Gash in Afandi et al [2] say all forms of collaboration are built from direct face-to-face dialogue from each interested actor. Face-to-face dialogue is very important to identify opportunities and mutual benefits.
 - 2) Trust Building: the lack of trust between stakeholders is something that can happen at the beginning of a collaboration. Building trust with each other is necessary so that it does not become an obstacle to collaboration.
 - 3) Commitment to Process: commitment is the willingness to be involved in the collaboration process. A strong will is needed to prevent failures that occur when the collaboration process is running.

- 4) Shared Understanding: in this process, all stakeholders involved must share an understanding of what their goals are, and what they will achieve through this collaboration.
- 5) Intermediate output: Ansell and Gash in Islamy [14] say that if previous antagonists are high and long-term commitment to forming a trust is important, then intermediate results that produce small victories are very important.

2.3. Stunting

Stunting is a condition in which toddlers have less height or length when compared to their age. This condition is measured by height that is more than two standard deviations below the WHO median child growth. Stunting in toddlers is a chronic nutritional problem caused by various factors, such as socioeconomic conditions, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, infant health, and lack of nutritional intake. Toddlers who are stunted will have difficulty achieving optimal physical and cognitive development in the future [1].

[2] said the impact of stunting affects child growth, where stunted children tend to have a short height and experience a decrease in income as adults, low levels of education, and decreased birth weight in their offspring. Fikawati in Afandi et al. [2] also explained that stunting has an impact on a weak immune system and increases susceptibility to chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and reproductive disorders in women.

3. Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study model. Qualitative research, according to Strauss and Corbin in Sujarweni [15] is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or numbers. Meanwhile, literature study, according to Sujarweni [15] is a study of written documentary material in the form of textbooks, newspapers, magazines, letters, films, diaries, manuscripts, articles and the like. Data collection can be obtained through the collection of materials in the form of documentation; most of the data is in the form of letters, diaries, archives, meeting results, journals, and so on. The research locus is in North Lombok Regency, with a focus on collaboration to reduce stunting rates. In this paper, the author focuses on collaboration using the collaboration model developed by Ansell and Gash.

4. Findings

North Lombok Regency is one of 10 (ten) regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which is located in the northern part of Lombok Island with a position between 080 21' 42' South latitude and 1160 09' 54' East longitude. North Lombok Regency has its capital in Tanjung which is also the centre of Government. North Lombok Regency has a land area of 809.53 Km² which consists of special areas (protected forests, wildlife areas, etc.) covering 361.86 Km² (44.30%) and the rest of the land is flat for agricultural land etc. covering 447.67 Km² 55.30%). The water area of North Lombok is 594.71 Km² with a coastal length of 127 Km. North Lombok Regency has five sub-districts, namely Bayan sub-district, Gangga sub-district, Kayangan sub-district, Tanjung sub-district and finally Pemenang sub-district. The area per sub-district is detailed in the figure below.

Table 1. Area of North Lombok Regency by sub-district

No	District	Area		
		Land	Ocean	Total

		Km ²	%	Km ²	%	Km ²	%
1	Pemenang	81.09	10.01%	-	-	81.09	5.77%
2	Tanjung	115.64	14.28%	302.26	50.82%	417.90	29.76%
3	Kayangan	126.25	15.61%	-	-	126.2	9.00%
4	Gangga	157.35	19.44%	100.33	16.87%	257.68	18.35%
5	Bayan	329.10	40.66%	192.12	32.30%	521.22	37.12%
Total		805.53	100%	594.71	100%	1,404.24	100%

Source: RPJMD North Lombok Regency 2022-2026 [18]

One of the problems faced by the North Lombok Regency Government is stunting which is spread across all sub-districts in North Lombok Regency, and the highest stunting rate is in Bayan District with almost 1210 children or around 24.8%. Overall, there has been a decrease in the stunting rate in North Lombok Regency as illustrated in the table below.

Table 2. Stunting Rates in North Lombok Regency

No	Years	Stunting Rate	Decrease
1	2020	33.70%	-
2	2021	28.1%	5.6%
3	2022	22.94%	5.16%
4	2023	19.5%	3.44%
5	2024	15.98%	3.52%

Source: Data processed from various sources

If we look at the data above, the stunting rate in North Lombok Regency has decreased very significantly, namely more than 50%. However, even though there is a very significant decrease overall, there is a gap in numbers per sub-district. Based on the results of interviews with Elfa R Fitri S.Keb.M.Keb, an analyst at the North Lombok Health Office revealed that the Health Office had conducted weighing in February 2024 with the figures as described in the table below;

Table 3. Stunting rate per sub-district of North Lombok Regency Weighing period February 2024

No	District	Total	%
1	Pemenang	498	13.7%
2	Tanjung	667	14.7%
3	Kayangan	785	17%
4	Gangga	718	18.5%
5	Bayan	1210	24.8%

Source: data processed

Based on the data above, we can see that the stunting rate between sub-districts in the North Lombok Regency varies. Tanjung sub-district has the lowest stunting rate with 13.7% above the target set by the national government which is 14%. While the highest stunting rate is in Bayan sub-district with 24.8%. This striking difference in numbers is a problem being faced by the North Lombok Regency government. Basically, the North Lombok Regency Government has collaborated with several parties in handling stunting such as NGOs or involving the community directly in the form of village cadres and even the local government

based on North Lombok Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in the region [16] formed a stunting reduction acceleration team which consists of several regional apparatus related to stunting reduction, parties who have an interest and cadres of the Community Welfare Development Team. However, the practice and results are still not optimal because there is still an imbalance in the stunting reduction rate per sub-district. In addition, several programmes have been implemented in order to reduce stunting rates in North Lombok Regency, such as TPPS Beraksi, GETAS and *Dapur Stunting*.

5. Discussion

In analyzing the problem of reducing stunting in North Lombok Regency, the author uses the collaborative governance conceptual model developed by Ansel and Gash which consists of 4 variables. The collaborative governance model is as follows:

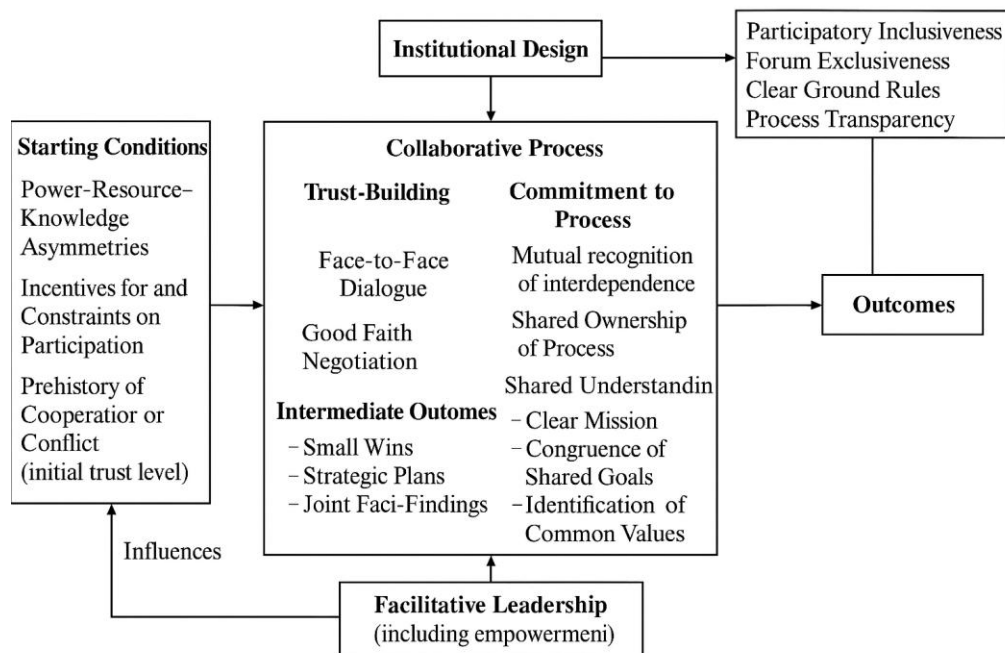


Figure 1. Collaborative Governance Model by Ansell & Gash (2008).

1. Starting Conditions

Starting conditions are an initial analysis of the situation in the context of the collaboration process. In this aspect, it discusses asymmetrical power, incentives or reciprocity and finally, obstacles. This analysis was compiled in order to see the form of collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency supported by situations that encourage or hinder a lot.

- a. Asymmetrical Power: basically, in collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency, the government has formed the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team. Based on Regent Regulation no 41 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in the region, the members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration

Team consist of relevant regional apparatus, stakeholders, and the community welfare empowerment team. However, in its implementation, the regional apparatus has more dominant authority because it has more resources, such as human resources and financial resources.

- b. Incentives: When viewed from the incentives, each stakeholder involved gets their own incentives or reciprocity from this collaboration process. Regional apparatus involved in reducing stunting certainly get incentives because they have carried out the mandate and achieved programme goals even though they are not yet optimal. NGOs have not seen the incentives they get because they basically work voluntarily. As for the community, the incentives received in the short term are still limited to food.
- c. Obstacles: Basically, the obstacles faced by each stakeholder are different. But overall, it is difficult to coordinate because there are so many stakeholders involved in this collaboration to reduce stunting. The working relationship in this collaboration process is horizontal or each stakeholder has the same level. As for the community, the obstacles are difficulties in obtaining facilities, accessibility or distance, and incentives received. In addition to the above obstacles, obstacles that might hinder the collaboration process are cultural because each sub-district in North Lombok Regency has a different culture, such as the bayan sub-district which has a more traditional culture than the Tanjung or Pemenang sub-districts.
- d. Conflict history is events or conflicts that have occurred in the past that have the potential to hinder the implementation of collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency. In North Lombok Regency, the author has not found any previous conflicts that might hinder the implementation of collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency.

2. Institutional Design

The second variable of collaborative governance in the Ansell and Gash model is institutional design. Based on the study results in North Lombok District, the institutional design is as follows:

- a. Basically, reducing stunting is a mandate from the central government which is formed in the convergence action programme to reduce stunting. So the North Lombok district government only carries out the design that has been made by the central government. The design that has been prepared by the central government must be carried out jointly by the relevant regional apparatus.
- b. In addition, to further strengthen institutions in stunting reduction, the Regent of North Lombok issued Regent Regulation no 41 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction which regulates the steps and who is involved in the implementation of this stunting reduction collaboration. This regulation discusses the institutional design of the stunting reduction collaboration in which the local government forms the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team which is chaired directly by the Deputy Regent of North Lombok and consists of the relevant regional apparatus (North Lombok Health Office, DP2KB PMD North Lombok, Social Service and others), Stakeholders who have an interest (Community, academics, professional organisations, community leaders and others), and the Community Empowerment Movement Team. This team is tasked with coordinating, synergising, and evaluating the implementation of the stunting reduction in North Lombok District.
- c. However, in its implementation, it was found that the Regional Apparatus has a more dominant authority than other stakeholders. And other stakeholders such as the community,

health professional organisations, academics are still not too significant in their involvement so that the collaboration process cannot run optimally.

3. Facilitative Leadership

Gitsham and Page in Islamy [14] say that leadership is very instrumental in broadly outlining to all actors involved in collaboration starting from the collaboration platform to the common goal. In addition, one of the factors that facilitate collaboration according to Ansell and Gash in Afandi et. al [2] is the presence of leaders who support or facilitate collaboration. Basically, in implementing the collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency, it has received support from leaders, both central government leaders and leaders in the regions. Some evidence that the collaborative process to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency has received support from the leadership is as follows:

- a. The President issued Presidential Regulation No 72 of 2021 [17] concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction which is a form of support and direction to all stakeholders to collaborate in reducing stunting rates. In addition, the central government encourages local governments to include handling stunting as one of their development priorities. The President and Vice President have also conveyed in several meetings the importance of resolving stunting, and the government is targeting the stunting rate to fall below 14% by 2024.
- b. The North Lombok Regent issued North Lombok Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2022 concerning the implementation of stunting reduction [16], which regulates the planning and evaluation of the implementation of stunting reduction in North Lombok Regency. In addition, the North Lombok district government also implemented several stunting reduction programmes such as the Stunting Kitchen Programme, stunting campaigns through mass media, Getas (Gerakan Tangan Anak Stunting). In addition, the North Lombok District Government formed the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team which is directly chaired by the Deputy Regent, Mr Danny Karter Ferbrianto Ridawan.

4. Collaboration Process

The collaboration process variable is [the core of the collaborative governance model developed by Ansell and Gash. While other variables are shown as supporting variables which can make an important contribution to the implementation of collaboration [14]. According to Ansell and Gash in Islamy [14], the collaboration process is a cycle that includes face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, sharing understanding, and finally interim results. The collaboration process that occurs in reducing stunting in North Lombok Regency can be described as follows:

- a. Face-to-Face Dialogue
In the process cycle, good communication or dialogue is needed to reach an agreement or decision [14]. The face-to-face dialogue conducted by the North Lombok Regency Government in collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency is by holding stunting meetings and other meetings. In this stunting meeting there is a process of dividing roles and building mutual commitment. However, based on the facts in the stunting consultation process, there are several dominant stakeholders, namely regional apparatus. Community and religious leaders are only implementers of the results of the agreement made during the meeting. Even the private sector is less involved in this meeting or stunting meeting.
- b. Building Trust

The collaboration process is not only limited to making decisions or agreements, but also how to build trust between stakeholders involved in the collaboration process [14]. In the collaborative process of reducing stunting in North Lombok Regency, the Government builds trust with all stakeholders by involving all stakeholders in all stunting reduction programmes. Inviting all stakeholders to the stunting meeting which is held regularly. The absence of conflict between the stakeholders involved also facilitates the formation of confidence.

c. Building Commitment to Process

The commitment of stakeholders in collaborating is one of the most important things in determining the success of the collaboration process [14]. Basically, the local government has committed to reducing stunting. This is evidenced by the issuance of North Lombok Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2022 concerning the Organisation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and the formation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team which is chaired directly by the Deputy Regent and assisted by DP2KB PMD North Lombok as Secretary of TPPS. In addition, the commitment of stakeholders can be seen from several programmes that have been running such as TPPS BERAksi and GETAS.

d. Shared Understanding

Every organisation that has the same interests to achieve certain goals will certainly be based on a clear vision and mission in navigating the future [14]. In the stunting consultation held by North Lombok Regency, a shared understanding of the purpose of the collaboration to reduce stunting was carried out. In addition, TPPS also disseminates understanding of stunting to the community through various mass media.

e. Intermediate Output.

Ansell and Gash in Islamy [14] say that if previous antagonism is high and a long-term commitment to building trust is important, then intermediate results that produce small victories become very important. The temporary results that have been obtained in the collaboration to reduce stunting in North Lombok Regency can be seen from the decline in stunting prevalence, where in 2019 the stunting rate in North Lombok Regency reached 33% while in 2024 there was a decrease of 15%. However, although there was a decrease, the decrease in prevalence was uneven, where in Bayan sub-district the stunting prevalence was still high at 24%. In addition, temporary results that have been achieved by the North Lombok District Government are the running of several programmes such as TPPS Beraksi, GETAS and *Dapur Stunting*.

6. Conclusion

In analysing the reduction of stunting in North Lombok Regency, the author uses the collaborative governance model by Ansell and Gash and can be concluded as follows:

1. Initial Conditions: Examines the asymmetric power, incentives, barriers, and history of conflict that influence collaboration. Regional devices dominate, with barriers to coordination between stakeholders and differences in culture, environment, and resources per sub-district.
2. Institutional design: Local governments are implementing stunting reduction action programmes as mandated by the central government, but the dominance of local authorities inhibits the participation of other stakeholders.
3. Facilitative Leadership: Support from leaders, both central and local, is important to encourage collaboration, characterised by the issuance of regulations governing stunting reduction measures.

4. Collaboration Process: Includes face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment, sharing understanding, has been going well and produced interim outputs, namely a reduction in stunting prevalence from 33% (2019) to 15% (2024), but results are uneven, with some sub-districts still high. Several programmes such as TPPS Beraksi, GETAS, Stunting Kitchen are running, but community participation is still lacking

Recommendations to reducing stunting in North Lombok regency are:

- a. There are several recommendations that can be given in this writing, namely Increase the role of academics, the community and the private sector in collaborating to reduce stunting.
- b. Provide incentives to all actors involved.
- c. In implementing stunting reduction, the government must pay attention to community, environmental and cultural conditions so that the programme's implementation can be adjusted to local conditions.

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