



Business Sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Accelerating Stunting Reduction: The Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting (DASHAT) Program in Cilegon City

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (CSR) Dunia Usaha dalam Percepatan Penurunan Stunting: Program Dapur Sehat Atasi Stunting (DASHAT) di Kota Cilegon

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Abstract

This research examines the involvement of the business sector in accelerating stunting reduction in Cilegon City in 2024. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, issued by President Joko Widodo, stipulates that several parties are related to the acceleration of stunting reduction, one of which is the business sector. The active involvement of the business sector is needed to maintain the five pillars of the national strategy. Cilegon City, one of the regions implementing the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, also actively involves the business sector in stunting reduction activities, one of which is the Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting (DASHAT) program. Using a qualitative method and a case study approach, this research dissects the contribution of the business sector to stunting reduction policy in Cilegon City. Drawing on the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR), the findings indicate that implementation of the DASHAT program in Cilegon City still faces several obstacles, such as the government's limited budget. On this basis, the Cilegon City Government collaborates with the business sector to remain committed to reducing stunting despite the limited budget. The involvement of the business sector can be seen in its role as a facilitator that provides funding. In 2024, 39 companies contributed to stunting reduction in Cilegon City, one of which was PT Latinusa Tbk. This research recommends that the acceleration of stunting reduction requires commitment from all stakeholders, including the involvement of the business sector through CSR programs.

Keywords

Business Sector; Cilegon City; Corporate Social Responsibility; DASHAT; Stunting

Abstrak

Riset ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji keterlibatan dunia usaha dalam upaya percepatan penurunan stunting di Kota Cilegon pada tahun 2024. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting yang dikeluarkan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo menetapkan bahwa terdapat beberapa pihak yang terkait dengan percepatan penurunan stunting, salah satunya adalah dunia usaha. Keterlibatan aktif dunia usaha diperlukan untuk menjaga lima pilar strategi nasional. Kota Cilegon, sebagai salah satu daerah yang melaksanakan Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, juga melibatkan dunia usaha secara aktif dalam kegiatan penurunan stunting, salah satunya melalui Program Dapur Sehat Atasi Stunting (DASHAT). Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan pendekatan studi kasus, riset ini membedah kontribusi dunia usaha terhadap kebijakan penurunan stunting di Kota Cilegon. Peneliti menggunakan konsep tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan (CSR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan Program DASHAT di Kota Cilegon masih menemui beberapa kendala, salah satunya minimnya anggaran yang dimiliki pemerintah. Atas dasar ini, Pemerintah Kota Cilegon bekerja sama dengan dunia usaha untuk tetap berkomitmen menurunkan angka stunting meskipun anggarannya terbatas. Keterlibatan dunia usaha terlihat melalui perannya sebagai fasilitator penyedia dana. Pada tahun 2024, terdapat 39 perusahaan yang ikut berkontribusi dalam penurunan stunting di Kota Cilegon, salah satunya adalah PT Latinusa Tbk. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan bahwa program percepatan penurunan stunting memerlukan komitmen dari seluruh pemangku kepentingan, termasuk keterlibatan dunia usaha melalui program CSR.



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Kata Kunci*DASHAT; Dunia Usaha; Kota Cilegon; Stunting; Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan***1. Introduction**

Stunting is a condition in which a child experiences growth failure (P. Apriyani et al., 2023; Siregar et al., 2022) due to chronic malnutrition (Rahmadani & Lubis, 2023), resulting in a child who is too short for their age (Laili & Andriani, 2019; Rahmadhita, 2020; Scheffler & Hermanussen, 2022; Sutarto et al., 2018). Malnutrition can occur from the time the baby is in the mother's womb through the early period after birth (Hutabarat, 2023), but the condition of stunted babies can be observed after the child is two years old (Djauhari, 2017; Mustakim et al., 2022). Stunting can also be understood as a condition in which a toddler has a shorter length or height than other toddlers of the same age (Kusrini et al., 2020). It can be caused by food availability and the quantity and consumption of food (Hadi, Hidayat, et al., 2024).

UNICEF also interprets stunting as a problem that can hinder human development globally (Quamme & Iversen, 2022; Violentina et al., 2023). Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is another form of growth failure (Natanael et al., 2022). Although stunted children may appear to have proportional bodies and look normal, measuring their height reveals that they are shorter than other children of the same age. Stunting is caused by inadequate nutritional intake or recurrent infectious diseases. It can occur before birth because of a lack of parental education regarding nutritional adequacy (Chowdhury et al., 2022; Devianto et al., 2022; Rusliani et al., 2022), insufficient maternal dietary intake during pregnancy, poor feeding practices, and poor food quality, which may be accompanied by infection that inhibits fetal growth in the womb (Ni'mah & Nadhiroh, 2015; Ramdhani et al., 2020; Saputri & Tumangger, 2019; Yadika et al., 2019). Efforts to reduce stunting include exclusive breastfeeding, immunization, regular health checks (Fauziah et al., 2023), and the prevention of early marriage (Siswati et al., 2022).

The problem of stunting cannot be underestimated, as it affects the life of the nation and the state. It affects health and can have an impact on all areas of life (Akombi et al., 2017; Ilman & Wibisono, 2019). In terms of health, stunting can cause death in children and lower their cognitive and intellectual levels because of limited brain-cell growth (Thurstans et al., 2022). From the social and economic side, it lowers the quality of Indonesia's human resources, hampers economic growth, reduces gross domestic product, and decreases the income of adult workers because of reduced labor-market productivity. The socio-economic gap may also widen, since stunting is associated with a 10% reduction in total lifetime income and the intergenerational transmission of poverty (Hidayaturrahman & Harsono, 2023; Suryana, 2023).

In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting remained relatively high at 24.4% in 2021. Based on the Survei Status Gizi Indonesia [Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey] in 2022, it decreased to 21.6%, still far from the 14% target that Indonesia aimed to achieve by 2024. The high prevalence of stunting has encouraged the government to pursue the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (Dermawan et al., 2022; Pratiwi, 2023; Suratri et al., 2023), one approach being a micro-level intervention through stunting-locus villages (Atamou et al., 2023) using community empowerment (Nurhadiyanta et al., 2023) and interventions targeting at-risk groups (Wahyuningsih et al., 2022). Nevertheless, efforts to reduce stunting in Indonesia still face obstacles at both the central and regional levels (Hadi, Hidayat, et al., 2024).

One of the government's efforts was to issue Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. This regulation identifies the stakeholders who play a role in stunting reduction, including individuals (Yani et al., 2023), the community (Apriliyani et al., 2025), academics (Shohib, 2024), professional organizations (Kencana et al., 2022), the mass media (Indriani et al., 2024), the business sector (Purnomo et al., 2023), civil society organizations (Subqi et al., 2021), universities (Khoiri, 2022), community leaders (Suharlina, 2024), religious leaders (Rojali et al., 2024), and development partners. The regulation also sets out five pillars as a national strategy to accelerate stunting reduction. First, it calls for increasing the commitment and vision of leaders at every level, from ministries to villages. Second, behavior change in the community is to be achieved through improved communication and community empowerment. Third, the convergence of specific and sensitive interventions, from ministries and agencies down to villages, is to be strengthened. Fourth, food security and nutrition are to be improved for individuals, families, and communities. Fifth, systems, data, information, research, and innovation are to be strengthened and developed (Devi et al., 2023).

Under the presidential regulation, all regencies and cities in Indonesia, including Cilegon City, must accelerate stunting reduction. In Cilegon City, this acceleration is pursued through the Dapur Sehat Atasi Stunting [Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting] (DASHAT) program. Figure 1 shows the development of stunting prevalence in Cilegon City from 2021 to 2023. The prevalence was 20.6% in 2021, decreased to 19.1% in 2022, and rose again to 22.0% in 2023. This apparent increase may be associated with the implementation of the DASHAT program, which began at the end of 2022: as the program brought more children into health checks and assessments, more stunted children were detected and recorded. Health cadres have so far been the most active in conducting these checks (Vinci et al., 2022; Mediani et al., 2022).

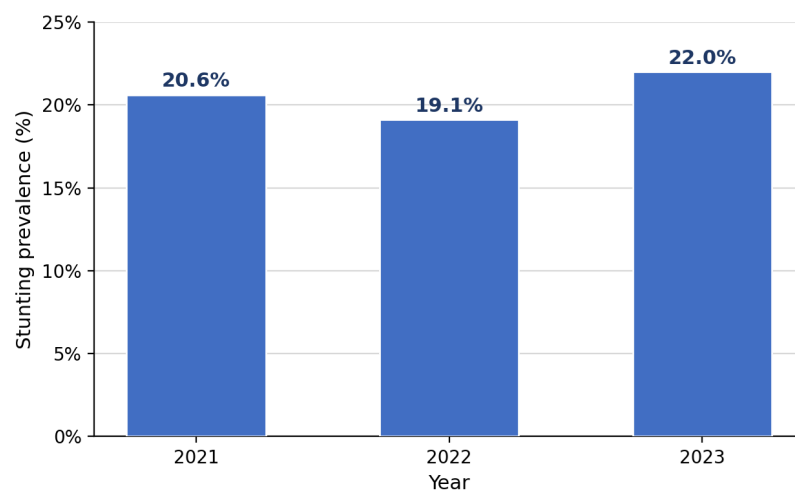


Figure 1. Development of Stunting Prevalence Rates in Cilegon City

Source: Banten Provincial Open Data Portal (Lumbung Data Banten), data processed. (2025)

President Joko Widodo appointed the Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional [National Population and Family Planning Board] (BKKBN) as the lead agency for Indonesia's Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. BKKBN works to encourage the formation of the DASHAT program, which seeks to provide balanced nutrition for families at risk of stunting by drawing on local resources combined with contributions from other partners. The program is grounded in the fourth pillar: improving food security and nutrition for individuals, families, and communities. DASHAT activities generally aim to improve the quality of community nutrition by

optimizing local food resources in order to accelerate stunting reduction at the village level (Afriyanni et al., 2023; Amelinda & Haryani, 2023; Hadi, Marta, et al., 2024). The program is implemented in each village, regency, and city. At the regency and city level, the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk, dan Keluarga Berencana [Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning] (DP3AP2KB) serves as the implementation team for DASHAT activities and coordinates the village level. In Cilegon City, implementation of the DASHAT program is the responsibility of the DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City as the implementing team and program lead.

Table 1. Stunting-Related DAK Non-Fisik BOKB Allocation in Cilegon City

Year	Allocation
2022	IDR 3,345,305,000
2023	IDR 4,267,591,000
2024	IDR 4,345,761,000

Source: DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City. (2024)

Table 1 presents the stunting-related allocation that the Cilegon City government received each year through the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund for Family Planning Operations (DAK Non-Fisik BOKB). The Cilegon City government considers these funds relatively limited for all of the activities related to the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. Although the allocation increased each year—from IDR 3,345,305,000 in 2022 to IDR 4,267,591,000 in 2023, and to IDR 4,345,761,000 in 2024—it remains insufficient for all of the intervention activities carried out.

Observations during the research indicate that limited funds are an obstacle for those responsible for the DASHAT program in providing supplementary feeding. This is consistent with a statement by the Head of the Population Control Division, Wawan Ihwani, following a Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team coordination meeting at the DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City: the budget for reducing stunting in Cilegon City is used mainly for sensitive measures such as prevention, which is implemented through development activities such as installing paving blocks and rehabilitating integrated health posts and toilets, while only a small portion of the budget directly reaches children affected by stunting (Ramadhan, 2023). Given the problems, impacts, and conditions of stunting described above, efforts and solutions are needed to address it. The Cilegon City government cannot undertake these efforts on its own; for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction to proceed effectively, cooperation with several parties is needed, including cooperation with the business sector (S. Apriyani, 2023; Fathurrahman, 2023; Suryawati et al., 2023). Cooperation between the government and the business sector is also driven by the respective strengths and limitations of each party, allowing them to complement each other.

The government's advantage lies in its regulatory authority, which keeps cooperation focused and aligned with predetermined goals, as well as in its proximity to the community. The business sector, in turn, offers capital and more adequate supporting facilities, more optimal funding, a shorter bureaucratic chain, and the transfer of knowledge and expertise (Anto et al., 2024; Hidayaturrahman & Harsono, 2023). Cooperation between the government and the business sector is therefore essential to accelerating stunting reduction. Through a company's social responsibility program—namely corporate social responsibility (CSR)—firms are expected to contribute knowledge, skills, and assistance related to children's nutrition and health. CSR encompasses a range of activities that address stunting

across several dimensions, including health, education, the environment, and the economy (Purnomo et al., 2023).

This research specifically examines the involvement of the business sector in accelerating stunting reduction in Cilegon City through cooperation with the government. This focus follows from a research gap the authors identified when mining a corpus of 1,000 publications from the past five years sourced from Crossref, using the search term collaboration for stunting reduction. The visualization produced with VOSviewer in Figure 2 shows that the cooperative efforts undertaken so far have not specifically highlighted the role of the business sector. In Cilegon City, by contrast, the business sector is substantially involved in stunting reduction through corporate CSR.

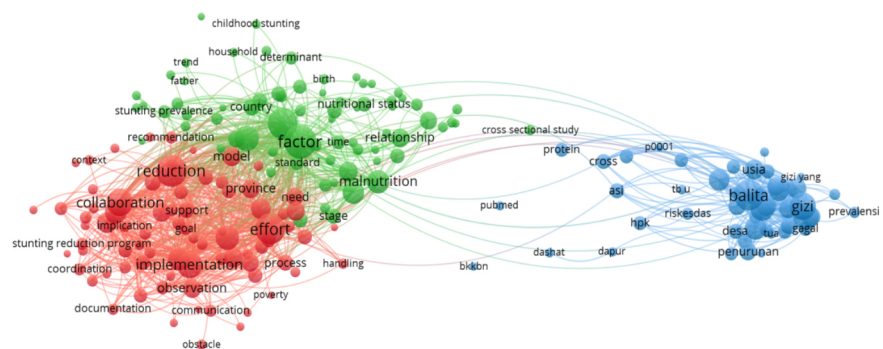


Figure 2. Visualization of the Research Gap Using VOSviewer



Source: Processed by authors. (2025)

This study draws on the analytical framework of Situmeang (2016), whose indicators of CSR program success are as follows. Internal success indicators comprise (1) company policy on community development, (2) institutionalization of that policy within the organization, (3) community development programs and funding allocation, and (4) the performance or output generated by the program. External success indicators comprise (1) the level of program participation, from planning and implementation through monitoring and evaluation, (2) the level of community independence, and (3) the sustainability of the programs implemented.

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach (Creswell & Creswell, 2018), with Cilegon City as its locus. The research focuses on the involvement of the business sector in the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction through the DASHAT program. Data were collected through observation, interviews, document study, and a literature review. Informants were selected purposively and included the Coordinator of the Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas [Quality Family Village] (Kampung KB) program at BKKBN Banten Province, a family planning analyst on the staff of the DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City, and representatives of the CSR and Industrial Relations divisions of PT Latinusa Tbk.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Involvement of the Business Sector in the DASHAT Program in Cilegon City

In general, the DASHAT program is a community empowerment initiative that provides balanced nutrition for families at risk of stunting—namely prospective brides and grooms, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and stunted toddlers from underprivileged families—through the use of local resources such as local food ingredients, in collaboration with other partners (Ardiyanti et al., 2023).

“DASHAT is an activity group in which the community in the village is trained in knowledge about balanced nutrition. We are oriented toward balanced nutrition. This effort is also one of the solutions to stunting, namely the lack of access to nutritious food. That is one of the reasons for the formation of the DASHAT program, where the target is the village, which is managed by the community. So, it is by them, from them, and for them. (Coordinator of the Kampung KB program, BKKBN Banten Province, July 21, 2024)”

As the interview above indicates, DASHAT is a community-run activity group that provides balanced, nutritious food for children affected by stunting. It addresses one of the causes of stunting—limited access to nutritious food—which is one of the reasons the program was established.

Table 2. Distribution of the DASHAT Program in Cilegon City

No.	Subdistrict	Number of Urban Villages	Number of DASHAT Units
1	Purwakarta	6	1
2	Cilegon	5	3
3	Jombang	5	0
4	Cibeber	6	3
5	Pulomerak	4	2
6	Gerogol	4	3
7	Ciwandan	6	4
8	Citangkil	7	4
Total		43	20

Source: DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City. (2024)

Implementation of the DASHAT program in Cilegon City began in early 2023. Cilegon City has eight subdistricts: Purwakarta, Cilegon, Jombang, Cibeber, Pulomerak, Gerogol, Ciwandan, and Citangkil. These comprise 43 urban villages spread across the eight subdistricts. As the table shows, implementation of the DASHAT program is not yet comprehensive: several urban villages have not yet adopted it. A total of 20 urban villages have run the DASHAT program, while the remaining 23 have not. In Jombang Subdistrict, in particular, no urban village has run the program.

In the interview, the informant noted that other parties were involved in implementing the DASHAT program, as explained below.

“From the government side, it is more toward the government institution in the regency—the Health Office, the Ministry of Villages, and the health center—and partners related to universities or CSR at the regency level. We also collaborate with BAZNAS as a fund-distribution institution, because BKKBN is not a budget holder. So we also formed BAAS, the foster-parent scheme for stunting children. (BKKBN Kampung KB Coordinator, Banten Province, July 21, 2024)”

The interview indicates that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is involved when companies support the implementation of the DASHAT program in each regency and city. The government also works with the Badan Amil Zakat Nasional [National Amil Zakat Agency] (BAZNAS) as the body that channels funds, having established the Bapak/Bunda Asuh Anak Stunting [Foster Parents for Stunted Children] (BAAS) scheme—a financial and nutritional child-sponsorship initiative—for anyone who wishes to contribute to the DASHAT program. Donations can be channeled through an account provided by BAZNAS. In Cilegon City, the DASHAT program also involves the business sector through corporate CSR. Approximately 39 companies have contributed to the program. The assistance provided varies, ranging from supplementary feeding and cash to the construction of nutrition posts.

Table 3. Stakeholder Involvement in the DASHAT Program

No.	Partner	Form of Assistance	Urban Village	Subdistrict	Amount/Quantity
1	BAZNAS	Supplementary feeding	Tegal Bunder	Purwakarta	IDR 2,500,000
2	PT Latinusa Tbk	Supplementary feeding	Gerem	Gerogol	IDR 17,500,000
3	PT Krakatau Sarana Infrastruktur	Supplementary feeding	Grogol	Gerogol	IDR 2,500,000
4	PT Chandra Asri	PONDAN (Pos Gizi Ciwandan) [Ciwandan Nutrition Post]	Gunung Sugih, Kubangsari, Banjarnegara	Ciwandan	IDR 50,000,000
5	PT Krakatau Posco	PAN-ENTERAL milk	Tegalratu	Ciwandan	240 sachets
6	PT Nutrindo Bogarasa	Milk and bread	Tegalratu	Ciwandan	400 sachets
7	PT Indorama	Egg, milk, soybean, carrot, bread	Kepuh Kubangsari	Ciwandan	44 sachets

Source: DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City. (2024)

The table lists six of the 39 companies that have contributed to the DASHAT program. Assistance may be channeled through the BAZNAS of Cilegon City or distributed directly by a company to the urban village implementing the program. The involvement of the business sector is set out in a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed by the Cilegon City government, the BAZNAS of Cilegon City, and the business sector, although not all companies signed it. PT Latinusa Tbk is one of the contributing companies; it distributes assistance through a government-designated institution, the BAZNAS of Cilegon City, and is among the companies that signed the MoU for DASHAT activities. In an interview, a representative of PT Latinusa Tbk explained the cooperation process.

“The beginning of PT Latinusa Tbk’s cooperation in the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction began when we received a letter from the Mayor of Cilegon entitled ‘Appeal to Become Foster Parents for Stunting Children (BAAS) in the Context of Accelerating Stunting Reduction in All Elements of Cilegon City Society.’ We then consulted our leadership about whether the appeal could be facilitated and synergized with the CSR program that had been running so far. Praise be to God, our leadership supported the program. We therefore volunteered to take part in the Foster Parents for Stunting Children (BAAS) activity. (Legal Representative and IR, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)”

As the excerpt explains, PT Latinusa Tbk's involvement in the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction began when it received an appeal letter from the Mayor of Cilegon inviting the company to become a foster parent under the BAAS scheme. The letter was entitled "Appeal to Become Foster Parents of Stunting Children (BAAS) in the Framework of Accelerating Stunting Reduction in All Elements of Cilegon City Society." After receiving it, the company's CSR division coordinated with its leadership, which agreed to participate; PT Latinusa Tbk then volunteered to contribute.

"Regarding this matter, we received the appeal letter around November 2022; after that, we applied for assistance for approximately five months. (Legal Representative and IR, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)"

The informant said that the appeal letter was received around November 2022 and that the company's submission of funds followed roughly five months later. The informant also described the signing of the agreement between the government and PT Latinusa Tbk:

"Yes, we signed a memorandum of understanding, which was attended by all stakeholders from several companies. At that time, two meetings were held, both scheduled for signing the memorandum of understanding. It was held at The Royal Krakatau Hotel, if I am not mistaken, in early 2023, in February. (CSR Representative, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)"

According to the interview, the cooperative relationship between the government and PT Latinusa Tbk is set out in the MoU, which was signed by PT Latinusa Tbk together with several other stakeholders. Although the informant recalled the signing as having taken place in February 2023, documentary evidence places it on Friday, August 11, 2023, at The Royal Krakatau Hotel (discussed below); the informant's recollection was explicitly tentative.

"Because in the appeal letter—specifically in the attachment—it is explained that the activity in question is providing food for children at risk of stunting at IDR 15,000 for 180 days, or six months. So a total cost of around IDR 3,000,000 is required per child. (Legal Representative and IR, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)"

As this explains, the amount of assistance is determined by the number of stunted children who receive help and the price of one food portion: IDR 15,000 per child per day, provided over 180 days (six months). PT Latinusa Tbk sponsored five stunted children. Of the 43 urban villages in Cilegon City, roughly 20 run DASHAT activities; all of these receive budget funds through BAZNAS, while some also receive CSR assistance from particular companies. The authors also discussed with PT Latinusa Tbk's CSR division how the target location for the company's assistance was determined.

"No, everything is determined by the agency. We only communicate, so we leave everything to the agency and to BAZNAS. We fully trust that the funds will be realized for the benefit of stunting reduction. (CSR Representative, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)"

As the interview indicates, PT Latinusa Tbk does not determine which area or urban village receives the assistance. It relies on the government—particularly the DP3AP2KB—and BAZNAS as the core institutions running the program. The company stated that its role was limited to communication, with the funds handed over entirely to the relevant agencies and BAZNAS to be used for stunting reduction as intended.

“Until today, we have not received any reports on the disbursed funds. (Legal and IR Representative, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)”

According to the informant, even a year into the program, PT Latinusa Tbk had not received any report on the activities from either the office or BAZNAS, and did not know where or when the assistance had been distributed. Its contribution to the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction took the form of cash donations only. The company’s absence from DASHAT activities was noted in the following interview:

“No, none. Because we did not receive any invitations. We were only present when signing the cooperation agreement, twice. (CSR Representative, PT Latinusa Tbk, August 22, 2024)”

PT Latinusa Tbk felt that it had not been invited to take part in DASHAT activities in the target area or within the Cilegon City government, which is one reason it provided no assistance beyond funding. It received an invitation only at the initial signing of the agreement and, thereafter, none related to stunting.

3.2. CSR Contribution Related to Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Cilegon City

This section examines PT Latinusa Tbk’s CSR contribution against [Situmeang’s \(2016\)](#) indicators of CSR program success, drawing on the interview and documentary evidence gathered. The government involves the business sector in addressing stunting: based on data from the DP3AP2KB and BAZNAS of Cilegon City, approximately 39 companies contribute to the DASHAT program, channeling funds through the BAZNAS of Cilegon City or directly to urban villages running DASHAT units.

In terms of company policy on community development (internal indicator 1), PT Latinusa Tbk’s CSR program has four main focuses ([Latinusa, 2020](#)): consumer protection; occupational health and safety; environmental stewardship; and community development. The company’s involvement in the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction falls under community development, whose primary aim is to build harmonious relationships with the surrounding community most directly affected by the company’s operations. Within community development, one activity area is improving health, under which the stunting program is situated; this aligns the program with the company’s existing CSR commitments.

With respect to the institutionalization of that policy (internal indicator 2), the company’s CSR division coordinated with its leadership upon receiving the appeal letter, and the leadership’s agreement to participate brought the program within the company’s established CSR activities rather than treating it as an ad hoc donation.

For community development programs and funding allocation (internal indicator 3), PT Latinusa Tbk channeled its assistance through BAZNAS in cash (reported as IDR 15,000,000). The company reports that its contribution began with the Mayor’s appeal letter in November 2022 and that, in February 2023, it distributed the assistance through BAZNAS. The amount was calculated from the number of stunted children targeted in an urban village multiplied by the price of one menu (IDR 15,000). In each DASHAT unit, five children received assistance over a period of 180 days. The assistance was directed to Gerem urban village, Gerogol Subdistrict, with the location determined by the government.

Regarding the performance or output of the program (internal indicator 4), PT Latinusa Tbk’s contribution took the form of cash support only. The company did not participate directly in the field and, as discussed below, reported receiving no account of how the funds were ultimately used, which limits what can be said about the program’s concrete output from the company’s vantage point.

Turning to the external indicators, the level of program participation (external indicator 1) was low. PT Latinusa Tbk took part only at the signing of the agreement and was not involved in planning, implementation, monitoring, or evaluation. The company likened its position to that of “lay people” with little knowledge of the stunting problem in Cilegon City, and it never engaged directly with the intended beneficiaries.

The level of community independence (external indicator 2) cannot be assessed from the available evidence: the interviews focus on the company’s funding role and its relationship with the government and do not document outcomes at the community or beneficiary level.

The sustainability of the program (external indicator 3) is also in question. The government should be transparent and accountable, particularly where multiple stakeholders are involved; transparency means delivering complete, accurate, and timely information to all stakeholders, with nothing kept secret, hidden, concealed, or delayed (Tundunaung et al., 2018). PT Latinusa Tbk reported that, after signing the MoU and providing assistance through BAZNAS, it received no further invitations to activities related to the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, no information on the equalization of stunting and priority areas, and—from the start of the cooperation to the time of the research—no report on the distribution of funds or letter of accountability for DASHAT activities from either the Cilegon City government or the BAZNAS of Cilegon City. Without such reporting and continuity, the sustainability of the partnership is difficult to ensure.

In a cooperative relationship involving several parties, a signed agreement is required. The MoU—entitled “Joint Agreement on the Implementation of Cooperation Between the Regional Government, BAZNAS of Cilegon City, and the Private Sector in Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting in Cilegon City”—was signed on Friday, August 11, 2023, at The Royal Krakatau Hotel in Cilegon City. Among the companies that channeled assistance through the BAZNAS of Cilegon City in 2023 were PT Latinusa Tbk and PT Krakatau Sarana Infrastruktur, while other companies did not channel their assistance through BAZNAS. In addition to these two, PT Chandra Asri and PT Mitsubishi Chemical Indonesia (MCCI) signed the MoU. Companies whose assistance was recorded without a written cooperation agreement provided support in cash.

In sum, PT Latinusa Tbk is one of the private companies that has contributed to the DASHAT program and one of the few that signed the MoU. It acts primarily as a facilitator, providing funds for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction as realized through the DASHAT program. The company fully trusts the Cilegon City government to distribute its assistance to the intended targets, channeling cash through the BAZNAS of Cilegon City. Its cooperative relationship therefore extends only as far as the implementing government bodies—the DP3AP2KB of Cilegon City and BAZNAS, as the collector and distributor of DASHAT funds—and it reports never having met the intended beneficiaries directly or interacted with other contributing parties.

4. Conclusion

In Cilegon City, the role of the business sector in the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction through the Dapur Sehat Atasi Stunting [Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting] (DASHAT) program appears to have been largely ineffective. Almost all of the firms involved act only as facilitators—that is, as funding providers. Moreover, the cooperation arrangement is not binding on all participating firms: this study found that only four companies signed the memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the regional government, the BAZNAS of Cilegon City, and the business sector, even though 39 companies contributed in total. The government’s

accountability in its cooperation with the business sector also appears limited, as indicated by the absence of reporting on the continuity of DASHAT activities, on the distribution and disbursement of the budget, and on the locations of aid distribution. Activity reports, or letters of accountability, evidence the government's transparency to the other parties involved and are needed to maintain the trust of partnering parties. We therefore recommend that the business sector contribute more fully to stunting reduction in Cilegon City.

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