



Collaborative Governance Model In Accelerating The Handling Of Stunting In Kampar Regency

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Abstract

This research explores the implementation of collaborative governance strategies, involving the government, private sector, community, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations, to accelerate stunting reduction in Kampar Regency. Utilizing the Penta Helix model and collaborative governance theory as a theoretical foundation, this study identifies the key factors contributing to successful collaboration, as well as the challenges faced and strategies to overcome them. Through a case study approach, this research highlights the importance of effective coordination and communication, resource integration, community empowerment, and the need for capacity building and sustainability strategies. The resulting recommendations aim to strengthen collaborative governance practices and enhance the effectiveness of stunting reduction programs, thereby contributing to broader efforts to improve the well-being of children and communities in Kampar Regency.

Keywords: Governance Strategy, Collaborative Governance, Accelerating Stunting

1. Introduction

Stunting, as a manifestation of chronic malnutrition in early childhood, is a significant public health problem in many developing countries, including Indonesia. The impact of stunting is not only limited to physical growth but also affects cognitive abilities and future individual productivity. Kampar Regency, one of the regions in Indonesia, faces challenges in its efforts to reduce the historically high stunting rates.

Reducing stunting rates is a crucial target for improving the well-being of children in Indonesia, in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda which aims to eliminate malnutrition, including stunting, by 2030. Although various efforts have been made by the government and non-governmental organizations, reducing stunting rates still requires a more innovative and integrated approach. In this context, the collaborative governance strategy emerges as a new paradigm in managing and addressing public health issues[1].

Although various efforts have been made by the government and non-governmental organizations, reducing stunting rates still requires a more innovative and integrated approach. In the last decade, a new paradigm in managing and addressing public health issues has emerged, namely through collaborative governance strategies. In public administration, Collaborative Governance is an arrangement where public institutions directly involve various stakeholders from outside the government in a formal, joint decision-making

process. These decisions are made based on consensus and deliberation to develop or implement public policies[2].

Collaborative Governance can also be interpreted as a process and structure for decision-making and public policy management that enables the government, society, and the private sector to work together constructively across institutions to implement public policies. This approach emphasizes the importance of cross-sector collaboration between various parties, including the government, private sector, community, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations, to achieve common goals, such as overcoming the issue of stunting[3].

This research focuses on stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency. Although SSGI data shows fluctuations in stunting prevalence, it is not yet clear whether this decline is due to implemented programs and policies. Therefore, further research is needed to understand the success of the stunting reduction acceleration program in Kampar Regency. Kampar Regency has implemented the Penta Helix collaborative model, involving various parties, in the stunting reduction acceleration program. This initiative has provided insights on how collaboration can be improved. However, challenges in implementing this model remain, such as coordination, resource allocation, and program monitoring[4].

The objective of this article is to explore the implementation of collaborative governance strategies in the stunting reduction acceleration

program in Kampar Regency. Through case analysis, this research will identify key success factors of collaboration, as well as challenges and lessons learned that can be applied in other regions. By understanding the dynamics and collaborative strategies in the local context, this research is expected to contribute to the literature on public health management and provide practical recommendations for local governments and other stakeholders in designing and implementing more effective and sustainable stunting reduction programs.

Based on the aforementioned background, the following are the research questions that will be addressed in the scientific journal titled "Collaborative Governance Strategies in Accelerating Stunting Reduction Efforts in Kampar Regency":

1. How can collaborative governance strategies between the government, private sector, community, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations be implemented to enhance the effectiveness of stunting reduction acceleration programs in Kampar Regency?
2. What are the main challenges faced in implementing the Penta Helix collaboration model in stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency and how can these challenges be overcome?

2. Research Methods

This research is qualitative and descriptive in nature[5][6], aiming to understand and depict the implementation of collaborative governance strategies in accelerating stunting reduction in Kampar Regency. The research focuses on an in-depth analysis of interactions, processes, and dynamics among stakeholders within a collaborative framework.

A case study approach was chosen as the research method to explore and analyze collaborative governance practices in depth within the real-world context of Kampar Regency. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the effectiveness and challenges of implementing collaborative strategies.

This research will utilize two types of data sources: primary data, obtained through in-depth interviews with various stakeholders involved in the stunting reduction program, and secondary data, which includes official documents, program reports, academic publications, and other relevant information sources[7].

Data collection will be conducted through semi-structured interview guidelines, participant

observation, and document analysis[8]. The interview guidelines allow for flexibility in responses and provide in-depth insights. Participant observation will provide a contextual understanding of interactions and collaborative practices. Document analysis will support and verify the data obtained from interviews and observations.

Data analysis will be carried out through the process of coding and categorization, thematic analysis, triangulation, and reflection[9]. Data will be coded and categorized based on relevant themes, then analyzed to identify patterns and relationships. Triangulation will be conducted to enhance the validity of the findings. The researcher will also engage in critical reflection on the research process and findings.

This methodological approach ensures that the research can provide comprehensive and in-depth insights into the implementation of collaborative governance strategies in addressing stunting in Kampar Regency, while also identifying its supporting and hindering factors.

3. Results and Discussions

Ansell and Gash define Collaborative Governance as an approach that allows governments and non-governmental actors to work together in a consensus-oriented and deliberative decision-making process to develop and implement public policies[10]. Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh add that collaborative governance integrates resources, knowledge, and expertise from various sectors to achieve outcomes that would be impossible for any single entity to achieve alone. This concept becomes crucial in the context of stunting reduction, where inter-sectoral collaboration is necessary to address this multifaceted problem[11].

Carayannis and Campbell introduce the Penta Helix Model as a framework that involves collaboration between government, industry, academia, civil society, and the media in innovation and policy development[12]. In the context of stunting reduction, this model facilitates the integration of a wide range of knowledge and resources, including nutrition interventions, health education, and sanitation infrastructure.

A study by Bryson, Crosby, and Bloomberg shows that collaborative governance can enhance the effectiveness of public health programs through improved coordination, more efficient use of resources, and community empowerment[13]. In the context of stunting, coordinated and participatory interventions are identified as key to success in reducing stunting.

Silvia explains several successful implementations

of collaborative governance in the context of collaborative leadership, including building shared commitment, identifying resources, building shared understanding, gaining stakeholder support, and building trust[14].

Meanwhile, according to Rice and McCool, their research explains that factors for successful collaboration, such as inclusivity in team member selection, consensus-based decision-making, and responsiveness to public input, are crucial factors[15].

Castañer and Oliveira (2020) argue that through collaboration, actors can voluntarily work together to achieve common or individual goals, thus enriching collaborative governance with aspirations, knowledge, and resources[16]. Although collaboration is difficult to achieve, according to Marek et al collaboration is essential for solving complex social problems and meeting social needs. Therefore, Collaborative Governance is widely recognized as an important aspect of managing public issues[17].

Some weaknesses, according to Wanna, of Collaborative Governance include difficulties in obtaining political or ministerial support and also complicated bureaucracy[18]. Several studies (Bernardo; Bryson; Cain) explain that research on institutionalization in Collaborative Governance cases involving NGOs is needed to minimize collaboration risks. Institutionalization is an important part of cooperation, and the institutional framework will be a reference in decision-making[19]–[21].

Although collaborative governance offers many benefits, implementation challenges remain. Kettl (2006) identifies key challenges, including conflicts between stakeholders, difficulties in resource sharing, and differences in institutional capacity[22]. Research by Smith and Lipsky (1993) adds that disparities in power and access to resources among stakeholders can hinder the collaboration process.

Overcoming challenges in collaborative governance requires a comprehensive strategy. Agranoff and McGuire (2001) suggest the importance of capacity building and training for stakeholders, as well as the development of mediation mechanisms to resolve conflicts[23]. Leach and Pelkey (2001) emphasize the importance of effective communication and the establishment of collaborative norms as tools to overcome obstacles[24].

The literature shows that collaborative governance has significant potential in increasing the effectiveness of stunting reduction programs

through the integration of resources and knowledge across sectors. The Penta Helix model, in particular, offers a promising framework for inter-sectoral collaboration in addressing stunting. However, implementation challenges require special attention, including strategies to address conflicts, ensure fair resource distribution, and build the capacity of all stakeholders. Further research is needed to identify best practices in collaborative governance that can be adapted and implemented in specific local contexts like Kampar Regency.

3.1 The implementation of collaborative governance strategies in Kampar Regency.

Active collaboration between the government, the private sector, the community, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations is key to increasing the effectiveness of stunting reduction acceleration programs in Kampar Regency. This collaborative approach enables synergy and integration of resources, knowledge, and expertise from various sectors to address the complex and multifaceted issue of stunting

The following are some key strategies in implementing collaborative governance for stunting reduction:

a) Developing a Shared Vision

The essential first step is to formulate a harmonized vision and objectives, understood and supported by all stakeholders. This builds a foundation for strong cooperation and shared commitment towards stunting reduction goals. Developing a shared vision through the establishment of a collaborative framework is an essential step in creating a strong foundation for integrated and successful stunting reduction efforts.

This shared vision serves as a guide that directs all stakeholders towards the same goal, which is to reduce stunting rates in Kampar Regency. The process of forming this vision requires active participation from all sectors, ranging from the government, private sector, community, educational institutions, to non-governmental organizations, to ensure that the vision reflects the needs, expectations, and potential contributions of each party.

Through a series of inclusive and participatory discussions, workshops, and consultations, a shared vision can be formulated by considering various perspectives and expertise. This process also helps build a sense of ownership and dedication to the goal of stunting reduction, strengthening the willingness of all parties to work together to achieve the desired results.

Furthermore, forming a collaborative team with representatives from each sector, responsible for planning, implementing, and evaluating the program. This team is also tasked with identifying and allocating the necessary resources.

The formation of a collaborative team is the next crucial step, where this team acts as the driving force behind the implementation of collaborative governance strategies. This team should consist of representatives from each sector involved, with a composition that reflects the diversity of expertise, experience, and capacity to contribute to the program.

The balance of representation in this team is not only to ensure that all perspectives and resources are accommodated, but also to facilitate the fair and effective distribution of responsibilities and tasks. Team members must have the ability to communicate effectively across sectors, understand the dynamics and challenges that may arise, and be able to work together to find solutions.

Training and capacity building for members of the collaborative team are also important to strengthen their abilities in project management, negotiation, and problem-solving. With a solid and effective collaborative team, the stunting reduction strategy can be implemented with good coordination, optimized resources, and maximum results.

b) Implementation Strategies

Implement effective coordination and communication mechanisms among stakeholders to ensure smooth information flow and activity coordination. This can include regular meetings, shared information systems, and online collaboration platforms.

Effective coordination and communication between various stakeholders are the main foundations for the successful implementation of collaborative governance strategies in addressing stunting. The complexity of managing inter-sectoral collaboration requires a well-structured communication system, which allows for smooth and transparent information flow between members of the collaborative team.

Mechanisms such as regular meetings, video conferences, and online project management platforms can be used to ensure that all stakeholders stay informed and can actively participate in decision-making. Effective coordination also involves appointing a coordinator or project manager who has skills in cross-sectoral team management and can act as a liaison between various stakeholders.

This approach not only strengthens inter-sectoral synergy but also improves efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of stunting reduction activities, by ensuring that every step and decision is directed towards the established common goal.

Then combine resources from all sectors, be it financial, human, or knowledge, to be used more efficiently. For example, the private sector can provide financial or logistical support, while educational institutions can contribute knowledge and innovation.

Resource integration is another important aspect in the collaborative governance implementation strategy. The collaborative approach enables the pooling of financial, human, and information resources from various sectors to increase the coverage and impact of the stunting reduction program.

This resource integration requires careful planning and negotiation between stakeholders to determine each party's contribution and the best way to allocate these resources efficiently. For example, the private sector may provide funds or logistical support, while universities can contribute through research and capacity building.

A strong monitoring and evaluation system is needed to ensure that resources are used effectively and program goals are achieved. This resource integration not only maximizes the use of available resources but also creates added value through collaboration, such as innovation in approaches or sustainable solutions for addressing stunting.

Furthermore, it is also necessary to involve and empower local communities through education and training to increase their awareness and involvement in stunting reduction efforts. This includes nutrition education programs, sanitation practices, and the importance of nutritional intake for pregnant women and toddlers.

Community empowerment is key to ensuring the sustainability and long-term success of stunting reduction programs. This strategy involves activities to increase the awareness and capacity of local communities in understanding and addressing stunting issues, such as nutrition education, maternal and child health, as well as sanitation and hygiene.

Through workshops, training, and other learning programs, communities can be actively involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of stunting reduction activities. This empowerment also involves strengthening the role of women and

families in making decisions related to nutritional intake and health practices, considering their key role in stunting prevention.

Sustainable community involvement strengthens local ownership of the program and ensures that stunting reduction efforts are rooted in local needs and conditions, increasing the chances of positive and long-lasting results.

c) Evaluation and Adjustment

Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of program activities and outcomes. This allows for early identification of problems or obstacles and facilitates strategy adjustments as needed. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process plays a crucial role in the collaborative governance strategy implementation cycle, enabling stakeholders to periodically assess the progress and effectiveness of the stunting reduction program.

Through M&E, organizations and individuals involved can collect relevant quantitative and qualitative data on various aspects of the program, such as the coverage of interventions, changes in nutrition and health practices, and socioeconomic dynamics that may affect stunting. This process not only serves as a tool for accountability but also as a learning mechanism that facilitates the identification of best practices, innovations, and areas that require improvement.

Therefore, the integration of a strong and adaptive M&E system becomes very important, where the results can be used to make strategic adjustments in the program. The application of information technology, such as online databases and mobile applications, can support efficiency and accuracy in the collection and analysis of M&E data, accelerating the evidence-based decision-making process.

Then collect and use feedback from all stakeholders, including the community, to make adjustments to the program. This ensures the program remains relevant and effective in achieving its goals. The use of feedback from the M&E process is a critical step in ensuring that stunting reduction programs remain responsive and relevant to evolving needs and challenges.

Feedback from various stakeholders, including the target community, field workers, and collaborative partners, provides valuable insights to strengthen certain aspects of the program, such as intervention design, communication strategies, and community participation mechanisms. It is important to create open and transparent feedback channels, where all stakeholders feel empowered to share their experiences and perspectives.

This requires an inclusive and culturally sensitive approach, where feedback is received as part of a shared learning process and not as criticism. The implementation of an iterative evaluation cycle, where results and feedback are used to make continuous program adjustments, demonstrates a commitment to quality improvement and effectiveness in stunting reduction efforts.

Thus, strong integration between M&E and feedback mechanisms is key to sustainable program adaptation and innovation, leading to more significant and long-term stunting reduction.

d) Capacity Building

Provide training and development to build the capacity of stakeholders, especially at the community and non-governmental organization levels. This includes training in project management, communication, and data collection techniques.

Capacity building through training and development is an essential strategy in enhancing the effectiveness of stunting reduction programs, focusing on improving the competencies of individuals and institutions involved. This includes technical training for health workers and community educators in nutrition and sanitation knowledge, as well as managerial and leadership training to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in program planning, management, and evaluation.

This approach aims to build a solid foundation for efficient program implementation, as well as enhance the readiness of communities and organizations to respond to stunting reduction challenges independently and sustainably. In addition, capacity building also includes aspects of collaborative learning and knowledge exchange between sectors, which facilitates innovation and strategy adaptation based on best practices and cross-contextual learning.

3.2 Main Challenges Faced in Implementing the Penta Helix Collaboration Model in Stunting Reduction Efforts in Kampar Regency

The implementation of the Penta Helix collaboration model in stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency offers great potential in achieving the desired goals through inter-sectoral synergy. However, significant challenges arise from the complexity of coordination among various stakeholders who have different backgrounds, goals, and capacities.

One of the main challenges is effective communication and coordination. With the large number of entities involved, misunderstandings or

missed information often occur, which can hinder the cooperation process. Differences in interests and priorities between sectors also pose challenges, where each sector may have different strategic goals or different approaches to stunting reduction. In addition, resource allocation becomes another challenge, considering the limited resources that must be allocated efficiently to ensure activities can be carried out properly. The imbalance of capacity among stakeholders is also a challenge, especially in terms of technical knowledge about stunting reduction and project management skills. Finally, the sustainability of stunting reduction programs is a major concern, where efforts must be able to continue even if there are changes in political commitment or financial support.

To overcome these challenges, the first important step is to build strong communication mechanisms that facilitate information exchange and activity coordination between sectors. This can be done through the use of information technology, such as online collaboration platforms, and regular meetings between stakeholders.

Furthermore, it is important to align goals and priorities through workshops and joint planning sessions that allow all parties to agree on common goals and understand their respective roles and contributions in achieving those goals.

Optimizing resource allocation can be achieved by developing a transparent and performance-based resource allocation strategy, where resources are allocated based on activity priorities and expected results.

Increasing stakeholder capacity through continuous training and capacity building will help balance capacity between sectors and strengthen program implementation capabilities. Finally, to ensure sustainability, the Penta Helix collaboration model needs to incorporate strategies for sustainable financing, including seeking alternative funding sources and developing business models that can ensure the sustainability of the program in the future.

Through coordinated and strategic efforts, the challenges in implementing the Penta Helix collaboration model in stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency can be overcome, making it possible to achieve better results in reducing stunting rates and improving child welfare.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion related to the issues, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The collaborative governance strategy between the government, private sector,

community, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations shows significant potential in increasing the effectiveness of stunting reduction acceleration programs in Kampar Regency. Through the implementation of the Penta Helix model and the principles of collaborative governance, inter-sectoral synergy is created, enabling a broader and deeper integration of resources, knowledge, and expertise. This approach not only strengthens coordination and communication between stakeholders but also optimizes resource allocation and strengthens community empowerment. Through close and structured cooperation, this inter-sectoral collaboration is able to overcome existing challenges and create innovative solutions for sustainable stunting reduction. Therefore, the collaborative governance strategy proves to be a crucial and effective approach in mobilizing and harmonizing stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency, promising improved well-being for children and the community at large.

2. The implementation of the Penta Helix collaboration model in stunting reduction efforts in Kampar Regency faces a number of key challenges, including effective communication and coordination between sectors, differences in interests and priorities, limited resource allocation, imbalance of capacity among stakeholders, and ensuring program sustainability. However, these challenges can be overcome through the development of strong communication mechanisms, goal alignment through joint discussions, development of fair and transparent resource allocation strategies, capacity building through training and capacity development, and the search for alternative funding sources for program sustainability. This systematic and inclusive approach not only strengthens inter-sectoral collaboration but also paves the way for a more effective and sustainable implementation of stunting reduction programs in Kampar Regency, bringing positive changes to the well-being of children and society as a whole.

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