Collaborative Governance in Preventing Sexual Exploitation of Children inTourist Destinations: A Case Study of Gunung Kidul Region

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Abstract. Cases of sexual exploitation of children are often found in our social environment. Even a place that is supposed to be a fun and safe place for children, namely a tourist destination, can be a place where many cases of sexual exploitation of children are found. This study was conducted to further examine the collaborative efforts of the government and the private sector in tourist destinations in Gunung Kidul region to prevent sexual exploitation that occurs. The main data in this study were sourced from previous studies (secondary data) which focused on research related to sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations. The data obtained were analyzed using qualitative data analysis software with NVivo 12 plus software. The results of the research that has been carried outare the efforts made by both parties in the collaboration process between the government and the private sector and involving third parties, namely the community is able to overcome cases of sexual exploitation that occur in children. In the framework of protection, planning, and decision-making relation to child labor. and the social service as the agency that handles it social welfare issues and social workers who act as brokers and social planners.

Keywords: Gunung Kidul, Sexual Exploitation, Tourism Sector.

1   Introduction

Indonesia is known as a country consisting of thousands of islands. Indonesia is also known as the largest archipelagic country in the world. Of the many islands, Indonesia has a diversity of human resources (HR) and culture. Because of this diversity, it has grown into a tourism industry that attracts visitors from all over the world. Apart from being a tourism sector, this can be a way to preserve regional culture by introducing this culture to visiting tourists. However, on the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention, especially to the problems that arise in the tourism sector. One of these problems is the increase in sexual practices. not only involving adults but also involving children under the age of 13, known as PSA (Children Sex Tourism).

Sexual exploitation of children, or ESKA (Sexual Exploitation of Children), is a basic violation of the rights that children should receive. This act refers to sexual violence by an adult, third party, or other person [1]. According to [2] there are 70-100 thousand children who are victims of sexual exploitation. As many as 30% of commercial sex workers who are 18 years old falsify their personal data, even 10% of them are 10 years old [3]. Sexual exploitation of children can occur and even increase due to increased market demand, giving rise to a syndication of these spaces aimed at improving the economy [4]. The child is used as a sexual object to satisfy sexual desires. Sexual exploitation of children occurs a lot in the tourism sector in Indonesia. One of the tourism sectors is in the Gunung Kidul area.
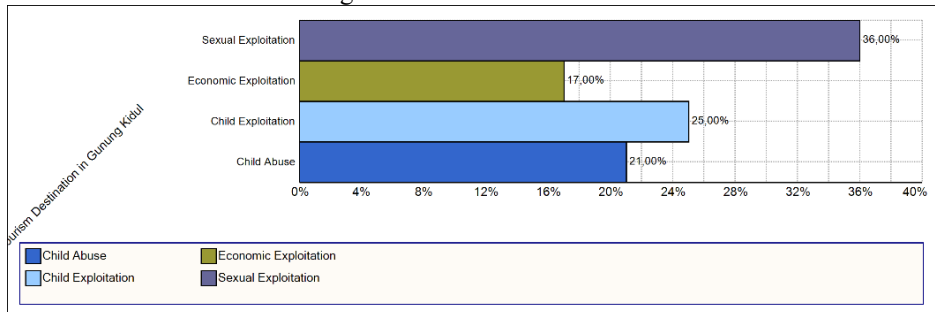

Fig. 1. Nvivo Analysis on Problem in Gunung kidul

Based on Fig 1, it shows that sexual exploitation in Gunung Kidul is ranked first with a percentage of 36%. This can happen due to several factors, namely a lack of education, environmental factors, and a lack of parental supervision. After that, child exploitation increased by 25% due to the large number of children who were victims of sexual exploitation and the large demand from the market. Then there's the 21% of child violence caused by violence received by children as a result of their exploitation. Finally, economic exploitation is the background for sexual exploitation of children, namely family economic problems that cause families to sexually exploit their children with the aim of helping the family's economy.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that collaborative governance is important in overcoming sexual exploitation of children because using a collaboration system is divided into three processes, including: first, identifying obstacles and opportunities; second, debatingstrategies for influence; and third, planning collaborative action. so that the government and the private sector can identify the obstacles and opportunities that cause sexual exploitation ofchildren to occur, then develop a strategy to deal with the problem, and finally plan what kindof collaboration the government and the private sector want to carry out.

Research by Dharma focus on improving communication with managers of tourist destinations in the Karawang district [5]. After that, research from Nugroho conduct research on the potential of the island of Lombok to become a halal tourist destination in Nusa Tenggara Barat [6]. In addition, study carried out by Waruru investigated the growth of medicinal plants in the community of Catur, which is located on the island

of Bali [7]. After that study by Ranius to investigate the decisionto identify which tourist attraction in the city of Palembang was the best [8]. After that there was also research conducted by Kirana which examined the development of Collaborative Governance-based Tourism Villages in Batu City [9]. Furthermore, there is also research Alamsyah which examines Collaborative Governance in developing Educational Tourism in Kamiri Village, North Luwu Regency [10].

Next there is a research conduct by who Matthotiq researched the Collaborative Governance system in managing village tourism in Batu Tourism City [11]. After that there was research from Tombora researching Collaborative Governance in Bajo Mola Wakatobi tourism development [12]. Furthermore, there is also research from Mirza who researched the application of Collaborative Governance in the management of Lava Tour disaster tourism in the Mount Merapi area [13]. After that there was research from Kurniawan researching the Collaborative Governance system in the development of tourist villages in overcoming slum problems in Tangerang City [14].

Previous research was also carried out by conducting bibliometric analysis using the VOS viewer. The Figure 2 displays the findings obtained after conducting the analysis.
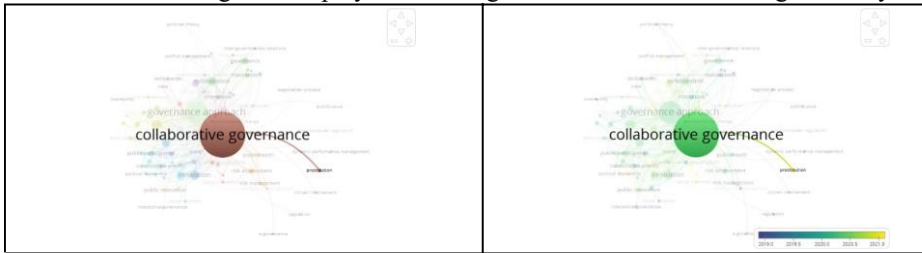

Fig. 2. Bibliometric Analysis of VOS Viewer *Source. VOS Viewer Bibliometrics, 2022.*

Based on the results of a review of previous studies using the literature review technique and the search results of previous research analyzed using the VOSViewer Bibliometrics, there is still little research that examines child exploitation from the perspective of collaborative governance. Even though this research is considered very important to be conducted to analyze how collaborative governance helps prevent sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations, In addition, the last year of publication that examines disaster management that is gender responsive is old and needs to be updated, namely the 2021 publication.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to address the gaps in existing research by concentrating on the goals and methods of collaborative governance in preventing the sexual exploitation of children by tourists. Collaborative governance theory is utilized by research sothat the analysis process can run more effectively. The theory is divided into three processes: first, identifying obstacles and opportunities; second, debating strategies for influence; and third, planning collaborative action [15]. This theory is in accordance with the needs of this research, because researchers want to see the systematic process of collaboration in handling sexual exploitation of children.

2   Method

This study uses qualitative research and an approach based on case studies [16]. By using this method, researchers will have a better opportunity to analyze in more depth how prevention efforts are handling cases of sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations in Gunung Kidul. The data collection technique used in this study is based on two data sources, namely secondary and primary. Secondary data is obtained through official documents, articles, news, books, or from other existing sources (literature review).

    The data obtained was analyzed using interactive modeling techniques covering four stages of analysis (Fig 3), namely: 1. The data analysis process begins by examining all the datawe have obtained (data processing stage), 2. Performing data reduction, namely to map andselect primary and secondary data according to research needs, Data presentation, specifically writing the results of mapping and selecting data that is relevant to research problems, 4.drawing conclusions, specifically knowing the findings of research on gender responsive disaster management in the Bantul district. The results of the findings in the field were then analyzed using the NVivo 12 Plus software.
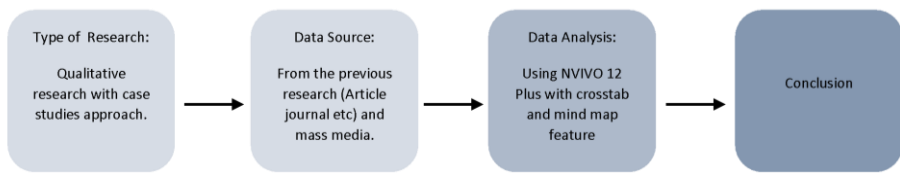

Fig. 3. Research Step Source. Processed by writer

3   Result and Discussion

3.1   Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance is a system of cooperation utilized by the government to produce governance or government programs with the participation of other parties, includingthe private sector and the general public. This is also known as government collaboration. Theterm "collaboration" was first used in the nineteenth century, coinciding with the rise of industrialization, the creation of more complex organizations, and the growing division of labor and responsibility [17], [18]. Collaboration in governance that strengthens interactions between the public sector, private sector, and society will lead to sustainable development in Indonesia, which will allow the country to move closer to that goal.

    In the context of governance, what is meant by "collaborative governance" is a situation where the goals of each party can be fulfilled through the application of rules and interactions between governance actors that are mutually beneficial to both parties. [19], [20]. An organization that plays an important role in a problem and works together to find a solution to the problem in order to achieve a common goal is another definition of a collaborative governance process [21]. The process in the collaboration

system is divided intothree phases, including: first, identifying obstacles and opportunities; second, debating strategies for influence; and third, planning collaborative action. These three processes can be seen more clearly in the Figure 4.
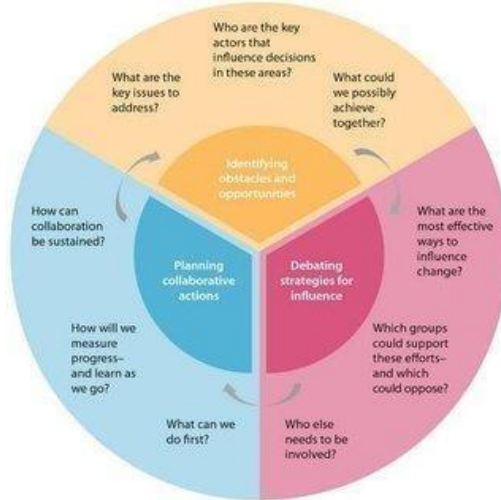

Fig. 4. Three Process in Collaborative Governance and Action Planning *Source. Collaborative Governance Assessment*

Fig 4 is an illustration that illustrates the three collaborative processes that exist in government. It can be seen from the picture that in the first part, namely identifying obstacles and opportunities, at this stage the government, the private sector, and communities around Gunung Kidul Regency will work together to identify the types of obstacles that will be faced in efforts to prevent sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations in Gunung Kidul Regency will be faced in efforts to prevent sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations in Gunung Kidul Regency. After identifying the obstacles that will be faced in efforts to prevent child exploitation, the parties concerned will examine the opportunities that will be obtained from the collaborative process carried out by the parties involved in efforts toprevent sexual exploitation of children [22].

The second stage is conceptualizing strategies with the aim of resolving various types of obstacles to efforts to prevent sexual exploitation of children. Finally, the third stage is collaborative action planning, where both parties plan based on how each strategy will be implemented, which was reviewed in the second stage.

3.2   Identifying Obstacles and Opportunities

In this indicator, the government, the private sector, and the community are identifying problems and various challenges that will be faced in the process of cooperation to stop the exploitation of minors. The problem of child exploitation can be broken down into several categories. In dealing with cases of child exploitation, there are a number of challenges that must be overcome first by the parties involved in the collaboration process [23].

This is necessary so that preventive action can be carried out in a fair manner. In this indicator, all related parties, including the public, private institutions, and the government, will negotiate with each other to discuss the issue and pay close attention to it. In addition, theparties participating in the collaboration process will meet to discuss the problem of preventing child exploitation and will explore potential solutions to the problem. All parties involved in this process have the same level of authority in deciding which policies to adoptin response to known issues and in discussing the achievements of all parties involved.
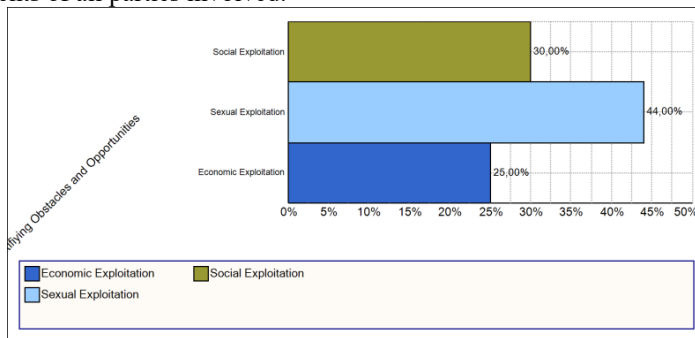

Fig. 5. Analysis of the stages of "Identifying Obstacles and Opportunities *Source, NVivo 12 plus.*

The results of examining the awareness of all parties involved in efforts to prevent children are shown by the NVIVO analysis shown at the beginning of this paragraph. As a result of the discussion among all parties involved in identifying problems, it was determined that 44% of all exploited problems experienced by children occurred in the field of sexual exploitation of children as a result of NVIVO results. in Gunung Kidul Regency (Fig 5). This is determined by looking at the statistics.

3.3   Debating Strategies for Influence

In the process of debating strategies for influence, this process can be described as a process in which stakeholders or policymakers involved in governance conduct dialogue or discussion regarding the obstacles that have been explained in the first phase [24]. The discussions conducted by each of the stakeholders involved included discussions regarding the steps chosen as the most effective steps to solve the problem. Then discuss the parties that are able to support the resolution of the problems in governance that have been described.

If related to the definition of debating strategies for influence, it can be seen that in the strategy formation stage there are 5 stages [25] that can be carried out by stakeholders and thegovernment in dealing with sexual exploitation of children, namely: supervision in tourism areas, providing long-term training, giving annual reports, disseminating information on the impact, and finally creating and enforcing strict regulations. This is an effort and method that can be carried out at tourist attractions by parties at the site or the government, private parties such as hotels, restaurants, travel agents, transportation, and entertainment venues such as karaoke and small stalls.
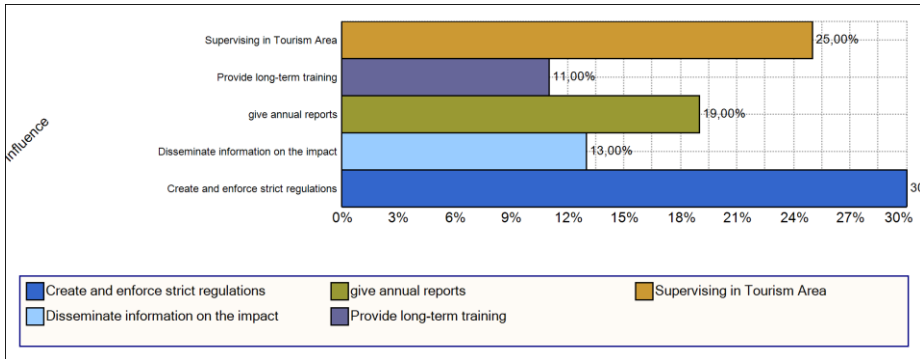
Fig. 6. Debating Strategies for Influence analysis *Source. NVivo 12 Plus Analysis*

From Fig 6, can be seen that the highest strategy is to create and enforce strict regulations with a percentage of 30%. In these indicators, the success of this strategy can be measured by imposing sanctions through Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The next strategy that is considered effective and is more often carried out is monitoring in tourist areas with a percentage of 25%. At this stage, supervision includes watching children so they don't fall into or get caught up in sexual exploitation and are not easily manipulated to follow directions or invitations from adults. Not only supervision of children is required; the tourism industry must also be able to supervise alcohol products so that they are not accessible to children. Furthermore, giving annual reports is also considered important in handling child sexual exploitation. This can be seen from the high percentage in the analysis above, namely 19%.

In this indicator, business owners in tourism areas must provide an annual report covering cases of sexual exploitation of children in tourist areas. With a 13% rate of child sexual exploitation at tourist attractions, disseminating information on the impact is also considered important. Information can be disseminated through online platforms such as social media, banners, and posters. Finally, there is the long-term provision with a percentage of 11%. With the provision of long-term training, staff who often deal with tourists can receive training on how to prevent child exploitation. Apart from stakeholders and the government, the community is also a major influence needed in efforts to prevent sexual exploitation of children [26]. This is because the community interacts more with theoutside world and is often used as a target for child exploitation. It is hoped that the prevention efforts described in the table above will be implemented as soon as possible andin a systematic manner to ensure the safety and survival of children in the future. The efforts outlined above will be implemented and aligned with existing governance.

3.4   Planning Collaborative Actions

After going through the listening stage regarding the problems that will be encountered in the governance process and conducting discussions regarding determining effective

strategies to anticipate problems, at this stage the stakeholders or policy makers involved will start planning regarding the implementation of each strategy that was discussed in the previous stage [27], such as the initial steps that will be taken in the process of collaboration between stakeholders, namely the government, the private sector, and the community. Then identify measurements for each process that is carried out and determine steps to maintain the collaboration process so that it continues in the long term.

This stage explains that all parties involved in the collaboration process begin to carry outplans for efforts that have been discussed jointly between the government, the private sector, and a third party, namely the community [28]. In this context, children are a group that is vulnerable to various forms of violence, including sexual exploitation of children. Therefore, prevention efforts are needed from many parties to protect children, especially teenagers, whoare often the target of inclusion in prostitution activities, namely the exploitative use of children in pornographic shows and materials.

Starting from internal and external institutions as well as business managers because business managers have an important role in running their tourism businesses and also because business managers can become members of what is called "The Code," which is a form of initiative from policy makers with the aim of providing information materials such as information on efforts to prevent exploitation. sexual abuse of children as well as support for other parties in the tourism industry to participate in preventing the exploitation of children around tourist destinations [29]. The Code has six principles in efforts to prevent childexploitation (Fig 7).
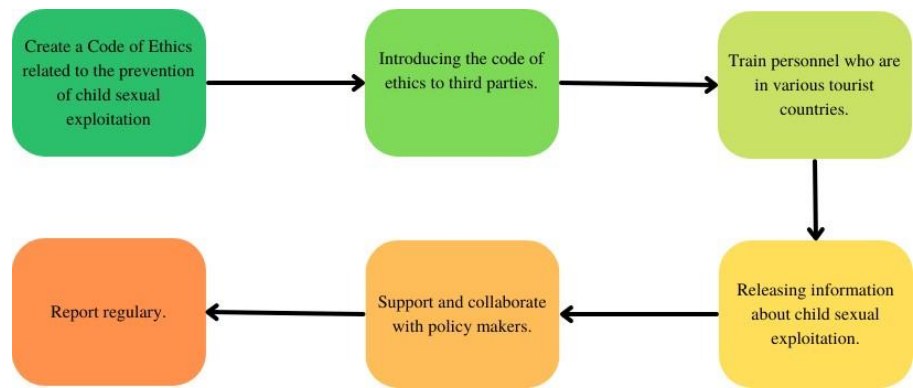

Fig. 7. Planning Collaborative Actions workflow *Source. Procced by writer*

The Code is an organization created specifically in the field of tourism in an effort to prevent child exploitation, especially sexual [30]. The six principles of The Code listed in the structure above must be followed by all members who officially work with The Code organizations so that the goal of stopping sexual exploitation of children can be carried out correctly and properly.

4   Conclusion

The number of cases of child exploitation is increasing at an alarming rate, and a large proportion of cases of sexual exploitation of minors have been exposed. Efforts made by the government, in collaboration with the private sector, and also involving the community as a third party in preventing cases of ongoing sexual exploitation of children can minimize the level of sexual crimes and anxiety for tourists who want to travel. Tourist destinations in Gunung Kidul can ultimately increase interest in visiting tourist destinations in the region. In addition, the efforts that have been made in this collaboration process can ensure that the next generation of the nation can live their lives in a safe and peaceful social environment, especially in tourist destinations located in Gunung Kidul Regency. from Yogyakarta Province.

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