

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan ancaman serius terhadap keamanan manusia (human security) yang menuntut perwujudan kerja sama lintas batas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana implementasi kerja sama internasional antara Pemerintah Indonesia dan UNICEF melalui kerangka Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2021-2025 diaplikasikan di tingkat lokal, dengan mengambil studi kasus di Kabupaten Pandeglang. Menggunakan metode kualitatif dan pengumpulan data melalui studi dokumen serta wawancara mendalam, penelitian ini dibedah menggunakan kerangka teori Policy Diffusion dan empat tahapan Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP), yakni: Scoping, Managing, Reviewing, dan Moving On. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun standar gizi UNICEF telah dilembagakan menjadi Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021, proses difusi kebijakan ini mengalami perbedaan yang masif saat dieksekusi di lapangan. Pemerintah Kabupaten Pandeglang mengalami kesenjangan implementasi (implementation gap) akibat minimnya kapasitas Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD), defisit tenaga medis, serta kuatnya hambatan sosiokultural seperti mitos pengasuhan adat dan praktik pernikahan dini. Meskipun Tim Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (TPPS) telah merangkul organisasi non-pemerintah (seperti Save the Children dan Tanoto Foundation) untuk menambal kelemahan tersebut, implementasi kemitraan ini tetap diwarnai oleh miskomunikasi dan ketidaksinkronan data di akar rumput. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kegagapan birokrasi lokal dalam menerjemahkan regulasi konvergensi makro telah menciptakan sindrom ketergantungan yang akut terhadap asistensi teknis eksternal, sehingga mengancam Ketahanan institusional dan keberlanjutan perlindungan kesehatan masyarakat di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Kerja Sama Internasional, Multi-Stakeholder Partnership, Difusi Kebijakan, UNICEF

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a severe threat to human security that demands the actualization of cross-border cooperation. This study aims to analyze how the implementation of international cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF through the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2021-2025 framework is applied at the local level, taking a case study in Pandeglang Regency. Employing qualitative methods and data collection through document studies and in-depth interviews, this research is dissected using the Policy Diffusion theoretical framework and the four stages of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP), namely: Scoping, Managing, Reviewing, and Moving On. The results indicate that although UNICEF's nutritional standards have been institutionalized into Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021, the policy diffusion process experienced massive distortion when executed on the ground. The Government of Pandeglang Regency suffered an implementation gap due to minimal Regional Budget (APBD) capacity, a deficit of medical personnel, and strong sociocultural barriers such as traditional caregiving myths and early marriage practices. Although the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) has embraced non-governmental organizations (such as Save the Children and Tanoto Foundation) to patch these weaknesses, the implementation of this partnership remains characterized by structural miscommunication and data desynchronization at the grassroots level. This study concludes that the stuttering of the local bureaucracy in translating macro convergence regulations has created an acute dependency syndrome on external technical assistance, thereby threatening institutional resilience and the sustainability of public health protection in the future.

Keywords: Stunting, International Cooperation, Multi-Stakeholder Partnership, Policy Diffusion, UNICEF