

## ***Collaborative Governance in Preventing Child Sexual Violence as an Effort to Achieve Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta, Indonesia***

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### **Abstract**

This study aimed to analyze and describe Collaborative Governance in Preventing Child Sexual Violence as an Effort to Achieve a Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta. The focus of the analysis was on multisector collaboration efforts that are not yet optimal. Collaborative Governance theory from Ansell and Gash (2007) was used, including qualitative methods with a collective case study. Informants were selected from various agencies and related stakeholders. Data were obtained through literature review, observation, in-depth interviews, and examination of policy documents, then analyzed through data reduction, presentation, concluding, and verification. In 2022, Purwakarta achieved Child-Friendly Regency ranked in the Middle category, but the continual maintenance of this title was obstructed by socialization, collaboration, and supervision. Policies related to children have been implemented in Indonesia, yet the consistency of resources and organizational capacity required significant improvement. Therefore, collaborative Governance would facilitate coordination and participation, as well as adaptation to other regions with synergy, structured schedules, and a “learning by doing” method.

**Keywords:** Collaborative Governance; Child Sexual Violence; Child-Friendly Regency/City

### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan Collaborative Governance Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Anak Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Kabupaten Layak Anak Kabupaten Purwakarta. Fokus masalah ada pada upaya kolaborasi multisektor yang belum optimal. Penelitian menggunakan acuan teori Collaborative Governance dari Ansell dan Gash (2007), penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus kolektif. Informan dipilih dari berbagai dinas dan pemangku kepentingan terkait. Data diperoleh melalui studi pustaka, observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan analisis dokumen kebijakan, yang kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi data, penyajian, penarikan kesimpulan, serta verifikasi. Kabupaten Purwakarta meraih predikat Kabupaten Layak Anak kategori Madya 2022, namun implementasinya masih terkendala sosialisasi, kolaborasi, dan pengawasan. Kebijakan terkait anak sudah diterapkan, tetapi konsistensi sumber daya dan kapasitas organisasi perlu ditingkatkan. Collaborative Governance efektif untuk koordinasi dan partisipasi, serta dapat diadaptasi daerah lain dengan sinergi, jadwal terstruktur, dan pendekatan "learning by doing."*

**Kata kunci:** Collaborative Governance; Kekerasan Seksual Anak; Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak

### **INTRODUCTION**

Cases of sexual violence against children and women are the most recently reported national issue, specifically for girls vulnerable to sexual harassment and rape. Considering the current situation, many media outlets report that sexual violence against children is increasing yearly.

The increasing number of sexual violence against children has prompted the community to provide a harsh spotlight on the phenomenon. This occurrence is similar to an iceberg phenomenon with only a small portion visible, the majority does not appear on the surface (not reported) because of internal problems viewing the detected cases as taboo and shameful.

Based on data collected from the 2020 Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against

Women, cases of violence have become increasingly diverse in spectrum with the discovery of new, quite extreme patterns of cases. These include cyber gender-based violence reported directly at approximately 241 cases in 2019 increasing to 940 in 2020. The 2023 data showed that the total number of cases decreased in 2022 to 457,895 from 459,094. Meanwhile, complaints to the National Commission increased to 4371 from 4322 cases, signifying that an average of 17 complaints were received per day (Catahu, 2023).

The data collected from service institutions and the National Commission showed that cases (954) of violence against girls were in fourth position at 14% (Perempuan, 2021). The number of case complaints generally decreased from 459,094 in 2021 to 457,895 in 2022. The decrease in

reporting was observed through the data collected from service institutions and Badilag.

A total of 339,782 of the complaints were gender-based violence (GBV), among which 3,442 were reported to the National Commission. Violence in the individual sphere still dominates GBV reports, namely 99% or 336,804 cases. Complaints relating to the individual sphere at the National Commission reached 61% or 2,098 cases. For the public sphere, a total of 2,978 cases were recorded, of which 1,276 were reported to the National Commission. Meanwhile, cases of violence in the state sphere were only found at the National Commission, with an increase of nearly 2 times, from 38 cases in 2021 to 68 in 2022 (Catahu, 2023).

The experience of child sexual abuse is not unique to Indonesia, as a study from Johns Hopkins University (2022) identifies various promising initiatives in this area, including school-based prevention programs showing positive results in educating adolescents about appropriate behavior with younger children. These programs help improve the understanding of students regarding norms, sexual abuse laws, and the importance of consent, as well as individual intentions to avoid abusive behavior. In addition, there is increasing recognition that preventing child sexual abuse requires systemic and social investment, as reflected in an analysis advocating for increased funding for prevention efforts. The study emphasizes that while significant

resources are spent on imprisoning adult perpetrators, an extremely small amount is allocated to investigation on prevention, which is essential for long-term reductions in child sexual abuse.

Other stakeholders need various stakeholders to enforce and carry out preventive actions as described by Bumbarger (2024). This study shows that a multi-aspect method, including law enforcement, legal professionals, and active community participation is essential to protect the rights of children and ensure a safer environment for vulnerable groups, specifically children with special needs. The problems developing continually do not only come from within but also from external factors. UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) (2024) reports that the increasingly weak attention to child protection in Indonesia occurs due to the decreasing role of individuals, child protection institutions, social welfare institutions, community organizations, and educational institutions. Factors such as the lack of facilities and infrastructure as well as the minimal government budget for child protection are major obstacles. For example, approximately 17% of Indonesian children do not have birth certificates, which hinders access to basic services. Closer cooperation is needed between the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations to strengthen child protection in Indonesia.

The National Commission conducted monitoring from 1988-2013 and

detected 15 types of persistent sexual violence, including sexual harassment (Perempuan, 2013). Sexual violence is included in crimes against morality. Setyantono (2018) described it as decency criminal acts related to moral norms. According to Setyantono, "*The definition of morality crime, in general, is all the actions undertaken carried out to obtain sexual pleasure at once, disturbing decency honor. In the case of the criminal act of decency, no definition or understanding explains the meaning perfectly. In the Criminal Code offense of decency crime under Article 281-283 of the Criminal Code, the elements of the crime of decency as stipulated in Article 281 is subjective*". The following data in Table 1.1. are related to the number of crimes against morality collected by the West Java Regional Police.

Table 1.1.  
Number of Crimes Against Morality in West Java Province (in Figures 2018-2022)

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
512 cases	465 cases	371 cases	960 cases	293 cases

Source: Operations Control Bureau, National Police Headquarters (2022)

Table 1.1. describes the crime cases in 2018-2021 in West Java Province, which were ranked first nationally in 2018 and 2019. Despite decreasing in 2020, the figures still showed the highest nationally at 371 cases with the third largest position. In 2021, there were 960 cases as the fifth largest, and

a decrease to the 8<sup>th</sup> position was experienced in 2022 (Social, 2022).

The phenomenon of sexual violence against children in Indonesia continues to be a serious concern, prompting the need for early-stage promotive and preventive efforts. In 2024, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection through Press Release Number: B-

219/SETMEN/HM.02.04/7/2024 explained that sexual violence is most often experienced by children, with more than 7,600 cases recorded. This shows the urgency to increase awareness and preventive action in the community. Additionally, collaborative efforts between various parties, including the community, government institutions, and the private sector, are increasingly considered important to develop comprehensive protection. An essential initiative is to promote collective awareness influencing changes in social behavior, as well as ensuring easy access to child protection services (KemenPPA, 2024). Child protection should be a shared responsibility, and prevention of sexual violence can begin with education, assistance, and increased support for families and communities. Efforts to prevent violence are not easy but should be performed to protect children and the rights.

Sexual violence against children is a complex phenomenon because cases of violence occurring cannot abruptly be handled unilaterally. The complexity of the problem arises from the prevention, handling, and rehabilitation of victims.

The problem is complex and efforts are needed to resolve as well as reduce the number of sexual violence that are multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder.

Collaboration including various actors is generally known as Collaborative Governance. According to Ansell and Gash (in Islamy, 2018), collaboration is basically to unite public and private stakeholders in a collective forum with political institutions to engage in consensus-oriented decision-making.

Based on Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002, child protection is *"all activities to guarantee and protect children and the rights, thereby enabling living, growing, developing, and participating optimally in a manner appropriate to human dignity and honor, as well as receiving protection from violence and discrimination."* The law explains that children have basic human rights as adults, and entities responsible and accountable for implementing protection are the state, government, society, family, and parents.

The increasing cases of sexual violence against children are a special concern for all parties, specifically the government. The Government has responded to this through the national global development agenda, particularly during the convention on children's rights, by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning the Child-Friendly Regency/City (KLA) Policy applying to all regions in Indonesia. The policy is expected to be a crucial

momentum in fulfilling the rights and protection of children to create quality Human Resources in the future. Child protection is among the mandatory matters handed over by the Central Government to the Regency/City Government. In this context, the existence of regional autonomy as mentioned in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that:

*"Regional Government has the authority to regulate and manage affairs according to applicable principles and assistance tasks. The granting of authority by the Central Government is directed at developing regions independently and resolving problems by using the resources owned in the best possible way"*.

In 2022, Purwakarta was renamed a Child-Friendly Regency in the Middle category by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) after being termed a Child-Friendly Regency in the Lower category the previous year (PPID, 2023). This is reinforced by the legal umbrella in the implementation of government programs contained in Purwakarta Medium-Term Development Plan 2018-2023, Purwakarta Regency Renstra 2018-2022, and Purwakarta Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency. Problems are still encountered in achieving Child-Friendly Regency because cases of violence (reported data) persist. Data collected on sexual violence cases (0-18 years) from PPPA

Social Service and P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment) Institution of Purwakarta Regency are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2.  
Child Abuse Data

No	Forms of Child Sexual Violence Cases (0-18 Years)	2018	2019	2020		2021		2022 March	
				L	P	L	P	L	P
1	Child sexual intercourse	1	14	12	-	-	7	-	8
2	Child sexual intercourse (ABH)	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	Child abuse	1	24	6	5	-	-	-	-
4	Child abuse against children	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
5	Child molestation	1	7	3	4	2	1	4	2
6	Psychological violence against children	-	6	-	1	7	5	-	-
7	Rape	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sexual harassment	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>17</b>	

Source: PPPA Social Service of Purwakarta Regency (2021-2022)

Table 1.2. shows fluctuations in cases of sexual violence against children in Purwakarta Regency from 2018-2022. This is due to the role and strategy implemented to collaborate with other Regional Apparatus in terms of preventing sexual violence.

The violence phenomenon is occurring currently with increases and decreases, but the optimization of existing policies or regulations is not optimal. This is reinforced by the UNPADERS online news stating a report released by WHO (World Health Organization), UNICEF, and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 2020 entitled "*Global Status Report on the*

*Prevention of Violence Against Children in 2020*" that 88% or nearly all countries have laws on child protection. However, the number of violence against children is still high because the state has not succeeded in implementing strategies and policies designed to provide protection and fulfillment of the rights of children.

A total of 120 million girls as well as young women aged 20 years and over have been reported as victims of sexual violence (Unpaders, 2020). Considering various occurring problems, the suboptimal implementation of Collaborative Governance is believed to initiate a relatively high rate of sexual violence against children.

The previous study by Adelia on the Child-Friendly Regency program in Pematang (2024) showed key factors for successful Collaborative Governance, such as building trust through communication, coordinating effectively with all stakeholders, and ensuring a clear distribution of responsibilities. This stated the need for ongoing face-to-face dialogue and effective socialization of Child-Friendly Regency regulations to achieve desired results in child protection.

An investigation in 2023 by Kharisma (2023) on the East Kutai Child-Friendly Regency program identified obstacles such as miscommunication, inadequate coordination between Regional Government offices, and difficulties in harmonizing community perspectives. Despite these problems, stakeholder commitment and motivation facilitated by the program award have been

significant in driving efforts to improve child welfare.

This study shows the importance of strong coordination, transparency, and active participation to facilitate collaboration between stakeholders. Meanwhile, Collaborative Governance is defined as a collaborative activity carried out by several actors, such as the government, community, private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to make a decision. Ansell and Gash (2007) proposed a theory in four dimensions, including:

1. Starting Condition: Initial conditions with various engaged parties to harmonize perceptions and common interests. Some of the indicators are resources, incentives to participate, prehistory of antagonism, and cooperation. Factors influencing the readiness of various parties to engage in collaboration include political commitment and supportive regulations.
2. Collaborative Process: The collaborative process is a cycle that appears in the feedback. The indicators are face-to-face dialogue, trust building, commitment to the process, shared understanding, and intermediate results. The process of interaction is between stakeholders in the planning and implementation of child sexual violence prevention programs.
3. Facilitative Leadership: Relates to building consensus and mediation, as well as performing the role of leaders according to individual capacity,

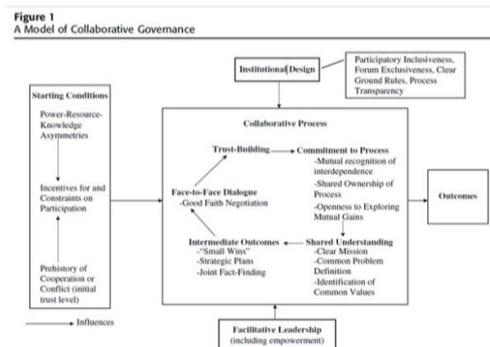
thereby facilitating a collaborative process and ensuring that all parties participate actively in decision-making.

4. Institutional Design: The design refers to the rules agreed to be implemented. The indicators are participatory inclusiveness, forum exclusiveness, as well as clear ground rules, and process transparency. Adequate internal and external institutional support aims to ensure the smooth implementation of collaboration.

Through the application of the described theory as an exploratory method, this study can comprehensively examine the effectiveness of Collaborative Governance principles in Purwakarta and provide a clearer understanding of the problems faced in achieving Child-Friendly Regency. Therefore, the Ansell and Gash collaboration model presented in Figure 1.1. is needed during the analysis process.

Figure 1.1.

### A Model of Collaborative Governance



Source: Gash (2007)

The Ansell and Gash model is among the Collaborative Governance models

comprising four variables as the center of attention, namely initial conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative process, which can be further reduced to sub-variables. The collaborative process variable is the core of this model.

Initial conditions, institutional design, and leadership are supporters contributing significantly to the collaborative process. The initial conditions of an organization greatly determine the basis of the level of trust, conflict, and social capital which can be opportunities and problems in collaboration. Institutional design can function as basic rules in carrying out collaboration, while leadership serves as a mediator and facilitator in collaboration (Ansell and Gash, 2007).

The success of collaboration requires a foundation in the form of principles to be understood by all parties or stakeholders for familiarity with respective responsibilities and roles in carrying out collaboration appropriate to the mutual agreement. The relevance of using the theory by Ansell and Gash based on the phenomena and problems described is as follows:

First, the starting condition is not optimal in the implementation of prevention programs through comprehensive socialization in each village or sub-district because some stakeholders do not know about the program developed by the Regional Government to prevent sexual violence against children. Based on observations and results during the field interviews, Plered Village and Campaka Sub-district

were found to be unaware of the program. This shows that incentives to participate in starting conditions to educate children are not optimal despite being regulated in the Decree of the Purwakarta Regency. Several stakeholders in the formation of the management team for the development of an integrated service center for the empowerment of women and children in Purwakarta Regency are still separated between prevention and handling duties. Therefore, the synergy in implementing child protection still has separate parts that are not balanced.

Second, a collaborative process where communication is built both from the perspective of children's organizations/forums, NGOs, press media, religious fields, and village/sub-district governments does not have one goal in conducting socialization related to child protection for each region or socialization in respective fields. This signifies that commitment and mutual understanding have not been built properly. Similarly, supervisors of regional legislative institutions only go to the field when reports have been received.

Third, facilitative leadership of several Human Resources (HR) in various parties in the scope of Regional Apparatus has respective members. However, field enforcement of this leadership is still not optimal because the lack of HR in socializing with the community is a problem factor in implementing the designed program objectives. Facilitative leadership should

be maximized for the needs of education and socialization in the community on a scheduled or continuous basis. Moreover, the lack of P2TP2A data regarding the identity or address of victims can be used as the main suggestion for implementing a more intensive program in a region related to the level of sexual violence against children.

Fourth, institutional design featuring collaborative participation from various stakeholders has been moderated in the legal umbrella of the Constitution, Laws, and Regional Regulations of Purwakarta to technical implementation through Regency Decree. However, this moderation still appears as a formality because the problem of sexual violence is quite complex, leading to the need for collaboration from various sectors during intervention in sexual violence cases.

Purwakarta Regency offered an award by the Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is attempting various strategies and tactical efforts to address child sexual violence. The current generation needs to be protected to ensure being responsible in the future and promote optimal development through the provision of rights as well as physical, mental, social, and spiritual or religious welfare.

Child protection has been declining along with the modernization of some religious practices. The current era experiences a cycle of traditions and culture of the contemporary era that is increasingly shifting. Specifically,

Purwakarta on the official website explains that this regency is admired in West Java because of the various cultures practiced and once called the Santri Regency. However, Purwakarta has been greatly influenced by foreign cultures over time, according to the 2004 Tourism Office Document Archives (Purwakarta Regency Government, 2024). The program for preventing and handling sexual violence against children in Purwakarta currently features various parties, including social services, health, law, and education through innovations in children (*kaulinan barudak*) films, as well as *nyunda* culture.

The Education Program present in Purwakarta Regency in preventing sexual violence has become a positive culture due to being an effort to promote social cognitive learning among children. However, there is limited installation of banners containing the slogan "child-friendly" both at the sub-district/village level and in schools related to the socialization of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency. These banners are not evenly distributed and only found in urban schools.

Previous investigations on Collaborative Governance in the Child-Friendly Regency program discussed the collaborative process between stakeholders in Purwakarta based on the aspects of starting conditions, collaborative process, facilitative leadership, and institutional design in the theory of Ansell and Gash (2007).

Meanwhile, this study aims to identify how Collaborative Governance theory is applied in Purwakarta by considering four main components, including starting conditions, collaborative process, facilitative leadership, as well as institutional design, and output. Policy recommendations will be provided based on the analysis of Collaborative Governance to strengthen the Child-Friendly Regency program.

Indications of the initially described phenomena and problems show that Collaborative Governance in preventing sexual violence still faces various obstacles, including data on the disaggregation of child sexual violence cases that have not been specified in stages, forms of socialization, infrastructure, and communication, as well as suboptimal cross-sector cooperation. Therefore, this study was conducted on "Collaborative Governance in Preventing Sexual Violence Against Children to Achieve Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta", serving as an update of previous analysis that emphasized more on the top-down policy method or individual programs. The focus is on synergy between various stakeholders, including government, community, and private sector, through Collaborative Governance providing a new perspective concerning child sexual violence prevention. Additionally, the method explores the dynamics of interactions between actors and addresses structural obstacles in achieving Child-Friendly Regency, which is different from previous investigations

tending to ignore collaboration and community participation aspects.

## METHODS

A qualitative method in the form of a collective case study was used. In accordance with Cresswell (2015:139), various data collected from informants, author reflexivity, descriptions, and interpretations were used by providing a strong figure of Collaborative Governance in preventing sexual violence against children showing various perspectives on the problems faced in Purwakarta Regency. Referring to Denzin and Lincoln (in Fadli, 2021), this study applied qualitative methods with various opinions from informants, such as individual experiences and interviews. The main instrument was the study team which used technical instruments, including writing materials, documents, gadgets (laptops and handphones), flash drives, interview guidelines, and motor vehicles.

The first data collection method was a literature review where materials and data were collected from various library materials such as books, journals, and written works as well as laws and regulations. In addition, field analysis was conducted in the form of observations and in-depth interviews with various informants based on the following criteria:

- a. **Expertise or experience** working in the field of child protection, such as social workers or police with direct experience in handling cases of child sexual violence.

- b. **Position or role:** Selection can be based on the role in child sexual violence prevention or response system.
- c. **Direct participation in the study,** informants possessing direct experience with prevention policies or practices, both in terms of policy making and implementation in the field.

The informants were:

- 1) Head of Commission 4 of the Purwakarta DPRD (Regional People's Representative) as an informant monitoring the social sector and formulating Regional Regulation policies together with the Regional Head regarding Child-Friendly Regency, as well as an institution that supervises and controls the implementation of Regional Regulations.
- 2) Head of PPA (Child Protection) Division because the division organizes government affairs in the field of women and children empowerment.
- 3) Head of the Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement Team (P2TP2A) of Purwakarta Regency handling and participating in the prevention of sexual violence against children.
- 4) Head of Student and Character Development Section of the Purwakarta Regency Education Office due to being a division that is engaged in formulating, coaching, monitoring, and evaluating related to student character development.
- 5) Head of the Purwakarta Children's Forum (Fakta) for participation in the formulation of Regional Regulations and direct contribution to the fulfillment of rights.
- 6) Secretary of the Purwakarta MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council) because it is an organization focused on spiritual counseling and socialization through preaching (religion).
- 7) Head of the PPA Unit of the Purwakarta Resort Police as an element of women and children services participating in socialization to the community and children at school and tasked with carrying out legal processes (criminal).
- 8) Village and Sub-district Heads (Ciwangi, Campaka, Plered and Munjuljaya).
- 9) Head of the youth organization of RW (the association of residents) 03.
- 10) Head of PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) RW 3.
- 11) Head of RT (neighborhood association) 10.
- 12) Head of RW 03 and the Community.

Collected data were analyzed by implementing the steps proposed by Sugiyono (2020) as follows:

1. Analysis before going to the field  
Various information or secondary data are collected by observing the symptoms of the problem to determine

the study center in the form of documentation, books, journals, or governing laws and regulations. The study center at this stage is temporary and develops after field analysis.

## 2. Analysis during the field

This stage reduces data by summarizing, selecting the main points, and focusing on important aspects to provide a clearer picture for easy collection of further data, searching for needed data, and continual questioning until a certain stage when synchronous and credible data are obtained. In addition, the study units that have been determined are analyzed and observed.

## 3. Data analysis after completion in the field

After obtaining data in the field, a key informant is determined as a trusted source, and the data reduction results are presented in the form of tables, charts, and narrative text.

The analysis is completed with the stages of drawing conclusions and verification. Subsequently, initial temporary conclusions are stated and changed when there is no consistency or strong evidence obtained at the next stage of data collection related to this study.

Reliable and accurate analysis results on child sexual violence prevention are ensured through data validation steps using triangulation which includes:

- a. Interviews with various stakeholders to obtain information from various groups engaged in prevention efforts.
- b. Verifying concordance between sources by ensuring that views are consistent about problems or successes of prevention programs.
- c. Identifying differences in perspectives and understanding these differences can provide deeper insight into the specific needs or barriers experienced by each group.
- d. Confirmation with parents or teachers: Returning results or interpretations to informants to ensure the understanding of the study team regarding the experiences or perspectives is consistent with the intent.
- e. Confirmation with experts or professionals: Ensuring that results, specifically regarding the effectiveness or barriers to prevention programs, are consistent with practical experiences in the field.

The data validation steps through triangulation not only increase the credibility of results on the prevention of child sexual violence but also ensure the relevance in the development of prevention policies or programs. Triangulation helps provide a more comprehensive picture of complex and sensitive problems such as child sexual violence, as well as increases the effectiveness of proposed solutions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Planning to achieve Child-Friendly Regency as a manifestation of the mandate of the Central Government

through Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency Policy Article 2 provides legitimacy that "*Child-Friendly Regency Policy aims to ensure: Regencies/Cities across Indonesia become Child-Friendly; as well as fulfillment of the rights of children and special protection*". The issuance of this regulation is the response of the Government to the rampant violence cases which have become a particular concern for the Government through the national global development agenda, specifically in the convention on children's rights, adopted by issuing policies applicable to all regions. This is expected to be an important momentum in fulfilling the rights and protection of children to create quality Human Resources in the future.

Efforts to reduce sexual violence against children need the role of various stakeholders. Purwakarta Regency Government has initiated an effort by establishing management for the development of an integrated service center for the empowerment of women and children as a response to help in carrying out creative ways to spread socialization of prevention and handling to each region.

Stakeholder engagement in supporting the reduction of sexual violence against children includes assistance from the Regional Government, the community, and cross-sector support. This is an effort to achieve the vision of Purwakarta Regency development in 2018-2023 with various missions of Regional

Government which are described based on the respective main tasks and functions.

The objectives and targets of the first mission statement, "Improving the Quality of Education, Health and Social Welfare" is a reference for PPPA Social and the Education Service in implementing development strategies, specifically for social affairs, child empowerment, and protection, as well as education in Purwakarta Regency for 2018-2023. Furthermore, the mission is aimed at providing quality public services for all individuals in Purwakarta Regency to develop a quality and productive community and play a role in organizing the widest possible community scope.

Based on the results obtained in the field, the Purwakarta Government supports the program to prevent sexual violence against children by developing a policy that can increase activities to prevent sexual violence and establishing Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Child-Friendly Regency. Through the issuance of Regional Regulation, every SKPD (Regional Work Unit) that has a relationship, including the Purwakarta PPPA Social Service, P2TP2A under the PPA sector of PPPA Social Service and the Education Office has become obliged to carry out the prevention program to achieve Regency vision and mission in 2018-2023.

Several collaborative processes in the theory of Ansell and Gash (2007) are influenced by the four dimensions that will run when there is a commitment between stakeholders, with a mutually

beneficial relationship. This should be in agreement to achieve the desired goals collectively. Negotiation skills are very important because with good communication collaborative process will run well. However, collaboration is absent when there is no negotiation and communication between stakeholders. For this reason, the theory of Ansell and Gash (2007) on an integrated Collaborative Governance framework was used to analyze and describe the implementation of violence prevention programs through team formation in achieving Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta in 2018-2022 which includes:

#### 1. Starting Condition Dimension

This dimension becomes a determining factor in the collaborative process because the initial conditions capable of facilitating or hindering collaboration are described in several indicators, according to Ansell and Gash (2007). The indicators include resources, incentives to participate, as well as prehistory of antagonism and cooperation. The explanations are as follows:

##### A. Power/Resources

The engagement of resources that are based on principles is less than optimal even though many stakeholders are collaborating. However, significant focus is not yet provided on including other parties, such as study institutions with results that can be input for the Regional Government in preventing sexual violence against children. Stakeholders participating in

collaboration through the penta helix are:

#### 1) Government

Child protection through the prevention of sexual violence occurrence requires collaboration from the government. The parties engaged in the socialization of prevention are PPPA Social Service, P2TP2A Purwakarta Regency, Purwakarta Education Service, Purwakarta Regency DPRD, and Village or Sub-district Governments.

#### 2) Private

Cooperation in preventing sexual violence against children through the Association of Indonesian Child-Friendly Companies (APSAI) Purwakarta Regency is not yet at the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) level. However, it is an effort from many companies to accelerate the mission of existing programs to be more precise, rapid, effective, and efficient.

#### 3) Media

Cooperation with the press media through the MoU between the Regional Government and PWI (Indonesian Journalists Association) has not been implemented. In the field of journalists, PWI often helps cover the results delivered to the community and Regional Government with various media such as television, print, and electronic. Therefore, the prevention goals that the Regional Government wants to achieve will be achieved with assistance from the journalist field. The development of media used to conduct socialization with children in schools has started, including the launch of films and various social media that provide

support in addition to information delivered through radio and broadcasts on Linuhung TV.

#### 4) Public

Collaboration initiated to provide impact to the community is not evenly distributed. This can be observed in several villages that still have minimal information about prevention programs and most of the employees are elderly. Occasionally problems in the community are less known, and several elements such as youth organizations, PKK women, and RT/RW heads should be included comprehensively and continuously, thereby serving as the first step in building positive synergy and collaboration.

The Head of Purwakarta Children's Forum (Fakta) for participation in the preparation of Regional Regulations and direct contribution to fulfilling the rights of children as well as Secretary of the Purwakarta MUI because it is an organization focused on Spiritual counseling and the Police in the Community Protection field.

#### 5) Academics

Although academic engagement is not yet continuous, when explored further, academics can provide a good influence. This is because of the important role played in formulating policies and good governance in government programs, which can become ideas for opportunities to hone competencies needed to achieve Child-Friendly Regency.

### *B. Incentives to participate*

Mutual motivation can be performed by developing a reinforcing cycle formed by mutual trust, shared understanding, internal legitimacy, and commitment related to Collaborative Governance. This cycle emphasizes the importance of interpersonal relationships and social dynamics in driving collaboration. When participants collaborate, trust is built, leading to a better understanding of the positions and needs of each individual. The understanding develops internal legitimacy, where stakeholders identify the contributions and capabilities of each individual, further strengthening the commitment to common goals. Implementation of collaboration aims to prevent sexual violence against children in Purwakarta where each stakeholder regulated in Regency Decree is engaged in the respective roles.

The commitment built into collaboration to prevent sexual violence is quite good. Each stakeholder has a vision and mission used as a reference for child protection and possesses the same goal to achieve a sustainable Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta. The stakeholders carry out responsibilities according to respective fields as stated in Decree Number 463.05/Kep.230-DinsosP3A/2019, for example, MUI handles spiritual or religious matters.

### *C. Prehistory of antagonism and cooperation*

The role of leaders in the collaborative process is proven by the issuance of a Decree regarding child

protection and the establishment of policies through Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning the Child-Friendly Regency Policy. Knowledge in the form of information distribution is carried out by each related stakeholder. For example, the Department of Education only provides education in formal schools, this is proven by the innovation of launching education through children's (*kaulinan barudak*) films and other initiatives. Therefore, formal education becomes the responsibility of the school through the Department of Education. In the family environment, individuals occasionally encounter apathetic children, showing that education is both in the school for children and parents.

## 2. Collaborative Process Dimensions

This dimension describes the collaborative process as a gradual development. According to Ansell and Gash (2007), the collaborative process is a cycle that becomes visible depending on the achievement of a good cycle between the dimensions. Some of the indicators are face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, shared understanding, and intermediate results. The explanations are as follows:

### *a. Face-to-face dialogue*

Based on the field analysis results, there are still several village heads lacking proper understanding or knowledge of the current Regional Government programs, specifically those related to child protection through the prevention of child sexual

violence. Face-to-face programs should be carried out routinely and scheduled to ensure communication between each stakeholder at the lower level is oriented towards consensus. The Purwakarta Children's Forum where the interview was conducted was still quite active due to the lack of communication carried out. Therefore, the programs have not been maximized to reach the stage of joint identification of opportunities, challenges, weaknesses, and benefits achieved collectively.

### *b. Trust building*

Stakeholder collaboration needs to be carried out, hence, collaboration can be achieved according to the established vision and mission. As the target of the program is children and the community in Purwakarta Regency, the prevention program is very good and fully supported, leading to a positive response towards the benefits of the distribution in each region. Based on the results of the observations, this can be interpreted as a very good influence. However, because socialization has not been evenly distributed to all community levels, there will be a negative influence on the mission of the strategy to reduce sexual violence against children. When limited to programs only, the community cannot play a role in the implemented policies, leading to minimal understanding. The impact of this paradigm shift has led to a mismatch in the role of Regional Government in the provision of public services, thereby initiating new problems in the public value.

### *c. Commitment to the process*

Regarding this sexual violence prevention strategy, the leading sectors need to consider the vision and mission that will be carried out during the program. Therefore, the goal of reducing cases of sexual violence against children can be achieved.

The implementation of the program based on one strategy is carried out by including other regional apparatuses as well as the business world and the press. In implementing activities and running the program, it has been regulated by regional regulations governing child protection hence indirectly the policy of the Regional Government can influence the implementation of the mission carried out to achieve a Child-Friendly Regency.

Based on the results obtained in the field, to protect children from sexual violence, the Regional Government has developed a policy with Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency. Regional regulation explains the increasing role of the Regional Government, the business world, and the community in fulfilling and protecting the rights of children. This protection program aims to facilitate the community and children in meeting the needs and problems faced at the RT level, hence, the welfare of children can be improved and more empowered.

Figure 4.1.

Information and Complaints on Fulfillment of Children and Women's Rights in Purwakarta Regency



Source: PPPA Social Service, Purwakarta Regency, 2023

Regional Government through the Social Service conducted socialization on social media by issuing a complaint number for the fulfillment of the rights of children and protection through WhatsApp to the public. This shows that in fulfilling public values, the Purwakarta Regency Regional Government has carried out efforts to provide good and optimal services by providing support through the Child-Friendly Regency policy, hence, activities in child protection programs from sexual violence can continue to grow.

The expected results are still in opposition to the reality because based on observations in the field, many people do not know the policy of the Regional Government in protecting children from sexual violence by issuing Regulations. This shows that there is still a lack of socialization and education provided to the community. Meanwhile, from the scope of education in several areas in Purwakarta Regency which are not far from the center of government, some schools have not helped to carry out socialization by installing Child-

Friendly posters simultaneously in front of the building.

The lack of communication with the target part of the location point is an important concern to achieve continuous improvements. This shows that the message intended for the community should be evenly distributed to every region in Purwakarta Regency. Therefore, the community benefits from the existence of a Child-Friendly Regency by being free from sexual violence against children. Sexual violence will continue to occur when the prevention efforts do not reach all aspects of life due to the absence of appropriate policies, programs, and social services supported by adequate infrastructure and implementing personnel.

#### *d. Shared understanding*

Various organizational environments are quite supportive of sexual violence prevention programs. This can be observed from several villages and sub-districts that have installed posters to socialize Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency and ensure coordination.

The lack of support was not observed in the program planning stage but only during the activity process. This leads to minimal input and ideas from villages/sub-districts to help socialize programs from the Government to the community as the closest region and down to the lower classes of society.

Partners with several organizations such as PWI, MUI, and Children's Forum

should continue to improve the coordination and MoU as well as the participation of all village and sub-district officials. When engaged in the initial planning process, the partners feel capable of helping to increase the enthusiasm of the community for innovation, other ideas, and creativity that can be developed to contribute to preventing cases of immoral acts. This is a problem that leads to a lack of coordination between the Regional Government and the lower level due to the lack of facilitation from public managers who have programs. However, an effort through the Education Office is to start innovating by holding meetings between parents to conduct socialization and education continuously and sustainably every 1 year 2 times or once a semester, providing more than 30 films related to anti-violence against children including sexual violence and implementing a Character Education curriculum for students in schools, as well as the *nyunda* culture that is applied.

The engagement of the Education sector is still experiencing obstacles. The flow of the strategic process in the strategic plan that is described in the main tasks and functions of the Social Service PPPA and the Education Service is still rigid and there is no special program for protecting children from sexual violence from both agencies. This led to programs that have not been running in parallel, for example in the Education Service there is a Regional Government policy regarding seven *Poe Atikan Istimewa* such as Monday with

*Ajeg Nusantara*, Tuesday with *Mapag in Buana*, Wednesday with *Maneuh in Sunda*, Thursday with *Nyanding Wawangi*, Friday with *Nyucikeun diri*, Saturday and Sunday with *Betah di imah*. This implies that scheduled programs exist, but a direct commitment of the government to the wider community has not been optimally achieved because, through the program, all forms of plans will be more organized and easily operated side by side and in synergy.

*e. Intermediate outcome*

Implementing the strategy of the Regional Government by issuing the Renstra in various agencies still requires integration between one agency and another in the context of child protection. Therefore, the vision and mission of the regency outlined in the Renstra can be achieved through the first mission, namely "Improving the Quality of Education, Health and Social Welfare". From the results of field observations, legitimacy was formed by Purwakarta Regency DPRD, specifically Commission 4 as a policy-making institution with the approval of the Purwakarta Regent based on proposals from related agencies.

*3. Facilitate leadership*

The role of leaders in preventing sexual violence to achieve a Child-Friendly Regency in Purwakarta Regency is very important. The existence of facilitative leadership will promote the implementation of the program by establishing and enforcing Regional

Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency Policy and the issuance of the Decree of the Purwakarta Regent Number 463.05/Kep.230-DinsosP3A/2019 concerning the establishment of integrated service center development management for the empowerment of women and children in Purwakarta Regency.

*4. Institutional design*

Ansell and Gash (2007) described institutional design as the agreed rules to be implemented based on several indicators, including participatory inclusiveness, forum exclusivity, clear ground rules, and process transparency. The explanations are as follows:

*a. Participatory inclusiveness*

Commitment and support from the Regional Government in planning, coordinating, and operational financing are needed to ensure program implementation. Socialization from the Regional Government needs to be conducted regarding the activities carried out, hence, the community can play an active role.

Violence is a shared problem between the Regional Government and the community to protect and handle cases as well as prevent acts of violence. Therefore, stakeholders should play a role in ensuring that Purwakarta Regency is free from sexual violence against children according to respective roles:

- Regional Government Support

The commitment and support of the Regional Government in planning,

coordinating, and operational financing are highly needed to ensure the implementation of the program. This shows the need to conduct socialization from the Regional Government of Purwakarta Regency regarding the activities carried out to ensure the community can play an active role in supporting the prevention and handling of sexual violence cases. Furthermore, a mentoring program is needed for victims of violence and the families. From monitoring in the field, there are still many cases of reported child sexual violence that are not handled or stopped without results due to resolution at the family stage.

- **DPRD Support**

Support from DPRD includes:

- Making Regional Regulations
- Monitoring the activities of the Regional Government, one of which is going into the field when there is information through the media in the Plered region to supervise the implementation of actions on cases of sexual violence against children.
- Allocating the operational budget for activities.

- **Service Support**

The support of Social Service PPPA and P2TP2A as part of PPA field of Social Service PPPA as well as the support of the Education Service play an important role in carrying out prevention and handling is an operational method tasked with carrying out the mission of Purwakarta Regency to eliminate the factors causing various sexual violence against children. These are regulated

through the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of each service and adjusted to the respective duties and functions.

The two services generally play a role in:

- 1) Communication, information, and education about prevention to the community, both through the socialization of Regional Regulations and education to children in schools through children's films.
- 2) Preparation of policies for preventing sexual violence against children through participation in the planning stage to the implementation of policy-making, both in the form of regulations and SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for implementation.
- 3) The participation of children is carried out by developing a forum and preparing P2TP2A under the PPA division of the PPPA Social Department as the Supervisor in regulating the aspirations of children in each region in Purwakarta Regency.

- **Village/Sub-district Government Support**

The Village/Sub-district Government plays an important role in providing facilities and good direction to the community regarding the development goals to be implemented. Various forms of village services can be an essential factor for the community to address problems and achieve program implementation, not only worthy of regency but also the Worthy Regency in the Village.

- Community Support

Community support including the engagement of RT, RW, youth organizations, and PKK members plays a crucial role in assisting the Regional Government in reducing the number of sexual violence against children through various routine activities such as religious studies for children, religious studies for women, and youth groups to conduct socialization.

The community as the party closest to victims of sexual violence can bridge the Regional Government through the department with the victims to follow up case reporting. There is a guarantee of community participation in achieving an environment free from sexual violence.

- Cross-Sector Support

The cross-sector support includes Children's Forum, Resort Police, MUI, and press media through PWI as a party that should provide education and socialization to facilitate the duties of the Regional Government for sexual violence victims. Under the guidance of the Social Department through P2TP2A, the Children's Forum for participation and an indicator of the worthiness of regency should developed continually to reach all children comprehensively.

Resort Police as a party assisting in law should partner with the Regional Government considering that the duties include investigating cyber crime on social media. PWI plays a significant role as a press media to provide education and convey information in print,

electronic, and mass media. Meanwhile, MUI is tasked with carrying out socialization in the spiritual field with the presence of various ulema and ustadz in conducting socialization through religious preaching. Regional Government needs to expand socialization with the support of NGO stakeholders as well as control of social and mass media, specifically during the COVID-19 pandemic which provides information about sex from free, unmonitored, and controlled media.

- b. Forum exclusiveness*

The most effective socialization can be found in the school environment, where there is a method to include education about reproductive health for students, specifically the initiative of each homeroom teacher to educate character. Schools play a role in preventing sexual violence against children, including providing socialization to parents and students as well as inserting moral messages before students leave school. However, the workshop in Purwakarta Regency has been carried out but without a major influence because the process is not yet conducted collaboratively with training for government officials, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, adolescent leaders, educators, journalists, media managers, and child consultation facilitators due to a lack of coordination.

- c. Clear ground and process transparency*

The formation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency is based on the obligations of the Regional Government to ensure the rights of children are fulfilled by integrating protection and welfare programs into efforts to build Child-Friendly Regency which is adjusted to the regulations, including:

- Legitimacy based on the 1945 Constitution

The Constitution significantly considers protecting children from acts of violence. Article 28 B paragraph (2) emphasizes that "*Every child has the right to survival, growth, development, and protection from violence and discrimination*". According to the constitution, the state ensures that children should not experience violence in any form and receive protection from any party.

- Legitimacy based on Law

Article 1 numbers 12 and 19 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law) explains that "*Children's Rights are part of human rights (HAM) that should be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by Parents, Family, Community, State, Government, and Regional Government. In this context, Regional Government is the Governor, Regent, Mayor, and regional apparatus as elements of government organizers*".

- Legitimacy based on the Criminal Code

The interest of adults in recreational sex that places children as objects of sexual stimulants in the Criminal Code is categorized as a prohibited act and subject to criminal penalties. In the Criminal Code, sexual violence can be found in Article 285 that:

"Anyone who through violence or threat of violence forces a woman who is not his wife to have sexual intercourse with him, is punished for rape with a maximum imprisonment of 12 years".

Meanwhile, Article 289 of the Criminal Code explains:

"Anyone who through violence or threat of violence forces someone to do or allows someone to do something obscene to him/her shall be punished for violating decency with a maximum imprisonment of 9 years".

Based on the article of the Criminal Code above, criminal penalties strive to protect children from sexual violence from adults. However, criminal law protection appears "half-hearted" because the Criminal Code states that sexual intercourse with adults, which is prohibited, can be punished when reported. This implies that the perpetrator can be prosecuted when a party reports the case. Meanwhile, withdrawing the report will terminate the further processing of the perpetrator.

- Legitimacy based on Presidential Regulation

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency/City Policy Article 2, "Child-Friendly Regency Policy aims to ensure a Child-Friendly status in Regencies/Cities across Indonesia, as well as the fulfillment of rights and special protection for Children".

- Legitimacy based on Ministerial Regulation

Ministerial Regulation Number 2 of 2010 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Violence Against Children Article 4 states that:

"Prevention of violence against children includes activities: Communication, information, and education on the prevention and handling of violence against children; Preparation of policies for the prevention of violence against children; Child participation; as well as Training on the prevention and handling of violence against children".

In the regulation above, according to the implementation in Purwakarta Regency, several parts are not optimal thereby limiting the ability of the education provided to the community to carry out prevention.

- Legitimacy based on Regional Regulation

In regional law, it is achieved by the issuance of Purwakarta Regency Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly Regency. Article 2 explains that:

"Efforts to fulfill children's rights through the implementation of Child-Friendly Regency are carried out based on the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution".

Based on this article, it is clear that children's rights to protection from violence in any form have become the obligation of the Regional Government to achieve a Child-Friendly Regency as mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

- Legitimacy based on Strategic Plan (Renstra)

Regional Government programs to achieve the first vision and mission of Purwakarta Regency, "Improving the Quality of Education, Health and Social Welfare," are carried out by PPPA Social and the Education Departments through various programs and strategies related to children. The programs are supposed to be appreciated by the community.

The prevention program run by the Regional Government in 2018-2022 prioritizes the learning side through media materials, although the continual implementation has not been carried out and is not scheduled. This is essential because Celik (2024) explains that the prevention program uses social cognitive learning theory to teach children about the importance of identifying and responding to violent situations. Therefore, knowledge, skills, self-confidence, and awareness can be increased in the short and long term. This study can serve as reference material, specifically when addressing

problems with various intervention methods during the current technological era, including mobile applications, personal safety programs, and protective behavior programs, delivered in various formats such as web-based, textbooks, and face-to-face sessions. The intervention needs to be accompanied by Human Resource competencies such as training and mastery of science and technology, understanding of regulations, and adjustments to existing budgets and facilities. This is achieved through optimization of the education, understanding, and training provided to the community, leading to a positive influence on victimized children returning to the community environment, along with empowerment and continuous monitoring.

In the context of Collaborative Governance, the success of multi-stakeholder collaboration is highly dependent on the active participation and commitment of all stakeholders. The results from Purwakarta show cooperation between Regional Governments, educational institutions, community organizations, and the private sector in the Child-Friendly Regency program. However, when viewed from the perspective of Collaborative Governance theory proposed by Ansell and Gash, several things need to be considered:

**a. Different Levels of Participation**

Based on the theory, substantial participation from all parties is needed to achieve optimal results. In Purwakarta, not all parties from various

included sectors play an equally active role. For example, community organizations are engaged in socialization and education activities but are limited in influencing policies directly related to children. Collaborative Governance theory emphasizes the importance of empowering non-government actors in decision-making to ensure that collaboration is truly participatory, not just formal.

**b. The Participation of Children in Decision-Making**

Children are the main beneficiaries of the Child-Friendly Regency program and should be allowed to actively participate. However, in Purwakarta, the participation is more symbolic, for example, in the form of events or socialization. Collaborative Governance promotes more inclusive decision-making, including engaging groups that commonly lack power in decision-making, such as children. This shows that the engagement of children in collaboration still needs to be strengthened to ensure participation in a truly meaningful process.

Trust is a fundamental element in Collaborative Governance. In Purwakarta, coordination between agencies in the Child-Friendly Regency program has shown positive results. However, there are challenges related to trust among stakeholders through **Inter-Party Trust in Monitoring and Evaluation**, namely Collaborative Governance proposing the need for a joint monitoring mechanism, hence, collaboration can run fairly and

transparently. In Purwakarta, program supervision tends to be the responsibility of the government without including representatives from the community or other organizations. This lack of participation can trigger distrust among stakeholders. The formation of a monitoring team consisting of representatives from all parties can be a solution to strengthen trust and a sense of shared responsibility.

In Purwakarta Regency, various programs have been implemented, including:

**a. Child-Friendly Education Program in Schools**

An education program on the rights of children held in schools was implemented. In the program, the Regional Government collaborates with educational institutions and NGOs to provide training for teachers on how to identify signs of violence or inappropriate treatment of children. This actively includes the education sector and shows a form of practical cooperation in supporting the Child-Friendly Regency. However, minimal parental engagement in the program led to suboptimal influence.

**b. Integrated Child Protection Service Center**

Purwakarta has established a service center providing protection and assistance for children falling victim of violence. This program includes Regional Government, social services, and several non-governmental organizations. However, the division of roles and responsibilities between the

government and NGOs in managing the service center is still unclear. There is often overlap and differences in perception about how to handle cases. In Collaborative Governance theory, clear and well-distributed roles are very important, thereby each party can carry out duties optimally.

**c. Skills Training for Children in Vulnerable Communities**

Empowerment of children in vulnerable environments requires the collaboration of the Regional Government with community organizations to provide skills training, such as computer and handicraft training. This is a good example of collaboration, but the engagement of the private sector in providing facilities or post-training job opportunities is still lacking. Collaborative Governance prioritizes the need for contributions from various sectors, including the private sector, to increase the effectiveness of the program and expand the positive influence on children. The implications of this policy can strengthen Purwakarta in successfully achieving the target of being an ideal Child-Friendly Regency.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, this study shows that multi-party collaboration is an important strategy to achieve Child-Friendly Regency. The regional Government formed various policies, including Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 and the Decree of Purwakarta Regency, as well as launched various programs through the Education Office,

such as children (*kaulinan barudak*) films, and Sundanese culture. However, the implementation of the program still needs to be optimized, specifically in terms of socialization, cross-element synergy, and community participation down to the village level. The strategy for preventing sexual violence consists of simple educational concepts such as the SINGKAT method (telling parents, identifying good and bad secrets, refusing unsafe touch, being aware of strange behavior, daring to fight back, taking care of your body, and loving yourself). In addition, a door-to-door method is recommended to increase public awareness.

The conclusion shows the importance of developing child-friendly infrastructure, increasing stakeholder capacity, integrating monitoring systems, and directly engaging children and communities. A further study is recommended to measure the sustainability and effectiveness of the program, both in different regions and in the long term. The Child-Friendly Regency program is expected to be achieved optimally through persistent and synergistic collaboration, with a positive influence on the welfare of children.

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