



Collaborative Governance In Child Protection in Tasikmalaya Regency

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ABSTRACT

Tasikmalaya Regency is one of the districts that has collaborative governance problems in child protection. One of these problems is the lack of synergy between stakeholders. This problem is clearly seen when the Regional Indonesian Child Protection Commission and related agencies carry out monitoring programs for the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, they often carry out their own activities, without intensive coordination and communication. The absence of formal cooperation and collaboration in the supervision program for the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights among agencies in Tasikmalaya Regency made this program stagnant. This is worsened by the absence of the involvement of various stakeholders, both government and non-government institutions as well as the community in the monitoring program for the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights. Responding to this, the present study tries to formulate an issue related to how collaborative governance contributes to protecting children in Tasikmalaya Regency.

The purpose of this research is to find out how collaborative governance contributes to protecting children in Tasikmalaya Regency. To reach this goal, a qualitative approach with a case study method was applied. Data collection techniques were carried out through literature study, observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Whereas, data analysis technique was performed in several stages, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing inference/ conclusion.

The results show that collaborative governance involves in child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency has not fulfilled its essential dimensions, initial conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, and collaborative governance processes. Furthermore, this collaborative governance consists of several aspects such as the balance of human resources in collaborating, not conducting

consistent deliberations, not setting clear collaboration rules, not conducting consistent dialogue with stakeholders, the absence of collaboration incentives, not managing orderly administration in collaborating, no collaboration procedure, and no inter-institutional network, especially with outside parties. In brief, the collaborative governance in child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency is not effective.

Keywords: Collaborative governance, child protection.

1. INTRODUCTION

The decentralization policy has given greater autonomy to regions, meaning that regions currently have a greater responsibility to solve various problems that occur in their regions. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, concurrent government affairs which are under the authority of the regions consist of mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs.

One of the mandatory government affairs related to basic services is health issues. Child problems are one of the important aspects needed by the community and can be an indicator of the success of the government's performance. Various challenges in the field of child protection have become the government's homework that has not been completed from year to year, such as problems of malnutrition, child abuse, infant mortality and pregnant women, which are still not as expected, among the many health problems, violence and fulfillment of rights. children's rights, is still a homework for the government not only at the regional level, but also a global problem. The following is table 1.1 regarding the case of children in Tasikmalaya district in 2020.

Table 1.1 Tasikmalaya Regency Child Case Data, 2020

N o	Case Type	Total To This Month	% Descripti on
	Physical Abuse	1	1.35
	Sexual Violence	2	35.14
	Child Custodial Rights	1	20.27
	Child Abandonment	5	1.35
	Missing Childrent	3	6.76
	Education	4	4.05
	Health	1	5.41
	Children,S Administrative Rights	4	1.35
	Children In Trouble With The Law	1	5.41
	Trafficking	1	1.35
	Adoption	1	1.35
	Psychic Violence	5	6.76
	Pornography	2	2.70
	Missing Children	3	4.05
	Children Expolit	2	2.70
	Amount	7	
		4	100.0

Source: Regional Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAID) January to December, 2020

Judging from the data above, supervision and fulfillment of children's rights is one that is very important to do, including protection because if this has not been effective it will become a threat to the community, and it is very unfortunate based on the results of observations that the Tasikmalaya district KPAID does not yet have reliable

data. complete data from every sub-district in Tasikmalaya district. Nuraisyah, N., & Haryono, D. (2022)

Government policies are needed in providing good services in fulfilling rights. However, the implementation of decentralization programs for the fulfillment of children's rights is not easy, there are many problems that must be addressed in its implementation, even though decentralization is actually an opportunity for the regions, meaning that problems in the regions can be handled and coordinated more quickly, directed, and on target. , from what the community needs (Suara Pembaruan, 2006:21).

Collaborative Governance in child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency is not an easy job. If the task is only assigned to one institution, or in this case the Tasikmalaya Regency KPAID, and policies can be implemented effectively and efficiently if implemented by all stakeholders. To answer these challenges, it is necessary to have collaboration, coordination and cooperation between institutions with various parties to produce better outcomes. This is in line with the implementation of good governance and changes in governance in Indonesia. Changes in governance in Indonesia are accompanied by the issuance of decentralization and regional autonomy policies. Meanwhile, good governance refers to the principles of government administration.

In connection with the above background, the authors examine the problem of children in Tasikmalaya Regency, the collaboration is carried out by prioritizing the results of observations and literature reviews, to find out some of the symptoms that appear in child protection so that it is said to be ineffective.

Collaboration on child protection is driven by the Regional Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAID) of Tasikmalaya Regency. In line with the implementation of good governance, in more than two decades a new strategy in governance called "collaborative governance" has been developed. Collaborative Governance emerged as a response to the failure of downstream implementation and the high costs of politicizing regulations (Anshell & Gash, 2007: 46). He further explained that collaborative governance is a government arrangement in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-government stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented, deliberative collective decision-making process that aims to make and implement public policies and manage programs or assets. public, Irawan, (2017:18)

As an effort to supervise the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights within the scope of the Tasikmalaya Regency Government, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission coordinates and cooperates with various stakeholders, namely the Tasikmalaya Regency Health Office, Tasikmalaya Regency Education Office, Tasikmalaya Regency Social Service, BKKBN (Population and National Family Planning) Tasikmalaya Regency, Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Tasikmalaya Regency, Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Tasikmalaya Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency Information Agency, NGOs caring for children and others, for an overview, see the table below:

Table 1.2 Collaborating Institution Data

No	Institusi on Name	Collaboration Status	Description
1.	Indonesian Child Protection Commission	Active	Non Legality
2.	Children Care Forum	Not Active Yet	Non Legality
3.	Public Health Office	Active	Non Legality
4.	Public	Active	Non Legality
5.	Academic (Collage)	Not Active Yet	-
6.	Youth Organization	Not Active Yet	-
7.	Children-Worth Community	Not Active Yet	Non Legality

Source: Indonesian Child Protection Commission Tasikmalaya Regency,

Based on the data above, it can be explained that the collaboration that occurred in Tasikmalaya Regency in supervising the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, there are several institutions that collaborate but based on the author's observations, it turns out that the collaboration does not have formal legality in collaborating and collaboration has not been running with all stakeholders in Tasikmalaya Regency. Collaboration between these institutions is important, especially based on data on the cumulative number of cases, in Tasikmalaya Regency up to 74 cases. The following are symptoms of problems that occur in Tasikmalaya Regency:

1. The ongoing process of collaboration activities has not yet occurred synergies between stakeholders. In monitoring and fulfilling children's rights, so far KPAID and related agencies often carry out their own activities, without intensive coordination and communication. For example, when the Indonesian Child Protection Commission held a socialization in schools, it did not involve the relevant agencies. Even though the agency also has a similar program, the lack of coordination and communication between the two forces them to carry out these socialization activities separately. This condition makes the program in Tasikmalaya Regency not optimal.
2. The absence of formal or black and white collaboration and collaboration in collaborating between agencies in Tasikmalaya Regency. Synergy and cooperation between KPAID and stakeholders such as the Health

Office, NGOs, educational institutions and companies occur naturally without any agreement. This synergy is only carried out because of the similarity of interests, so that the programs run are not optimal, the lack of a sense of responsibility for the joint program and there is no effective and efficient collaboration in Tasikmalaya Regency.

3. Involvement of various stakeholders, both government, non-government and community institutions. Thus, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of how the actors or institutions involved in collaborative governance in Tasikmalaya Regency are involved. So that in the end collaboration in the prevention and control of supervision and fulfillment of children's rights is expected to be a solution to implement in Tasikmalaya Regency more effectively and efficiently.

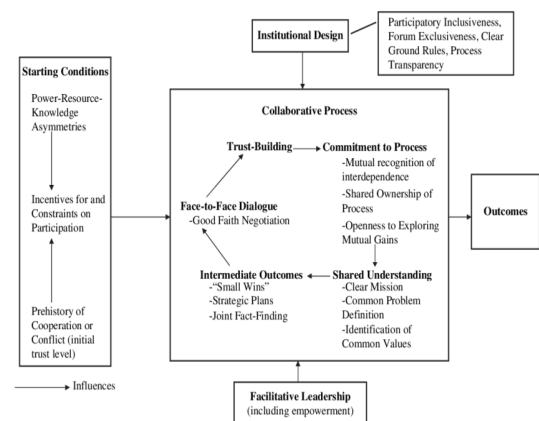
Seeing the conditions in the field based on the observations and assessments above, the supervision and protection of children's rights in Tasikmalaya Regency is said to be still not effective, this is because there are still gaps or problems that occur in the field in collaboration, so the authors are interested in conducting research on the reasons for taking this title. namely the researcher's interest in the problems that arise.

Therefore, in this paper the author will conduct an in-depth discussion of collaboration in the supervision and fulfillment of children's rights in Tasikmalaya Regency, on this occasion take a thesis research title with the title: "Collaborative Governance in Child Protection in Tasikmalaya Regency"

The purpose of this study is to determine Collaborative Governance in Child Protection in Tasikmalaya Regency

1.1 Model Collaborative Governance

Ansell and Gash (2007:550) suggest a collaborative governance model consisting of four variables as follows: "The model has four broad variables starting conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative process," illustrated in the following chart 2.1:



Picture 2.1 Collaborative Governance Model Source: Ansell and Gash (2007:550)

Ansell and Gash (2007:543) suggested variables related to the success of collaborative governance, as follows: “*we identify critical variables that will influence whether or not this mode of governance will produce successful collaboration.*” The collaboration process variable is the core of this model, where the other variables are the context of the collaboration process. According to Ansell and Gash (2007:550):

“The model has four broad variables starting conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative process. Collaborative process variables are treated as the core of our model, with starting conditions, institutional design, and leadership variables represented as either critical contributions to or context for the collaborative process. Starting conditions set the basic level of trust, conflict, and social capital that become resources or liabilities during collaboration. Institutional design sets the basic ground rules under which collaboration takes place. And, leadership provides essential mediation and facilitation for the collaborative process. The collaborative process itself is highly iterative and nonlinear, and thus, we represent it (with considerable simplification) as a cycle.”

Based on the opinion above, it can be interpreted that this model has four major variables ranging from conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative processes. the collaborative process is treated as the core of the model, with the initial conditions, institutional design, leadership being represented as an important contribution or context to the collaborative process. Initial conditions set the basic level of trust, conflict, and social capital that becomes a resource or liability during collaboration. Institutional design establishes the ground rules by which collaboration takes place, leadership provides essential mediation and facilitation for collaborative processes. The collaborative process itself is very important, namely the journey from start to finish

1.2 Research Methods

Judging from the type of data, the research approach used by the author is to use a qualitative approach with descriptive explanation. “Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject holistically, and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods.” (Moelong, 2007:6)

According to Sugiyono, qualitative research methods are as follows:

“The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research on natural objects, (as opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done by triangulation (combined),

the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations.” (Sugiyono, 2016:9)

Then, the author uses a descriptive explanation, Sugiyono suggests the definition of descriptive research methods as follows:

“Descriptive Problem Formulation is a problem formulation that guides researchers to explore and to photograph social situations that will be studied thoroughly, broadly and deeply.” (Sugiyono, 2016:209)

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collaborative in child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency has not fully met the prerequisites of collaborative governance, this can be seen from the non-optimal meetings or forums held in the program. Haryono, D., & Nasir, N. (2021) Forums are not conducted regularly, but only tentatively. In fact, the forum is often only conducted with the related SKPD, so that it does not raise awareness or common understanding on the issue of child protection in Tasikmalaya district. Stakeholder participation in the meeting forum for the prevention and control program for Child Protection in Tasikmalaya Regency is very low. This is because there are no clear rules related to this collaboration forum, resulting in low participation from other institutions. The absence of binding rules in this collaboration forum makes stakeholders feel they are not obliged to come to the forum. In addition, the Tasikmalaya Regency KPAID is less active in inviting or embracing stakeholders in the forum. Basically, KPAID has the initiative to hold regular meetings with all stakeholders and actively communicate with all these stakeholders. However, this has not materialized. So far, KPAID has only established communication and held forums with closely related institutions such as the Health Service and NGOs, while other stakeholders are rarely involved. In addition, the implementation of the forum also does not meet the prerequisites for collaborative governance. So far, the forum held by KPAID is still limited the discussion of program achievements has not yet reached the decision-making stage. In fact, the forum should not only discuss program achievements, but also discuss problems. When the problem is presented, a discussion or joint discussion will be formed to produce a joint decision. For example regarding what program will be implemented for collaborative in child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency.

It is hoped that this mutual understanding and decision can suppress the sectoral ego of each institution which is currently still visible. In addition, with this joint decision, it is hoped that there will be innovative ideas and new resources that can be utilized for program optimization. Apart from the forum that has not been maximized, from the HR side it also has not fulfilled the concept of Collaborative Governance. There is an imbalance of human resources in KPAID Tasikmalaya Regency compared to human resources in other institutions. For example, in terms of numbers, there are only 8 human resources in KPAID Tasikmalaya Regency, while in NGOs there are more, reaching a dozen people. Likewise in the health office, there are more human resources and there are human resources that focus on each field. In terms of

education and understanding of the program tend to be balanced. In addition, in Collaborative Governance there should be facilitative leadership support, but in KPAID this has not been fully implemented. This is because the head of the Tasikmalaya KPAID has not yet played a facilitative leadership role. The head of KPAID does not always hold deliberations in planning and implementing programs with stakeholders. The head of KPAID also did not set clear ground rules in building collaboration with stakeholders. In fact, the Chairperson of KPAID rarely facilitates dialogue between stakeholders. The lack of these initiatives makes the collaborative process in collaborative child protection in Tasikmalaya Regency not optimal.

Based on the discussion conducted by the researchers by conducting interviews and analysis conducted on several sources, the researchers found several descriptions related to the dimensions of Collaborative Governance as follows:

2.1. Initial Condition

- a. In collaborating with the Health Office and NGOs, they have common interests and visions to achieve
- b. The collaboration has been implemented since 2017 and is going well.
- c. The history of cooperation because they have the same interests and targets
- d. There is mutual respect and respect for each other between institutions in working together,
- e. Have confidence in each institution in the prevention and control of child protection in Tasikmalaya district,
- f. Do not have a balance of resources and knowledge in each institution.

2.2. Facilitative Leadership

- a. Have not held deliberations in planning and implementing programs with stakeholders consistently.
- b. Have not set clear ground rules, and build trust among stakeholders.
- c. dialogue between stakeholders has not been carried out thoroughly and consistently
- d. has not provided incentives and mutual benefits, only de-incentive in nature.
- e. has not facilitated dialogue between stakeholders in a comprehensive, transparent, sustainable, planned and scheduled manner
- f. do not have access to a wide cross-sector network

2.3. Institutional Design

- a. The Health Office, KPAID, NGOs or leaders always provide direction on the procedures for implementing the program
- b. Leaders have not provided rules for collaborating

- c. has not provided direction or explanation of the procedure for collaboration or cooperation with stakeholders.
- d. There has not been a straightforward collaboration with the administration in an orderly manner
- e. There is no transparent collaboration yet.
- f. Able to address cultural diversity in the implementation of collaboration.
- g. able to respond to forums with different attitudes and cultures

2.4. Collaboration Process

- a. have not carried out face-to-face dialogue activities with all program stakeholders,
- b. no face-to-face dialogue involving all stakeholders
- c. Always prioritize effectiveness and efficiency.
- d. Always guarantee the rights and legal certainty of each stakeholder,
- e. always guarantee program priority
- f. Always discussing social and economic matters related to child protection in Tasikmalaya district
- g. Mutual commitment in the implementation of face-to-face dialogue.
- h. Understanding the interdependence of stakeholders,
- i. Feeling mutual ownership of each other's duties and roles,
- j. There is openness to the achievement of joint program goals
- k. Have a common understanding of the program,
- l. Stakeholders have or have a clear mission
- m. The Health Office, KPAID, NGOs have strategic plans based on cases and case findings

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion in the previous chapter, the research "Collaborative Governance in Child Protection in Tasikmalaya Regency" can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Initial conditions, the cooperation between the health office and NGOs and other institutions has the same interests and vision as the health office, KPAID and NGOs in carrying out their cooperation, which has been carried out and is running optimally with a long period of time and a history or story of cooperation with interests and the same target, then a sense of mutual respect and appreciation for each other between institutions in working together has been created. However, there is no balance of resources and knowledge in each institution between the health department, NGOs and the

community. Where the number of employees working at KPAID Tasikmalaya Regency is much less than the employees of other institutions.

- 2) Facilitative leadership has not run optimally, because the planning and implementation discussions with stakeholders have not been carried out in a consistent time. Have not set clear ground rules to build collaboration among stakeholders. What is no less important is that it has not facilitated a comprehensive and consistent dialogue between stakeholders. In addition, so far, they have not provided incentives in the form of material, but all stakeholders involved have received incentives to participate, and have not facilitated dialogue between stakeholders in a comprehensive, transparent, sustainable, planned and scheduled manner. Then they have not been able to collaborate and accommodate all parties to be involved in activities, and do not yet have a network or access to all levels of society in Tasikmalaya Regency.
- 3) Institutional Design, based on the results of the study, has not been running optimally. This is because there has not been an orderly administrative collaboration in the form of a cooperation agreement with all involved institutions or a collaboration forum. Not yet have a collaboration budget, in the process of implementation it has not been running in every stakeholder. In addition, the implementation of collaboration has not provided direction regarding optimal collaboration procedures or cooperation with stakeholders.
- 4) The collaboration process that takes place between stakeholders has not run optimally, because in its implementation not all stakeholders carry out face-to-face dialogue activities regularly and continuously. Openness to the achievement of joint program goals, this transparency is manifested in the form of program reports. Tasikmalaya District Health Office, KPAID and NGOs in finding new cases,

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