

***COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE* DALAM MENURUNKAN
STUNTING DI KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT TAHUN
2022-2024**

SKRIPSI

*Diajukan untuk Mendapat Gelar Sarjana Ilmu Politik pada Fakultas Ilmu Sosial
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ABSTRAK

Stunting masih menjadi permasalahan serius di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat dengan prevalensi mencapai 35,5% pada tahun 2022, menjadikannya kabupaten dengan angka stunting tertinggi di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Kondisi ini mendorong pemerintah daerah menerapkan pendekatan *collaborative governance* yang melibatkan multiaktor dalam percepatan penurunan stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan dan menganalisis *collaborative governance* dalam menurunkan stunting di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat tahun 2022-2024. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi dengan informan yang berasal dari pemerintahan daerah, OPD terkait, nonpemerintah, swasta, serta masyarakat. Teori yang digunakan adalah *collaborative governance* Ansell dan Gash (2008) yang mencakup lima indikator, yaitu dialog tatap muka, membangun kepercayaan, pemahaman bersama, komitmen terhadap proses, dan hasil sementara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* yang melibatkan Bappeda, TPPS, Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas Sosial, DPPKBP3A, pemerintah nagari, Puskesmas, bidan desa, kader posyandu, perusahaan perkebunan kelapa sawit melalui program CSR Tanoto Foundation, serta tokoh agama, tokoh adat, dan tokoh masyarakat telah berjalan dan terbukti efektif mempercepat penurunan stunting. Kelima indikator proses kolaborasi berjalan, meskipun dialog antaraktor belum sepenuhnya setara dan komitmen lintas sektor di tingkat OPD masih cenderung bersifat rutinitas administratif. Prevalensi stunting turun dari 35,5% (2022) menjadi 29,7% (2023) dan 26,6% (2024), dengan laju penurunan rata-rata 4,45% per tahun, melampaui rata-rata nasional (0,85%) maupun Provinsi Sumatera Barat (0,15%). Kolaborasi ini juga melahirkan inovasi program Madu Pedas, Si Kepiting, Ceting Rematri, dan Brondol Sawit sebagai wujud nyata kerja sama lintas sektor. Meskipun demikian, partisipasi antaraktor masih perlu diperkuat agar kolaborasi lebih inklusif dan berkelanjutan guna mencapai target nasional sebesar 14%.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Stunting, Proses Kolaborasi

ABSTRACT

Stunting remains a serious problem in Kabupaten Pasaman Barat, with a prevalence reaching 35.5% in 2022, making it the district with the highest stunting rate in West Sumatra Province. This condition prompted the local government to adopt a collaborative governance approach involving multiple actors in accelerating stunting reduction. This study aims to describe and analyze collaborative governance in reducing stunting in Kabupaten Pasaman Barat from 2022 to 2024. The method employed is qualitative, using a case study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and documentation, with informants drawn from the local government, related regional agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the community. The study employs Ansell and Gash's (2008) collaborative governance theory, which encompasses five indicators: face-to-face dialogue, trust building, shared understanding, commitment to process, and intermediate outcomes. The findings show that collaborative governance involving Bappeda, TPPS, the District Health Office, the Social Affairs Office, DPPKBP3A, nagari governments, community health centers (Puskesmas), village midwives, posyandu cadres, oil palm plantation companies through CSR programs, the Tanoto Foundation, as well as religious, traditional, and community leaders, has been implemented and proven effective in accelerating stunting reduction. All five indicators of the collaborative process were evident, although dialogue among actors has not been fully equal and cross-sectoral commitment at the regional agency level still tends to be limited to administrative routine. Stunting prevalence declined from 35.5% (2022) to 29.7% (2023) and 26.6% (2024), with an average annual reduction rate of 4.45%, surpassing both the national average (0.85%) and that of West Sumatra Province (0.15%). This collaboration also gave rise to program innovations such as Madu Pedas, Si Kepiting, Ceting Rematri, and Brondol Sawit as tangible outcomes of cross-sectoral cooperation. Nevertheless, participation among actors still needs to be strengthened to ensure collaboration is more inclusive and sustainable in order to achieve the national target of 14%.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance, Stunting, Collaborative Process*