

Collaborative governance in achieve Bekasi new zero stunting

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Abstract

Purpose: Stunting is a serious health issue in Indonesia, with a high prevalence. Bekasi City has shown strong commitment to achieving "Bekasi New Zero Stunting" through Collaborative Governance.

Method: This study analyzes Collaborative Governance in Bekasi City's efforts to reduce stunting using a qualitative descriptive method, with data obtained from literature studies, policies, and reports.

Result: The research results show that Collaborative Governance in Bekasi City has demonstrated positive development. The significant reduction in stunting from 18.18% in 2018 to 2.99% in 2023 is the result of effective collaboration among various parties, including the government, health organizations, civil society, and the private sector. Collaborative Governance is used as a strategy to address stunting in Bekasi City by involving various parties and enhancing active community participation in decision-making and monitoring processes. This approach ensures that diverse stakeholders contribute to and oversee the initiatives aimed at reducing stunting, leading to a more inclusive and effective governance model. The successful reduction in stunting rates highlights the importance of collaborative efforts and community engagement in tackling public health issues, providing a model that can be replicated in other regions facing similar challenges.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance; Stunting; Bekasi City; Reducing Stunting*

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1. Introduction

Sustainable development promoted in the SDGs and RPJMN programs aims to improve the quality of life from generation to generation. One of the determining factors for success is the good quality of human resources. The stunting rate in Indonesia is still a serious concern. According to WHO, the prevalence of stunting above 20 percent indicates a high level of severity. Based on data from the Ministry of Health in 2022, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia reached 21.6 percent. This is a serious concern for the government and various health organizations. Efforts to prevent stunting are the key to realizing sustainable development and maintaining the quality of life for future generations.

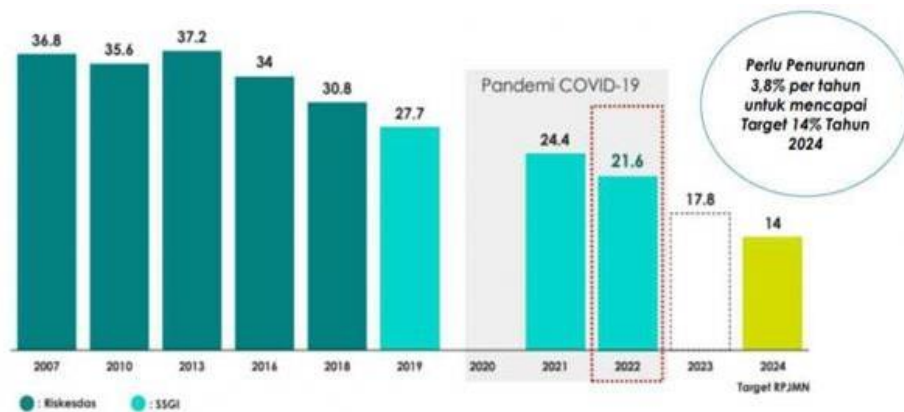


Figure 1. stunting number SSGI 2021 – 2022

The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is still a serious public health problem. Even though the Ministry of Health has implemented various programs and policies to reduce it, the latest report for 2024 shows that the stunting rate has only decreased by 0.1 percent, from 21.6 percent in 2022 to 21.5 percent in 2023. This small decrease indicates that there are still many challenges facing must be addressed to reduce stunting rates significantly .

The Indonesian Minister of Health, Budi Gunadi Sadikin, explained that one of the main obstacles in reducing stunting rates is that an effective and consistent program implementation model has not been found in the field. Each region in Indonesia has different characteristics and challenges, so a specific and appropriate approach is needed for each region.

Apart from that, according to the Director General of Public Health of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Maria Endang Sumiwi, the slight decrease in the prevalence of stunting is also caused by the number of children who have just experienced stunting which is almost comparable to the number of children who have managed to get out of stunting. This shows that the prevention and intervention efforts carried out are not optimal.

The problem of stunting is not only an issue but also a main focus in the Public Health Sector which must be resolved by both the central government and regional governments. Realizing the serious impact of stunting on the nation's future, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction. It is hoped that with this regulation, all elements of the nation can work together in an integrated manner to achieve the target of reducing stunting by up to 14 percent by 2024. The government, through related ministries and institutions, is formulating various policies aimed at the community to tackle stunting in all corners of Indonesia. It is hoped that this effort will bring benefits and be right on target (Mohammed, Philip, & Labaran, 2024).

As a follow-up effort to reduce stunting, the Bekasi City Government has shown a strong determination to transform its area into a stunting-free or zero stunting area. This commitment is realized through concrete steps, including the issuance of Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 26 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. The Decree of the Mayor of Bekasi Number 476/Kep.95A-DPPKN/II/2023 concerning the Family Assistance Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in 2023 is also an important basis for this effort, where the preparation of the Family Assistance Team technically regulates the Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in 2023.

Through this initiative, the Bekasi City Government is providing a concrete example of how the local level can be at the forefront of national efforts to tackle stunting. By collaborating with community participation and forming a special team, Bekasi City is directing concrete steps to achieve the vision of zero stunting, proving that a coordinated and focused response at the local level can have a positive

impact in improving children's welfare and contribute to a national impact in collaboration with the government center.

2. Literature review

According to Emerson et al. (2012: 29), Collaborative Governance is a process and structure in the management and formulation of public policy that involves various parties from various circles, including government, the private sector and civil society. The aim of this approach is to achieve public goals that cannot be achieved by one party alone.

Purwanti (2016: 178) states that Collaborative Governance aims to resolve certain problems or issues jointly by related parties. This is not only limited to government and non-government agencies, because the principles of good governance require the involvement of civil society in the formulation and making of decisions. This collaboration emerged due to the limited capacity, resources and networks of each party. Therefore, collaboration is able to unite and complement various components that encourage the successful achievement of common goals. In formulating goals, vision, mission, norms and values in cooperation, each party has an equal position with the authority to make decisions independently even though they are bound by a mutual agreement (Abrigo et al., 2024; Ndoj & Umbugadu, 2024; Rajabi & Ghalehtimouri, 2022).

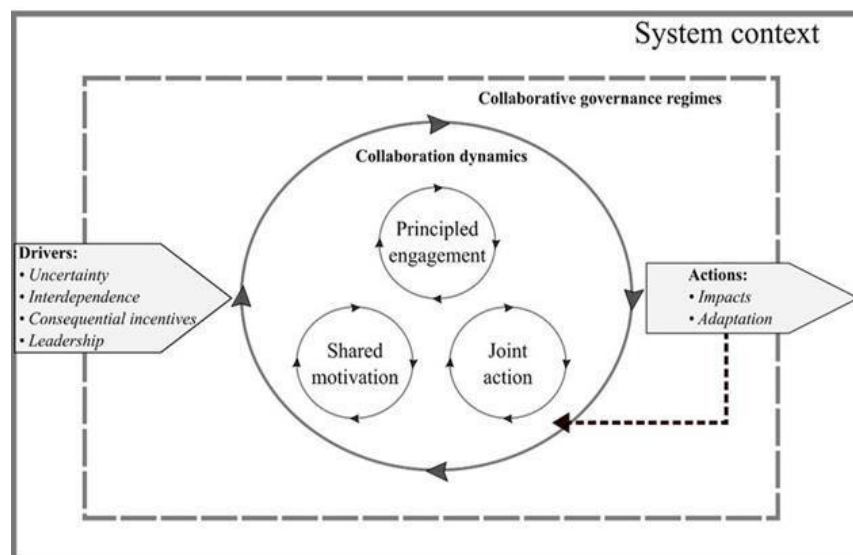


Figure 2 Collaborative Governance

Collaborative Governance produces the same outcome, there are 5 important elements in Collaborative Governance according to Emerson, Nabatchi, 2012, namely: 1. Drivers (leaders, relationships between each other, interdependency and uncertainty); 2. Collaborative Dynamic (principle engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint action); 3. Collaborative Governance Regime (regulatory provisions, decision-making procedures, systems); 4. System Context (condition of resources owned, legal policy framework); and 5. Action and Impact (result on the ground/joint impact) (Akber, Mahjabeen, & Jumman, 2024; Baron, 2024; Bazzyar, 2024).

3. Methodology

This research uses a qualitative approach to get a comprehensive picture of the process Collaborative Governance in handling stunting in Bekasi City. The descriptive method is used to describe the actual situation, providing a factual picture of how things are Collaborative Governance applied in this context. This approach and method was chosen to gain an in-depth understanding of Collaborative

Governance, including the complexity and dynamics involved in the process. This research uses library research and secondary data sources to collect data. The main sources for this research are journal articles, books and other library studies related to the topic of stunting. Policies, technical

instructions and reports are also included in the data collected because they are relevant to research questions about the development of stunting policies in Indonesia.

This research uses library research to collect materials from various sources, such as scientific journal articles, literature and books, to obtain a strong theoretical basis. The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman interactive model, which consists of four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The analysis results are then described based on dynamics Collaborative Governance according to Emerson and Nabatchi.

4. Results and discussions

The Bekasi City Government, in handling stunting cases, has made various policies, programs, activities and innovations involving various regional officials and various components of society. The various policies issued by the Bekasi City Government to reduce stunting rates in 2023 are Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 26 of 2023 concerning Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Bekasi Mayor Decree Number: 476/Kep.95A-DPPKN/II/2023 concerning Accelerated Family Assistance Teams Reducing Stunting in 2023, this regulation technically regulates the Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Bekasi City.

Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Health's Ayo Sehat website in the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey Program, in 2022 West Java Province will still have an average of 20.2 percent of stunting cases in all districts/cities, this of course still has not reached the target desired by the central government . However, if we look at the prevalence of the percentage of stunted toddlers in West Java, Bekasi City has the lowest number of stunting cases in 2022 with a percentage of stunted cases of 6 percent. The comparison of stunting prevalence figures is certainly very far when compared with other districts/cities in West Java Province. Currently, Sumedang Regency has the highest stunting prevalence rate in West Java Province, namely 27.6 percent.

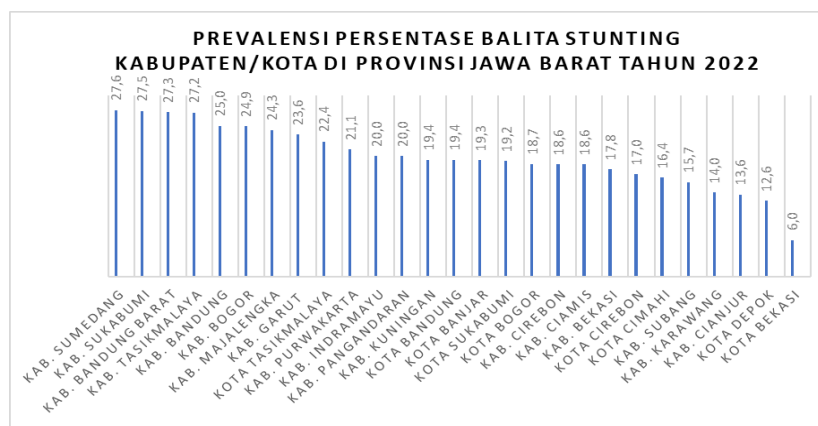


Figure 3 Prevalence of Stunting Toddlers Based on Regency/City in West Java Province SSGI 2022

Based on the results of the Bekasi City Health Service's Toddler Weighing Month (BPB) for the period August 2023, the development of stunting prevalence in Bekasi City is 2.99 percent. This figure was obtained from measurement results where a total of 3,867 toddlers were indicated as stunting because they were included in the category of short and very short toddlers in Bekasi City.

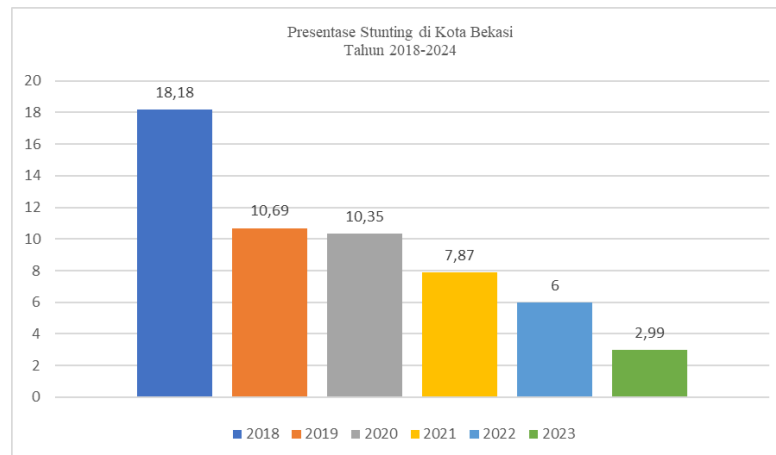


Figure 4. stunting percentage of Bekasi in the year of 2018 - 2024

Based on the results of measuring the development of community-based nutrition in Bekasi City in 2023, the participation rate for toddlers measured in the Toddler Weighing Month (BPB) for the period August 2023 at the sub-district level was an average of 87.6 percent with the highest participation rate being in Mustikajaya Sub-district with a participation rate of 91.04 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest participation rate was in Rawalumbu District at 82.84 percent or 9,828 children out of 11,864 target children under five. The highest number of children participating in the North Bekasi District was 16,460 children, with a participation rate of 88.63 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest number of participants came from Jatisampurna sub-district, 6,306 children with a percentage of 87.47 percent. Of the 12 sub-districts, there are 6 sub-districts whose participation percentage figures are above those achieved by Bekasi City, namely Jatisampurna, Pondokmelati, Mustikajaya, East Bekasi, Medansatria and North Bekasi Districts.

Meanwhile, the percentage of stunting in sub-districts that is greater than Bekasi City's achievement of 2.99 percent is Jatisampurna sub-district at 3.90 percent, Jatiasih sub-district at 3.43 percent, Bantargebang sub-district at 3.47 percent, Rawalumbu sub-district at 3.52 percent, South Bekasi sub-district at 4.46 percent, West Bekasi sub-district 4.89 percent, and North Bekasi District 3.17 percent.

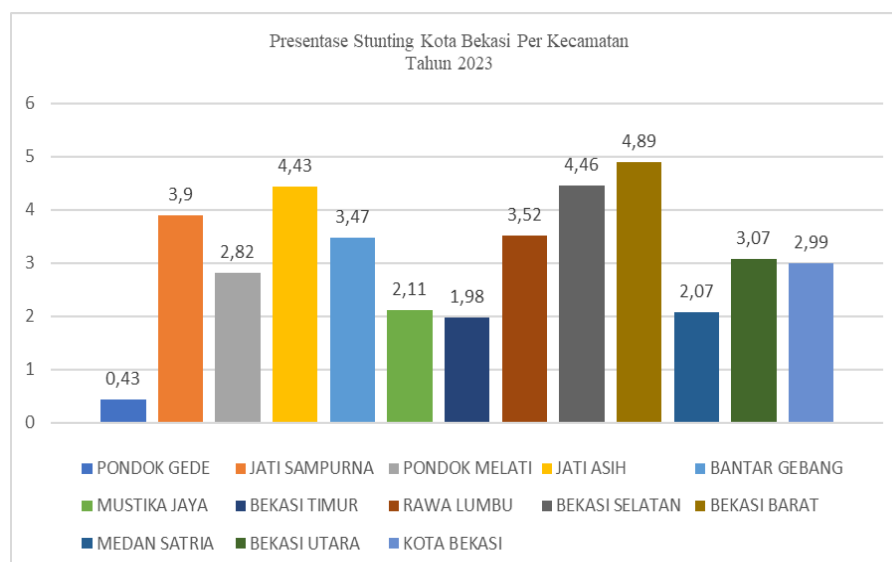


Figure 5. Stunting prevalence in Bekasi District of year 2023

The low stunting prevalence rate in Bekasi City proves that the Bekasi City Government is committed to carrying out the central government's mandate to reduce stunting rates. This achievement marks an extraordinary achievement in overcoming the problem of stunting in the region. The Bekasi City Government, through collaboration between the Health Service, Food Security Service, Statistics

Information Communication and Coding Service, Social Service, Population Control and Family Planning Service, and the Religious Affairs Department, plays an active role in supporting stunting reduction. Jointly organize various programs as a joint effort with local governments as a joint contribution to tackling stunting nationally.

One of the Bekasi City Government's efforts in implementing interventions is to collect data on targets and service achievements that have been carried out with precision and quality, so that they can be used as a basis for making decisions about interventions that must be carried out. The results of data collection on targets and service achievements strengthen the commitment of the Regional Government and Community in the joint movement to reduce stunting in Bekasi City.

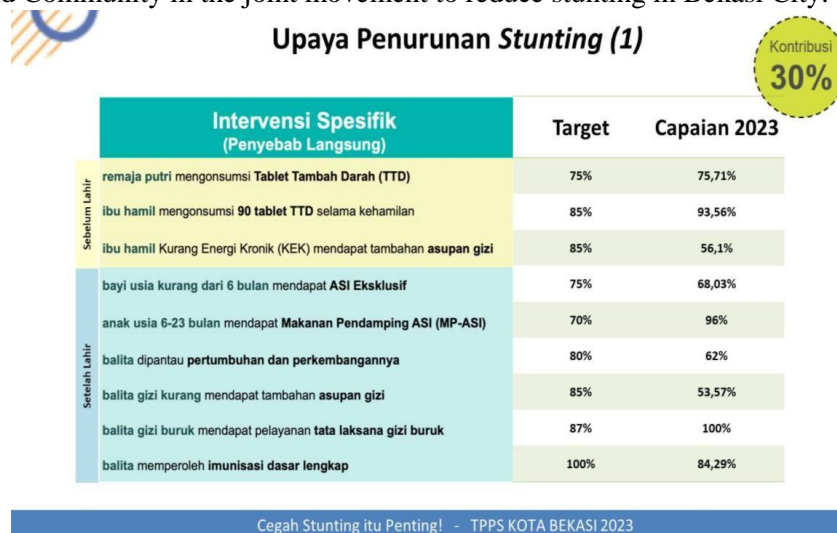


Figure 6 Specific Intervention Stunting Reduction Efforts

Based on data from the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) in 2023, efforts to reduce stunting in Bekasi City through Specific Health Sector Interventions (Direct Causes) contributed 30% at the prenatal and postnatal stages.

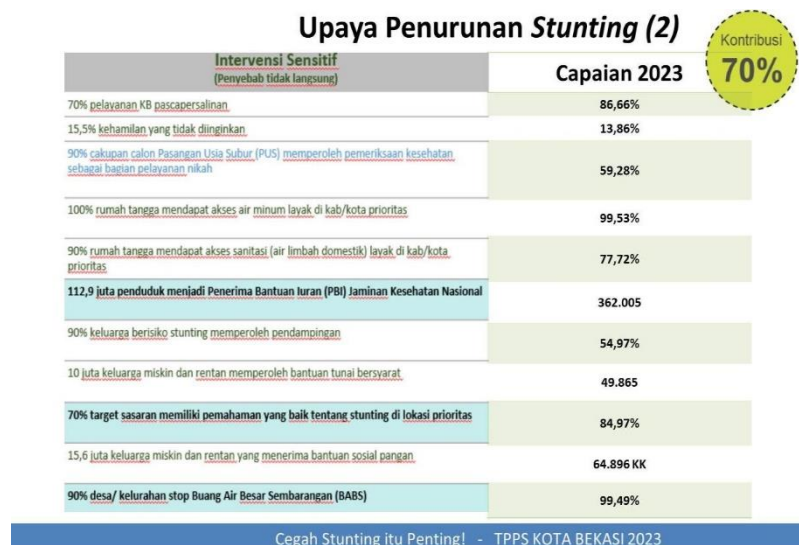


Figure 7 Sensitive Intervention Stunting Reduction Efforts

Efforts to reduce stunting in Bekasi City through Health Sector Sensitive Interventions (Indirect causes) contributed 70%.

4.1 Discussion

Collaborative Governance is used as a strategy to overcome stunting in Bekasi City by involving

various parties, including government, health organizations, civil society and the private sector. In Collaborative Governance, related parties work together to achieve common goals, solve problems, and improve the quality of people's lives. Collaborative Governance also enables active community participation in the decision-making and monitoring process, thereby increasing community awareness and commitment to handling stunting.

In the Collaboration Process, various indicators are needed that are appropriate and appropriate to the context of the problem or area of collaboration in the health sector, especially in Handling and Reducing Stunting in Bekasi City. Therefore, according to Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh (2011) the collaboration process consists of collaboration dynamics, actions, as well as impacts and adaptations to the collaboration process.

4.2 Collaboration Dynamics

In an effort to work together, the most crucial aspect is collaboration. The level of success in implementing cooperation can be seen through these dynamics, which include various elements such as Drivers; Collaborative Dynamics; Collaborative Governance Regime; System Context; Action Join Impact. Various forms of collaboration can be identified with the following elements:

4.2.1 Drivers

The commitment of Regional Apparatus Leaders in carrying out various innovations in stunting eradication programs, makes stunting the main focus in addressing problems in the Health Sector which is very necessary. Regional Apparatus Leaders (Regional Secretaries, Heads of Departments, Heads of Agencies, Subdistrict Heads, Village Heads) will greatly influence the implementation and implementation of various programs for handling stunting cases in Bekasi City. This also does not escape problems in the field, so the commitment of leaders is really needed to be able to make decisions or policies in accordance with the problems faced regarding stunting.

4.2.2 Collaborative Dynamic

In order to create various innovation programs owned by the City of Bekasi related to handling stunting, good collaboration and interaction is needed between all parties involved, from elements of regional apparatus (Department, Agency, District, Village, Community Health Center) to elements of the community (RT/RW, Posyandu, BKM) involved up to the private sector.

4.2.3 Collaborative Governance Regime

To support stunting management in Bekasi City, the government issued the latest regulations in 2023 to support the suppression of stunting cases. The Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 26 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and the Bekasi Mayor's Decree Number: 476/Kep.95A-DPPKN/II/2023 concerning Family Assistance Teams for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in 2023 are intended by the government to support the "Bekasi New Zero Stunting" program. .

4.2.4 System Context

With the Bekasi City Government's programs and policies in handling stunting cases, its implementation does not involve the participation of various parties who interact with the community to find out the various causes of stunting problems and real conditions in the region. So that various innovation programs, budgets and assistance provided are right on target according to the needs and problems in society.

4.2.5 Action and Impact

From the results of the collaboration carried out by the Bekasi City Government, it can be seen that all parties have their respective roles in handling stunting. Based on the collaboration carried out, it shows that the stunting rate in Bekasi City decreases every year, this proves that the implementation of the collaboration is running effectively and efficiently and is right on target.

4.3 Implementation of Collaboration in Policy

The "Bekasi Go To New Zero Stunting" program is supported by Bekasi Mayor Regulation Number 26 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and Bekasi Mayor Decree Number: 476/Kep.95A-DPPKN/II/2023 concerning Family Assistance Teams to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in 2023. 2023. This regulation was issued by the Bekasi City Government which technically regulates the Strategy for Accelerating Stunting Reduction. Based on the Stunting Prevalence Graph in Bekasi City from 2018 to 2022, it continues to decline, to reduce the rate of stunting, the above regulations were issued.

As a form of contribution, various regional apparatuses have made innovations to handle stunting cases, while several regional apparatuses involved in their innovations are as follows:

Table 1 Regional Apparatus Innovation

No.	Perangkat Daerah	Inovasi
1.	Dinas Kesehatan	Sanitasi dan Air Bersih bagi Masyarakat Medanssatria (Si Abang Mandra) Sumber Air Keluarga Jati Bening (Swara Bening) Cegah Gizi Buruk dan Stunting Karang Kitri (Gebuk Stunting) Jaga Wilayah Kita dari Stunting Jati Luhur (Yuk Jawil Kiting) Pemberian Makanan Tambahan bagi anak sekolah
2.	Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana	Optimalisasi Penyuluhan melalui Sistem Digital Bina Keluarga Berencana (Si Lina KB) Pemberdayaan Kampung KB
3.	Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak	Sistem Aplikasi Posyandu Kota Bekasi (Aplikasi Si Mpok ASI) Sistem Aplikasi Informasi Anak Cerita Aduan dan Solusi (Aplikasi Si Anak Cerdas) Kecamatan Layak Anak Patriot (Aplikasi Kecala Patriot) Telepon Sahabat Anak (Tesa)
4.	Dinas Ketahanan Pangan, Pertanian dan Peternakan	Kelompok Wanita Tani dan Lumbung Pangan Masyarakat
5.	Dinas Sosial	Penyuluhan Sosial Anti Stunting (Peso Tinting) Pemberian Bahan Makanan Sehat untuk Keluarga dengan Balita Rentan Stunting (Mas Barent)

The Bekasi City Government, through the Village Health Centers and Posyandu in each RW, is active in efforts to overcome stunting in its area. One of the main efforts is providing additional food (PMT) for toddlers and pregnant women at Posyandu to ensure nutritional intake is met. PMT is given to underweight toddlers aged 6-59 months with BB/BW/TB less than minus 2 standard deviations (<-2SD) who are not hospitalized/outpatient.

Another stunting prevention effort is to encourage Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) in every household. This is done by increasing access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and maintaining environmental cleanliness. It is hoped that PHBS can reduce the incidence of infectious diseases which can hinder children's growth.

Good sanitation is also an important factor in preventing stunting. Poor sanitation can cause infectious diseases, diarrhea and worms in toddlers, which can disrupt nutritional absorption and result in stunting in the long term. Households with access to proper sanitation are those that have sanitation facilities according to health standards, septic tanks/Waste Water Treatment Systems (SPAL), which are used alone or together.

The Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) as a Type IV Self-Management in the area is trusted by the Bekasi City Government to carry out the construction of a Septic Tank (Septic Tank)/Waste Water Treatment System (SPAL) to carry out construction on each house of Prospective Beneficiary (CPM). Each house is provided with craftsman assistance for dismantling, closing and making Septic Tanks/SPAL, Toilet services with a budget ranging from IDR 15,000,000 to IDR 20,000,000 (adjusted to the needs of each house receiving assistance) .

The private sector also has social responsibility or more commonly known as CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), which is the concept that organizations or companies participate in providing adequate environmental health, health efforts, health financing, health resources, community empowerment, health equipment, aid. food, medicine, financial assistance and so on. Providing CSR

is usually carried out through suggestions/proposals from the Regional Government in the form of the needs of each region and is non-binding (the company can donate goods in any form/not in accordance with the proposal) or CSR which is a program that has been carried out from year to year by the company to help local people.

The Bekasi City Government has made various efforts to increase the availability of resources in handling stunting, including increasing the budget for handling stunting. Bekasi City Government funding sources for stunting prevention:

Table 2 Anggaran Pro Stunting

REGIONAL DEVICES	2023		2024		TOTAL BUDGET
	PROG/KEG	BUDGET	PROG/Event	BUDGET	
Population Control and Family Planning Office	Development Programme Family Planning (KB)	Rp 1.854.775.000	Programme Population Control	Rp 150.000.000	Rp 2.004.775.000
	Empowerment and Improvement Programme Family Welfare	Rp 17.817.358.392	Family Planning Development Programme	Rp 1.241.000.000	Rp 19.058.358.392
			Family Welfare Empowerment and Improvement Programme	Rp 400.000.000	Rp 400.000.000
Health Office	Fulfilment of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	Rp 22.340.476.816	Fulfilment of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	Rp 2.631.932.890	Rp 24.972.409.706
Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries Office	Food Insecurity Management Programme	Rp 1.240.000.000	Food insecurity management programme	Rp 16.250.000.000	Rp 17.490.000.000
Education Office	Education Management Programme	Rp 150.000.000	Education management programme	Rp 1.105.763.100	Rp 1.255.763.100
Housing, Settlement and Land Agency	Wastewater System Management and Development Programme	Rp 9.172.812.005	Wastewater System Management and Development programme	Rp 504.700.000	Rp 9.677.512.005
	Management and Development of Water Supply System Drinking Water	Rp 23.472.306.000	Management and Development of Water Supply System Drinking Water	Rp 6.500.000.000	Rp 29.972.306.000
Women's Empowerment and Child	Child Rights Fulfilment (PHA) Programme	Rp 679.361.000	Child Rights Fulfilment Programme (PHA)	Rp 1.071.868.000	Rp 1.751.229.000

Protection Office	Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment Programme Women	Rp 1.837.255.000	Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment Programme Women	Rp 2.590.000.000	Rp 4.427.255.000
Social Services	Social Protection and Security Programme	Rp 785.650.000	Social Protection and Security Programme	Rp 1.282.700.000	Rp 2.068.350.000
	Social Rehabilitation Programme	Rp 1.317.064.000	Social Rehabilitation Programme	Rp 885.600.000	Rp 2.202.664.000
TOTAL				Rp. 115.280.622.203	

In addition, the allocation of activities and budget for 2023 - 2024 provided through Health Sector Specific Interventions (Direct causes) and Health Sector Sensitive Interventions (Indirect causes) is as follows:

Table 3 Allocation of Activities and Budget 2023-2024

TAHUN 2023		
Budget	Programme/Activity	Interventions
Sensitive	10 programmes	Rp. 69.615.810.197
Specific	1 programme	Rp. 22.340.476.816
Coordination, Publication, Monitoring and Evaluation	1 programme	Rp. 276.000.000
Total		Rp. 93.232.287.013

TAHUN 2024		
Interventions	Programmes/Activities	Budget
Sensitive	10 programmes	Rp. 63.462.091.100
Specific	1 programme	Rp. 24.972.409.706
Coordination, Publication, M&E	1 programme	Rp. 330.000.000
Total		Rp. 88.764.500.806.

Through various innovation programs and efforts carried out by relevant regional officials, it is hoped that the stunting rate in Bekasi City can be reduced and reach zero every year. This is of course supported by various forms of cooperation and regional data that supports all programs implemented.

4.4. Impact and Adaptation of Collaborative Processes

The government's efforts to reduce the percentage of stunting in Indonesia include a series of comprehensive and appropriate policies. One successful approach is through Collaborative Governance mechanisms. By collaborating with various ministries and regional governments, the government is able to create synergy and sustainable policy integration. This collaboration across sectors and levels of government allows for efficiency in program implementation and optimal use of resources.

In implementing Collaborative Governance, the role of Regional Government is an important aspect which contributes and collaborates to assist the central government in overcoming the stunting problem. The Bekasi City Government has shown strong determination to transform its area into a stunting-free or zero stunting area. This is shown by the continuing decline in the percentage of stunting in Bekasi City every year.

5. Conclusion

The dynamics of collaboration in efforts to overcome stunting in Bekasi City have shown positive developments. Movements of shared principles, shared motivation, and the capacity for collective action have increased. It is hoped that this will encourage the success of stunting prevention efforts in Bekasi City. In the context of stunting prevention in Indonesia, the Bekasi City Government has established an effective coordination and communication mechanism, and has made efforts to integrate stunting prevention programs and activities.

The implementation carried out by the Bekasi City Government in handling stunting cases showed success with the acquisition of Stunting Case Prevalence Percentage in 2018 at 18.18 percent, in 2019 at 10.69 percent, in 2020 at 10.35 percent, in 2021 at 7, 87 percent and in 2021 with 6 percent. Even though the data for 2023 has not been officially released, based on the results of measuring nutritional development based on the Bekasi Community in 2023, stunting cases were at 2.99 percent.

5.1 Suggestion

The Bekasi City Government must continue to collaborate in the "Bekasi New Zero Stunting" Program according to the target and will continue to carry out the program until stunting cases can be resolved to 0 cases or there are no more stunting cases in Bekasi City according to the target to be achieved.

5.2 Recommendation

In order to achieve Bekasi New Zero Stunting through Collaborative Governance, researchers recommend the following things:

1. Development of unified and integrated data and information management.
2. Increase the fulfillment of input aspects, including training for health and non-health workers, provision of necessary facilities and infrastructure, as well as periodic budget support, both from APBD and non-APBD sources.
3. Implement the Prevent, Detect and Response strategy, namely:
 - Prevent: Focuses on socialization and regular nutritional interventions.
 - Detect: Focuses on routine nutritional screening and surveillance.
 - Response: Provide assistance for families at risk of stunting.
4. Optimize specific and sensitive interventions.
5. Collaborate with TP.PKK Bekasi City through the main PKK program and other parties in an effort to accelerate the reduction in stunting rates in Bekasi City.
6. Active participation from all stakeholders and community organizations in implementing innovation at the Bekasi City level.

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