

## Collaborative Governance and Policy Consistency: A Reflection on Batu City's Stunting Reduction Efforts

Muhammad Wahyu Prasetyo Adi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author, email: [wahyuprasetyo @student.ub.ac.id](mailto:wahyuprasetyo@student.ub.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Stunting in Batu City has experienced profound complexity over the past five years, with no optimal improvement. Based on official government documents, Batu City ranks lowest in terms of stunting prevention. Over time, however, the improvement process has shown satisfactory results. This study focuses on the efforts made by the Batu City government to reduce stunting to the maximum extent possible. A qualitative approach based on literature studies was the primary choice, with data organized from mass media reports, documents, and relevant journals on stunting in Batu City. The results of this study show that, in the context of policy and implementation, stunting eradication has undergone a process of escalation. Improvements to the orientation of laws are the first step to ensure that handling can be carried out properly, even creating innovative programs. In addition, collaborative networks are beginning to be sought to touch on CSR. This involvement becomes an expressive space, where the government and the private sector prioritize sustainable human development.

**Keywords:** Stunting Policy, Governance Collaboration, Health Governance

### INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a macro issue that has not been fully addressed. This is evidenced by the strategic steps taken by two different presidential administrations. During President Jokowi's term, the approach was more normative, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 on Accelerating the Handling of Stunting. Under President Prabowo's leadership, the focus shifted to operational aspects, one of which is the Free Nutritious Meals (MBG) program, which was developed based on the President's personal experience of witnessing the conditions of his people. These two priority measures serve as representative examples, as nutrition issues require in-depth intervention through both policy and program approaches [1]–[3].

Macro data on stunting in Indonesia is still considered high. In the last five years, the Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Status Survey (SSGBI) recorded that 27.7% of toddlers suffer from stunting, meaning that one in four toddlers, or a cumulative total of eight million, suffer

from stunting. Meanwhile, in the last year of 2024, the prevalence of stunting has decreased to 19.8%, which exceeds the government's target of 20.1% [4]. Nevertheless, this reduction still requires less emphasis, because the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2029 has set a target of 14.2%, with a global threshold of 20% [5].

The government's seriousness in managing the process of reducing stunting cannot be separated from the commitment of regional organizations in each region. This is based on a paradigm shift towards a collaborative process, which previously was centralized and did not provide opportunities for those involved in the contemporary era. This aggregate process has fundamental consequences for decision-making, plan implementation, access to resources, and empirical-based evaluation. All of these steps are the beginning of efforts to achieve the noble goal of eliminating stunting, which has the potential to remain an unresolved issue if it is not addressed by multiple actors. Regardless of several factors, such as the lack of parental capacity to prepare for pregnancy, early marriage or pregnancy outside of marriage under the age of 21, which has the potential to cause competition for nutrition between the baby and the mother, even a slum environment can hinder the growth process.

The strategic relevance of taking concrete steps towards the prevention and treatment of stunting has been evident in recent years. This is particularly true of the Batu City government as an aggregate of multi-actor governance. According to the 2022 East Java Health Profile Book, Batu City ranks 35th out of 38 districts/cities in East Java with 14.34%, one level above Probolinggo Regency with 15.71% and Pasuruan City in last place with 16.31% [6]. The city of Batu once ranked third from the bottom in terms of savings. This situation prompted the government to take more aggressive and decisive action to ensure that national policy priorities were implemented consistently and effectively. Over the next three years, particularly in 2025, the decline has reached 10.1%, meaning that the decline has reached approximately 4%. However, this significant downward trend has not fully addressed the real challenge of the provincial threshold reaching 7.51%.

The limited research examining the consistency of the Batu City government in implementing policies and how collaborative governance is manifested in the policy domain is the reason for conducting this study. This consideration is supported by several studies that have not yet examined this focus from a macro perspective. One research paper states that a focus on gender is the main accelerator for reducing stunting in Batu City [7]. The second study focused on the role of the Sisir sub-district in reducing stunting, which was carried out through a process of socialization and education [8]–[10], the same goes for Sumberjo Village [11]. The latest research on the track record of one region focuses on environmental factors and relationships that contribute to stunting in Batu City to remain in existence [12], [13]. The research gap has been conveyed as a form of justification for empirical emptiness.

Shifting gears, the most appealing approach to maximize prevention and treatment is none other than through collaboration. Although collaboration is not a new concept, the core legacy of Ansell & Gash regarding collaboration is based on the implementation of government policies, which often fail to achieve their objectives. More radically, the politicization of regulations has become difficult to avoid [14]. In fact, collaboration exists to preserve the essence of policy. If limited resources are the reason for playing a role, then we should help each other in addressing issues [15]. This indication is in line with what the Batu City government has been doing in recent years. As a result, several governments that have maximized their collaborative role have been able to achieve satisfactory results in reducing stunting [16], [17]. So that health-based community welfare can be truly realized.

## **METHODS**

Research on stunting has been a crucial issue for some time, with many actors paying close attention, especially researchers and academics. One of the basic requirements for ensuring the implementation of governance and policies is scientific benchmarks. In line with this statement, this study was developed through a literature review, as mentioned in the background section. The researchers did not embark on this study alone in an effort to contribute to scientific knowledge. The main reference pool has been translated through research that focuses on cooperation between institutional stakeholders, which in fact raises the concept as a common thread based on scientific literature, without even limiting the year in which the secondary data search process took place [15]. Another scientific study has been conducted by examining authoritarian practices in the era of digitalization, using a literature review method [18], and other references raise the issue of regional governance, which in essence has not been able to function optimally, using the literature study method [19] including research that touches on policy dynamics in the context of improving the quality of human resources [20]. This means that the scientific literature method is the most practical way to maximize secondary findings on social issues, especially from the perspective of government administration operations.

The main consequences based on the use of literature studies, the main database in this study departed from official documents of the Batu City government in the form of work plans, as well as using the RPJMD, the central government's strategic plan, and related regulatory products. However, this does not exclude mass media reports. The researcher also accommodated several journals that were in line with the research focus, because the issue of stunting in Batu City has become the center of attention for academics, which means that it does not close the space for conveying the year limit as long as the relevance can still be accounted for in conceptual analysis. After the data extraction process, the researcher visualized it by adapting thematic analysis, which has been revealed by [21], The purpose of

thematic analysis-based writing is to make it easier for readers to understand the main themes of secondary findings from the accommodated data.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Dynamics of Stunting Policy**

The reference for the handling of stunting by the local government of Batu City is based on Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Handling. This legal position serves as a concrete record for realizing healthy, intelligent, and productive human resources, as well as for achieving sustainable development goals, which are essentially through the reduction of stunting [3]. The Presidential Regulation does not stand alone. To ensure detailed implementation practices, the strategic plan matrix (Renstra) of the National Population and Family Planning Agency also provides similar attention [22], Although the strategic plan was produced a year earlier than the Presidential Regulation, its substance remains equally relevant if stunting is to become a national strategic target. The strategic plan takes into account the high prevalence of stunting, which poses a threat to the quality of Indonesia's human resources and even to its competitiveness.

Key note: Presidential regulations, as the primary source of law, provide considerations on whether stunting reduction needs to be implemented holistically, integratively, and qualitatively through coordination, synergy, and synchronization schemes between government organizations and stakeholders. To ensure that the central mandate is distributed to the maximum extent possible, BKKBN has formulated a strategic policy and acceleration plan for stunting reduction at the conceptual level to be translated at the micro level, specifically targeting provinces, districts/cities, and villages/subdistricts [23]. This means that in this situation, the Batu City government did not reinterpret the law by producing legal provisions. Instead, it adapted central government policies through appropriate work plans and programs. In line with implementing work plan-based policies, the Batu City government's modifications were focused on the 2023–2026 Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the Batu City Health Office, as visualized in Table 1.1 below ;

**Table 1 Skoring Isu Strategis Pembangunan Kesehatan Kota Batu**

No.	Strategic Issues	Criteria scale values						Total Shoes
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Increase in Life Expectancy	20	10	20	10	10	25	95
2	Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	20	10	20	10	10	25	95
3	Addressing nutritional issues in toddlers, especially stunted toddlers	20	10	20	10	8	25	93

<b>4</b>	Health interventions targeting health risk behaviors in the community	20	10	20	10	7	25	92
<b>5</b>	Decrease in disease prevalence	19	8	20	10	9	25	91

Source : [24]

The visualization of strategic issues above provides information that stunting ranks third among the two other strategic issues. However, stunting can be categorized as number two because, when referring to the total score calculation, it is at a different level from the two earlier ones with the same value. Stunting in toddlers is the main focus, meaning that the handling of the strategic plan is centered on when the baby is born, rather than intervention when the baby is still in the womb. The consideration of the above strategic issues departs from certain criteria that are constructed through reasons, both political reasons and reasons of responsibility of the directly supervising agency. As shown in Table 1.2 below ;

**Table 2 Criteria and Weighting Criteria for Determining Strategic Health Development Issues**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Maximum Weight</b>
<b>1</b>	Has a major/significant influence on the achievement of the strategic plan targets of the Ministry/Province/Regency/City	20
<b>2</b>	It is the duty and responsibility of SKPD	10
<b>3</b>	Impact on the public	20
<b>4</b>	Having leverage for regional development	10
<b>5</b>	The possibility or ease of handling it	15
<b>6</b>	Political promises that need to be realized	25

Source : [24]

The data visualization above places political promises as the criterion with the highest weighting. It then touches on the significance of the ministry's strategic plan achievements and their impact on the public. The link to high weighting is fundamental, given that the narrative in building constituencies is often based on electoral needs rather than the relatively pragmatic needs of political parties, especially when it comes to health issues. Stunting in Batu City in a certain year experienced a very high prevalence, reaching its worst level in 2022 [6]. The consideration of the second criterion in the health development issue criteria is the relevance of intersecting sectors [3], including the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), which produces policies and strategies through structural provisions from the stunting acceleration team in each regional apparatus organization (OPD) [23].

The nature of the policy implemented by the Batu City government in adapting the BKKBN Strategic Plan indicates a fairly strict centralization and weakens local autonomy. Usually, local governments justify central products through regulations based on community needs, because the consequences of the rule of law view regulatory specifications as a fundamental issue. By relinquishing the opportunity to produce regulations as a local normative umbrella, it indicates that the central message is more of a priority and represents that the management of stunting so far has not been competent. In short, the trend presented is relatively excessive and poor [6]. Thus shifting the health sector towards an absolute and binding centralization process.

In addition, reinforcing what the central government wants will not be separated from political commitment. Providing the widest possible opportunities for the needs of the constituency is a priority, in addition to translating the interests of the central government. This is because substantial information places politics above the value of other indicator criteria [24]. This condition sometimes has the potential to be unaccommodated, given that the existence of politics itself is dynamic. Regardless, political leaders, both legislative and executive, will not abandon the basic needs of their constituents [25], because stunting has been an unavoidable issue in recent years. Both as part of electoral appeal and as a means of resolving social issues.

### **Progress in Policy Implementation and the Role of Institutions**

The establishment of autonomy provides ample opportunity for the Batu City government to maximize its authority, including collaborating with multiple sectors in eradicating stunting. Implementation will not run optimally when resource limitations are clearly evident in the field. Based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), in 2021 the prevalence of stunting in Batu City was 15.0 percent, 8.5 points below the average prevalence of stunting in East Java Province, which was 23.5%. In 2022, according to a survey by the East Java health office, progress in policy implementation slowed slightly, reaching 14.34%. Next, in 2023, the target is to reach 14% and exceed the target to reach 12.4%. In fact, the implementation rate increased to 10.13% in 2024 and finally reached 8% in 2025 [6], [26], [27]. This means that in the last four years, the implementation process has shown relatively improved fluctuations, although in early 2021, since the production of the integrative policy from the Presidential Regulation, it has not been able to achieve maximum results.

The progress made by the Batu City Government in reducing stunting is not solely the result of the government's efforts. Mobilizing stunting eradication from the conceptual to the operational level is a representation of collaboration, especially the role of hierarchical internal institutions, which is the key. Multi-sector involvement in the implementation of stunting eradication is a mandate set forth in the 2021 presidential regulation, which requires

that implementation be carried out in an integrated and multi-sectoral manner. This was previously adapted by the city of Mojokerto, resulting in a relatively lower prevalence of stunting compared to the city of Batu. The Mojokerto regional government acts as the authority to coordinate the local government internally, even giving the sub-districts the authority to be more innovative in creating stunting prevention programs. A fundamental finding is that if the community is the domain where services, including health services, are provided, which are always in contact with each other, organizing these closely related and multi-level actors supports the strategic efforts of central government policies [16], [17].

This consideration becomes a crucial issue when the mandate to implement a hierarchical integrative system is given. In the context of 2021–2022, Nurva (2023) agrees that the problem of stunting in the Brebes region has reached a very high level of 26.3% in 2023. However, in the following years, this figure did not show any improvement [28]. This is a fundamental reflection of the fact that although the division of tasks among several stakeholders has been carried out well in Brebes Regency, the implementation of this policy has not been able to reduce stunting because the policy scheme offered by Brebes Regency is not in line with Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021. This indicates that the capacity of stakeholders has not been involved, both in the process of forming appropriate programs and work plans.

The role of institutions in Batu City that have encouraged efforts to combat stunting has been disciplined, especially since the decline in the last three years. Health institutions and the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) offer the Pozting Class program (Nutrition Post for Stunting Management), which contains a series of systematic and measurable steps based on the work plan from the presidential regulation adjustment. The first step in implementing this approach is through education. This means providing information on the importance of providing nutrition that meets the minimum requirements for infants within the first 1000 days of life [20]. Interventions in the field of education are fragmented in the form of socialization and education activities. The main target is to reach rural communities and sub-districts, and on other occasions to intervene with infants at risk of stunting to provide them with nutrition and nourishment from relevant institutions.

On the other hand, the Pozting Class program represents the progress of policy implementation over the past few years and has also become a transformative space for sustainable stunting management. This is because the program includes medical examinations, the provision of special medical foods (PKMK), and intensive assistance for parents. This means that this scheme does not only focus on providing education as a first step, but also supports progressive civilization by ensuring that stunting in Batu City can be reduced sustainably. Similar to the main points of the SDGs, this program does not only focus on health issues, but also targets issues such as ending hunger. Through the provision of medically processed food, this program becomes one of the tools, because stunting often

occurs in babies who do not get enough nutrition, which can potentially lead to hunger. Through this absorption, SDG 2 can be implemented, although not entirely simultaneously [29].

The implementation of relatively innovative policies by the Batu City Health Office is not only a realization of the zero stunting goal, but also a manifestation of the goal of achieving a golden generation by 2045. This noble goal is not only built without concrete steps to ensure the overall health of the community. Early monitoring in the effort to achieve zero stunting is a long-term prevention measure. This is also related to the Prabowo Program, which maximizes the provision of free nutritious food as a step to reduce hunger and, in particular, stunting.

### **Establishing Private Sector Partnerships**

Stunting in Batu City is also the result of the government's hard work in collaborating with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to contribute to its eradication. Based on Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT Law), which stipulates that companies are required to carry out activities or actions related to social and environmental responsibility, CSR is not voluntary but an actual obligation. Therefore, this legal basis provides normative attention to state administration as much as possible for the public interest. The importance of private sector intervention is also reiterated in the 2021 presidential regulation on stunting prevention. Thus, in this context, it can be said that it is a priority.

The city of Batu has collaborated with PT. Indomarco Prismatama and PT. PZ Sussons Indonesia with Bank BRI [30], [31]. The main agenda of this collaborative process is to share with the general public in Batu City the importance of reducing stunting in a sustainable manner. Engaging partners outside the government is nothing less than a recovery effort to start building human resources, and can even serve as a reunification of the CSR image, meaning that previous involvement was low because it was mentioned to be involved, and even if it was not mentioned, it was relatively low [3]. Because before the implementation of the maximum recovery process in the last two years, involvement was not as massive as it is now. This understanding was established in advance by [32] who discovered that CSR will not contribute unless it is enforced by binding legal measures, involvement will affect operations when legal provisions are in place.

The importance of involvement in eradicating stunting by CSR in Batu City has become a warning about the limited capabilities of the government, both financially and in terms of capacity and capability. If the government is capable of acting independently, then there is no need to expand the collaborative network to external parties because the government itself has many layers, from the regional to the village level, including state-owned hospitals. However, theoretically, this is necessary to justify and harmonize the

importance of collaboration, regardless of health aspects [33]. The importance of collaboration in addressing stunting is further reinforced when CSR contributes significantly to reducing stunting as a form of addressing social issues and representing the company's concern for stunting [34].

Therefore, the relatively high activity of several organs will facilitate the distribution of crucial aspects, both in the dissemination of core material on the importance of maintaining nutrition in understanding and field practice, and in refraining from early marriage, which is closely related to financial and environmental issues, because once a baby is born, it becomes difficult for the family to obtain quality food [35], or even maintaining health in daily activities. This means that the operationalization of a collaborative system is nothing less than a positive agenda by the Batu City government.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study highlights reflections on the consistency of the government in addressing stunting, firstly in relation to the dynamics of stunting policy, especially since the introduction of the Presidential Policy on Accelerating Stunting Prevention, which forces all elements under it to be centrally oriented. This means that local governments do not reproduce regional policies as a form of justification, but rather adapt them in the form of work plans and programs that are essentially aggregate policies. The dynamics of this policy are also influenced by politics, as the relatively high value of the commitment criteria for handling stunting is taken into consideration. Furthermore, the progress of implementation and the role of institutions in the translation process have been relatively productive. The government has maximized its internal hierarchical role to respond to public issues, as evidenced by the decline in stunting rates in recent years. Pozting Class serves as a forum for work programs to convey the essence of policy. Finally, CSR by several PTs represents a major goal in overcoming social problems and representing attention regardless of the actual meaning if building partnerships with the private sector becomes a point if the government's internal capabilities are limited. This study is limited to document activities, meaning that further research is needed to analyze the government bureaucracy's ability to translate centralized collaboration.

## **REFERENCES**

- [1] N. Kamalawati, N. R. Febrina, N. Wijayanti, Y. Hanoselina, P. F. Wialdi, dan J. Jumiati, "Ekspansi Program Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) dalam Penanggulangan Stunting dan Peningkatan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia," *J. Intelek Insa. Cendikia*, vol. 2, no. 12, hal. 19033–19045, 2025.
- [2] N. P. Aprillia dan M. U. D. Azzahra, "Program Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG): Antara Legacy Project dan Solusi Stunting," *J. Inf. Syst. Manag.*, vol. 4, no. 5, hal.

- 19–22, 2025.
- [3] Peraturan Presiden, “Peraturan Presiden No. 72 Tahun 2021,” no. 1, 2021.
- [4] urvei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI), “Potret Stunting di Indonesia,” *Kemenkes BKKP*, 2024. <https://www.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/potret-stunting-di-indonesia/>
- [5] Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI, “Strategi Nasional Percepatan Pencegahan dan Penurunan Stunting 2025 - 2029,” *Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI*, 2024.
- [6] Dinas Kesehatan Jawa Timur, *Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2022*, no. 112. 2023.
- [7] P. D. Molyo, B. Prianto, S. Widayati, L. A. Setiyaningsih, dan S. A. Nuswantari, “Mainstreaming Gender in Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting in Kota Batu,” in *Proceedings of International Conference on Communication Science*, 2023, hal. 190–195.
- [8] M. Firauhinnur dan R. Srikandi, “PENANGGULANGAN STUNTING MELALUI PENINGKATAN PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DENGAN SOSIALISASI DAN EDUKASI STUNTING DI KELURAHAN BATU BESAR,” *J. Pendek. Nusant.*, vol. 1, no. 1, hal. 44–52, 2023.
- [9] Q. Qotimah dan S. Sayuti, “Edukasi Tentang Upaya Perbaikan Gizi Keluarga (UPGK) Pada Ibu Balita di Kelurahan Sisir Kota Batu,” *J. Pengabd. Masy. Pemberdayaan, Inov. dan Perubahan*, vol. 4, no. 5, 2024.
- [10] T. Agustyaningsih, “PENDAMPINGAN DAN PROMOSI KESEHATAN PADA IBU DENGAN ANAK STUNTING DI KELURAHAN SISIR KOTA BATU,” *J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy. Bid. Ilmu Keperawatan" Optim.*, 2025.
- [11] S. Sayuti dan S. Setyowati, “Pendampingan Kesehatan Fisik Dan Mental Ibu Hamil dan Menyusui di Soth Standart 2 BKB Harapan Kita 2 Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kejadian Stunting di Desa Sumberejo Kec. Batu Kota Batu,” *J. Pengabd. Masy. Pemberdayaan, Inov. dan Perubahan*, vol. 4, no. 5, 2024.
- [12] E. D. K. E. D. Kurniawati *et al.*, “SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH STUNTING IN BATU CITY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA,” *Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Public Health*, vol. 54, no. Suppl 2, hal. 406–424, 2023.
- [13] A. Hapsari, Y. Fadhilah, dan H. E. Wardani, “Hubungan kunjungan antenatal care dan berat badan lahir rendah terhadap kejadian stunting di kota Batu,” *J. Ilmu Kesehat.*, vol. 5, no. 2, hal. 108–114, 2022.
- [14] C. Ansell dan A. Gash, “Collaborative governance in theory and practice,” *J. Public Adm. Res. Theory*, vol. 18, no. 4, hal. 543–571, 2008, doi: 10.1093/jopart/mum032.
- [15] S. Malik, R. Roosli, dan N. Yusof, “Institutional stakeholder collaborations ( ISCs ): a conceptual framework for housing research framework for housing research,” *J. Hous. Built Environ.*, no. April, 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10901-021-09834-z.

- [16] I. G. Eko, P. Sri, dan M. R. Ferdiansyah, “Stakeholder Engagement Strategies for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Mojokerto : Pathways to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Stakeholder Engagement Strategies for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Mojokerto : Pathways to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals,” no. September, 2025, doi: 10.62870/jog.v10i3.31186.
- [17] I. G. Eko *et al.*, “Understanding the Dynamics of Cross-Sector Collaboration : Stunting Prevention Efforts in Prajurit Kulon Sub District,” vol. 9, no. 2, hal. 123–134, 2025.
- [18] I. T. Sihidi, “The Rise of Symptoms of Digital Authoritarianism : Lesson from Indonesia,” vol. 2, no. 1, hal. 29–44, 2025.
- [19] Sujarwoto, “Why decentralization works and does not works? A systematic literature review Sujarwoto a ?,” vol. 1, no. 3, hal. 1–10, 2017.
- [20] M. W. P. Adi, W. K. Permadi, dan K. Khoirunnisa, “Dynamics of Curriculum Policy From 1947 to the Independent Learning Curriculum in Indonesia: A Critical Review,” *J. Pembelajaran, Bimbingan, dan Pengelolaan Pendidik.*, vol. 5, no. 11, hal. 4, 2025, doi: 10.17977/um065.v5.i11.2025.4.
- [21] V. Braun dan V. Clarke, “Using thematic analysis in psychology,” *Qual. Res. Psychol.*, vol. 3, no. 2, hal. 77–101, 2006.
- [22] Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN), “Rencana Strategis 2020-2024,” 2024.
- [23] Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN), “Kebijakan dan Strategi Percepatan Penurunan Stunting di Indonesia”.
- [24] Dinas Kesehatan Kota Batu, “Renstra Dinkes Batu 2023 - 2026,” *PPID Kota Batu*, 2023.
- [25] M. W. P. Adi dan A. Maksum, “Local Political Strategy : The Victory of Young Candidates in Legislative Elections by the Nasdem Party,” *JPPUMA J. Ilmu Pemerintah. dan Sos. Polit. UMA (Journal Gov. Polit. UMA)*, vol. 13, no. 1, hal. 91–105, 2025, doi: 10.31289/jppuma.v13i1.13364.
- [26] D. Purnomo, S. Herwandito, K. J. I. M. Waruwu, B. S. Renyoet, dan G. Mangalik, “Optimalisasi Multi-Pihak Untuk Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Di Kota Salatiga Dalam Peluang Dan Tantangan,” *Visi Sos. Hum.*, vol. 4, no. 2, hal. 81–98, 2023.
- [27] M. Khakim, “Angka Prevalensi Stunting pada Balita di Kota Batu Turun Jadi 10,1%,” *DiswayMalang*, 2025. [https://malang.disway.id/mbatu-sae/read/9376/angka-prevalensi-stunting-pada-balita-di-kota-batu-turun-jadi-101#google\\_vignette](https://malang.disway.id/mbatu-sae/read/9376/angka-prevalensi-stunting-pada-balita-di-kota-batu-turun-jadi-101#google_vignette)
- [28] L. Nurva dan C. Maharani, “Analisis Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Penanggulangan Stunting : Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Brebes,” vol. 12, no. 02, hal. 74–83, 2023.
- [29] United Station, “The 17 Goals,” *United Station*, 2023. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- [30] Suyonowarso, “Indomaret Mendukung Percepatan Penurunan Stunting di Kota

- Batu,” *Seru.co.id*, 2025. <https://seru.co.id/210293-indomaret-mendukung-percepatan-penurunan-stunting-di-kota-batu>
- [31] W. Nathan, “Komitmen Cegah Stunting Lewat CSR di Kota Batu,” *RRI.CO.ID*, 2025. <https://rri.co.id/stunting/1504868/komitmen-cegah-stunting-lewat-csr-di-kota-batu>
- [32] D. F. Satriatama dan I. Ismunarta, “COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE DALAM UPAYA PENURUNAN STUNTING DI DESA PACING KECAMATAN PADAS KABUPATEN NGAWI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR.” Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, 2025.
- [33] C. Ansell dan A. Gash, “Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice,” *J. Public Adm. Res. Theory*, vol. 18, no. 4, hal. 543–571, Okt 2008, doi: 10.1093/jopart/mum032.
- [34] M. A. Rachman dan S. Baso, “Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) PT. Antam Tbk UBPN Kolaka dalam Mendukung Program Pencegahan Stunting di Desa Tambea Kecamatan Pomalaa Kabupaten Kolaka,” *Arus J. Sos. dan Hum.*, vol. 4, no. 2, hal. 1018–1035, 2024.
- [35] W. Kristiningrum, I. Sofiyanti, dan W. Widayati, “Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Terhadap Pernikahan Dini Sebagai Risiko Stunting,” *SENTRI J. Ris. Ilm.*, vol. 2, no. 11, hal. 4997–5006, 2023.