

# Collaborative Governance in Creating a Child-Friendly City in Banda Aceh City

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**Submission date:** 24-Mar-2023 01:18PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2045200198

**File name:** ernance\_in\_Creating\_a\_Child-Friendly\_City\_in\_Banda\_Aceh\_City.pdf (215.38K)

**Word count:** 5129

**Character count:** 29421



## Collaborative Governance in Creating a Child-Friendly City in Banda Aceh City

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### ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: September 17, 2022  
Revised: November 20, 2022  
Available online: January 31, 2023

### KEYWORDS

Collaborative Governance, Child-Friendly City, Banda Aceh City

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### ABSTRACT

Child-Friendly City is an effort to make cities safe, decent, and friendly for children. Child-Friendly Cities is a child-based development system integrated with government resources, the community, the media, community organizations, and the business world to guarantee children's rights. The City Government of Banda Aceh 2022 has again won an award as a Child-Friendly City in the Nindya category, and this category has increased at a level compared to last year. This achievement must be connected to the role and involvement of the government, the private sector, and the community. Therefore, this study aims to determine how far the Collaborative Governance process is in Creating a Child-Friendly City in Banda Aceh City. The research method used is a qualitative method with a type of research with a literature study approach obtained from books, journals, regulations, written sources, both printed and electronic, and others relevant to this research. After the data is collected, it will be analyzed following a research discussion raised using an interactive analysis model. The research findings are that the City of Banda Aceh can become a fully Child-Friendly City if it involves various parties or partners in making it happen. This is seen from three dimensions, namely (1) Principled Engagement; (2) Shared Motivation; (3) Capacity for Join Action, where collaboration between parties goes well.

### INTRODUCTION

This research will discuss Collaborative Governance in Realizing a Child-Friendly City (KLA) program in Banda Aceh as a form of protection for children from acts of violence. Child Protection is an activity to protect and guarantee children's rights to develop and participate optimally to uphold human dignity as a form of protection against violence and discrimination (Syafiuddin et al., 2021). Because children have the right to lead a life, it must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, society, and the state (Fadillah, 2019; Fitriani, 2016). Thus, Indonesia's legal certainty in protecting children must be implemented consistently (Iman, 2018; Said, 2018; Suryamizon, 2017).

The Indonesian government has issued Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection to guarantee and protect children's rights (Djusfi, 2019; Nurhasan, 2019), so that the state guarantees the existence or presence of children to live and develop during society (Handayani, 2018; Melati, 2016; Restia & Arifin, 2020). The hope is that children can grow and develop appropriately because legal certainty gives parents a sense of security for their children (Fahlevi, 2015).

Even though Indonesia already has a Child Protection Law and particular institutions that protect children, the trend of cases of violence against children continues to increase (Ramadhan, 2022). Based on data for 2021, cases of violence against children have increased, amounting to 11,952 or 58.6 percent. Where around 7,004 were cases of sexual violence. It is essential to increase more comprehensive cooperation, including with the government and other institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) (cnnindonesia.com, 2022). Meanwhile, in the January-June 2022 period, there were 2,020 cases, reports submitted by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI). The details come from public complaints totaling 1,444 cases and social media reaching 566. The Indonesian Child Protection

Commission (KPAI) also receives complaints from victims of sexual violence, victims of human trafficking, victims of conflicts, victims of custody struggles, victims of kidnapping, neglected children, and children of disaster victims (Susanto, 2022). There were the most complaints on social media, such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter, during the first half of 2022, with 1,013 complaints related to child protection cases (Kusnandar, 2022).

Banda Aceh is one of the areas with a very high level of acts of violence committed by people who are inhumane to children (Uty & Maritha, 2022). The number of violence from 2020 to 2022 is high, making Banda Aceh the region with the highest number of cases of violence against children in Aceh Province (Htppsaceh). The following table shows several districts/cities in Aceh Province which have the highest number of cases of violence against children:

Table 1. Number of Cases of Violence against Children

No	Regency/ City	Amount 2020	Amount 2021	Amount 2022 (January-June)
1	Banda Aceh	47	46	35
2	Aceh Utara	57	22	29
3	Bireun	36	31	12
4	Aceh Barat	18	18	13
5	Pidie Jaya	25	19	5

Source: Maritha, 2022

The domination of cases of violence that still frequently occur in Aceh Province is in the form of psychological violence and sexual violence, as stated by the Aceh Province Women and Children Empowerment Service. This condition is an essential record for stakeholders to guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights without violence and discriminatory treatment (Digidiki & Bhabha, 2018; Lestari, 2018; Uty & Maritha, 2022).

To overcome this, the Government of Aceh has issued Qanun Number II of 2008 concerning Child Protection. As a response to the qanun, the Government of Banda Aceh has implemented several programs, such as establishing a children's forum and building child-friendly facilities and infrastructure, which are expected to be able to provide public awareness about fulfilling children's rights following what has been determined, such as the convention on the rights of the child. In addition, the Municipal Government of Banda Aceh has made several efforts related to the Child-Friendly City (KLA) as a program to accelerate Banda Aceh become a Child-Friendly City (KLA). Child-Friendly City (KLA) is a child-based development system integrated with government resources, society, media, mass organizations, and the business world to guarantee children's rights.

The Banda Aceh City Government won an award as a Child-Friendly City for the 'Nindya' category. This category has increased compared last year, namely the Moderate category. This achievement in realizing Child-Friendly Cities in Banda Aceh is inseparable from the involvement of various parties, such as the government, non-government, and the community, called Collaborative Governance. With the involvement of other parties, of course, it will be able to achieve more optimal targets or results compared only the government as a public servant who is involved. According to Ansell & Gash (2008), Collaborative Governance is a series of regulations involving public institutions and non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative policy-making process that aims to implement mutually agreed public policies. Booher & Innes (2002) added that Collaborative Governance is a space for discussion or dialogue by involving all elements or parties in joint decision-making to find solutions or solutions. In addition, it is a form of agreement to produce Collaborative Dynamics. There are three indicators because of this: (1) The Principle of Engagement; (2) Shared Motivation, and; (3) the Capacity for Collective Action. Later, actions or Collaborative Dynamics will produce results (Nabatchi, & Emerson, 2021).

Research from Duadji & Tresiana (2018) suggests that collaborative governance is essential in implementing the Child-Friendly City program. With collaborative governance, various programs or policies related to Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) will emerge with holistic, integrative, and sustainable characteristics. Liwananda (2018), there is a need for policy evaluation in Semarang City. Where there are obstacles the development of Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) policies, namely in the civil rights and freedom cluster. Meanwhile Arenawati & Listyaningsih, (2017) argued that in realizing a Child-Friendly City (KLA) in the City of Serang by developing a Cluster of Civil Rights and Child Freedom. Civil rights cluster in the form of ownership of birth certificates and protection of children's identities.

Meanwhile, the civil rights cluster is a part that must be met to develop a Child-Friendly City (KLA). Research from Ilus & Rusdi (2020) regarding the Analysis of the Implementation of the Child-Friendly Cities Program in Fulfilling Civil Rights and Child Freedoms in Pekanbaru City is carried out by improving the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) by establishing an Integrated Service Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPT P2A) in Pekanbaru City Ashari et al., (2016) added that the Batu City Government carried out Optimization Strategies towards a Child-Friendly City (KLA) through the Protection of Children's Rights and the protection of children's rights in the Batu City Government.

Furthermore, research from Maulida & Purwanti (2019), implementation of the development of Child-Friendly Cities in the City of Sukabumi. The implementation of Child-Friendly Cities has been going well. The Sukabumi City Government supports each program by forming a task force to expedite every Child-Friendly City (KLA) activity. Although, this program has yet to be able to run optimally due to limited resources and a lack of outreach to the community. Mahendra & Sujanto (2019), regarding the Evaluation of the 2016-2018 Child-Friendly City (KLA) policy in the City of Yogyakarta, found that it had gone well. However, there were still deficiencies in certain aspects. Such as in the health and family sector, where the home environment in the city of Yogyakarta is child-friendly and well-implemented. However, what distinguishes this paper from previous research is the involvement or collaboration of non-stakeholders and the community in helping the government to make Banda Aceh a Child-Friendly City following laws and regulations.

Based on the data above, this research will use the Collaborative Governance concept approach in Creating a Child-Friendly City (KLA). It is interesting in the context of Aceh because violence against children is still relatively high. Hence, creating a Child-Friendly City (KLA) is essential in Aceh, especially the City of Banda Aceh.

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The purpose of using this method is to attempt to describe a symptom, event, and incident that is happening at present, where the researcher tries to photograph the events and events that are the center of attention to then describe them as they are. The theoretical basis is used to guide the focus of research regarding the facts in the field. Then the type of research in this study uses a literature study approach (Hennink, et al., 2010). According to Wahyudin, (2017) library research is all the efforts made by researchers to collect information relevant to the topic or problem under study. Such information can be obtained from scientific books, journals, regulations, and other written and electronic sources relevant to this research. After the data has been collected, it will be analyzed following the research discussion raised using an interactive analysis model, namely data analysis techniques consisting of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding (Miles, 2014).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Creating a Child-Friendly City (KLA) program is an effort to make cities safe, appropriate, and friendly for children (Sutami et al., 2020). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KPPPA RI) has issued several child-friendly city programs, as stipulated in the Banda Aceh Mayor's Regulation number 14 of 2018 Concerning Development of Banda Aceh City Towards a Child-Friendly City (KLA) Development of a Child-friendly City and Qanun number 2 of 2021 concerning Child-Friendly City (KLA). This is a form of government response, considering the number of cases of violence against children in Banda Aceh City is still high. In its implementation, Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) can be seen or measured by 6 institutional indicators and 26 substance indicators which will later be grouped into 6 child rights clusters, some of which can be seen in the image below:

Figure 1. Children's rights that have been achieved and will be achieved in 2021.

## Children's rights that have been achieved:

1. Having a birth certificate.
2. Child appropriate information is available.
3. There is a children's forum.
4. worship according to their religion.
5. There is a playground.
6. Households with access to clean water.
7. 12 (twelve) years of compulsory education.
8. Child-friendly schools provide facilities for child-friendly creative and recreational activities.
9. Handlers of sexual victims and exploitation.
10. health services and social security.
11. alternative care institutions.
12. Childbirth in health facilities.
13. Nutrition prevalence.
14. PAUD-HI.
15. Health facilities with child-friendly services.
16. Immunization.
17. Obtain personal protection.
18. Protection from arbitrary arrest.
19. From deprivation of liberty.
20. From cruel treatment, punishment, and inhumane treatment.
21. From physical and non-physical torment.
22. From kidnapping, selling, and trading, or trafficking.
23. From sexual exploitation and sexual use.
24. From drug exploitation/abuse.
25. From exploitation as child labour; And
26. From exploitation as a group

## Things that will be fulfilled:

1. From rights or circumstances which by their nature are not suitable for children to see.
2. Especially in critical/emergencies.
3. Especially as refugees/people who are evicted/evicted.
4. Especially if you have a legal conflict; And
5. Especially in armed conflicts

Source: processed by researchers (2022)

<sup>41</sup> The City Government of Banda Aceh has made various efforts through the Office of Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection, one of which is creating a city of Banda Aceh that is safe, friendly, and suitable for children through various programs, such as holding children's forums aimed at opening spaces for children's interaction or participation—implemented by the Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Agency. This forum is expected to provide a space or platform to increase participation and capacity in channeling children's aspirations and voices. In addition, members involved in this children's forum come from various elements of society, such as children's group <sup>2</sup> groups of children with disabilities, various representatives of children's forums at the sub-district level, child victims, street children, and children with other social problems. This <sup>2</sup> children's forum is expected to become a reference for related agencies, individuals, and institutions that can obtain the correct information to realize development from a child's perspective.

The development of a Child-Friendly City (KLA) emphasizes that the government can open comprehensive partnerships <sup>20</sup> with all parties involved in the city. Such as involving the private sector, community leaders, traditional leaders, city government from each department or sector, non-governmental organizations, and civil society as a form of partnership or cooperation. So that this partnership can integrate and work together to become a unit that complements each other and needs one another.

<sup>13</sup> According Ansell & Gash (2008), Collaborative Governance is a series of regulations that involve public institutions and non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative policy-making process that aims to implement public policies that have been mutually agreed upon. Then Donahue et al. (2011), said that collaborative Governance is a situation where the government, in fulfilling public goals,

requires collaboration between organizations or individuals. Meanwhile, according (Nabatchi, & Emerson, 2021), Collaborative Governance is a form of agreement to produce three indicators of collaborative dynamics, in the form of (1) Principled Engagement; (2) Shared Motivation; (3) Capacity For Joint Action. After collaboration dynamics occur, there will be actions that then produce outcomes because it is said <sup>42</sup> collaborative Governance is the involvement of stakeholders, the private sector, and the public to achieve mutually agreed goals.

The involvement <sup>3</sup> various groups, such as the government as the policymakers, the private sector/entrepreneurs, and the community, largely determines the success of Collaborative Governance. If more than one party carries out this activity, <sup>43</sup> red, the objectives to be carried out will not be achieved. Collaborative Governance is in the form of public decision-making. It can also be in the form of implementing programs and activities determined jointly by the government, the private sector, and the community (Nabatchi, & Emerson, 2021).

Thus, this research will look at increasing maximum support and participation from various stakeholders through <sup>1</sup> collaborative governance so that the City of Banda Aceh can become a fully Child-Friendly City (KLA). The following is a presentation that is seen from three dimensions.

#### Collaborative Governance Process (Collaboration Dynamics) for Child-Friendly Cities in Banda Aceh City.

##### Principled Engagement

The government, as a facilitator, has an essential role in providing facilities to help the community design plans to achieve the goals of a Child-Friendly City (KLA). This shows that the government involves the community in each program, especially Child-Friendly Cities in Banda Aceh City. As a facilitator, the government is tasked with creating conducive conditions <sup>19</sup> for implementing the child-friendly city program. Through the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning, the government is also intensively conducting outreach and education and building a joint commitment with keuchiks and sub-district heads to create Child-Friendly Cities (KLA). There were 90 keuchiks and 9 sub-district heads in the Banda Aceh City area in 2019 who signed a statement of commitment towards child-friendly gampong and sub-districts. This is to increase public awareness of fulfilling children's rights to reduce the amount of violence against children. In 2021, 20 child-friendly villages were formed from 90 <sup>33</sup> villages in Banda Aceh City, such as Lamgugob, Ateuk Pahlawan, Punge Ujong, Punge Jurong, Blang Oi, Alue Deah Tengoh, Lambhuk and others which will then <sup>39</sup> be held training.

The government also formed a child protection task force (SATGAS PA) and a children's forum so that every child can play a role and participate as a reporter and pioneer (2P). In addition, the activities of this children's forum act as participants in carrying out the development planning process as a form of fulfilling or submitting proposals related to the fulfillment of children's rights. Child participation is also a mandatory indicator that must be the commitment of all elements in the City of Banda Aceh. Then the government also involves Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), cross-sectoral institutions, community organizations, communities, schools, business actors, and the whole community to participate and get involved to make Banda Aceh City a child-friendly city. Furthermore, DP3AP2KB also signed an MoU with five OPDs/agencies to strengthen the



children's forum as a pioneer and reporter and fulfill the child rights clusters.

Then the involvement of the 5 OPDs/institutions in fulfilling the child rights cluster includes: the civil rights cluster and increasing the coverage of birth certificates and child identity cards (KIA) with the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil), the family environment cluster and alternative care to prevent early marriages. Furthermore, the essential health and welfare cluster for supervising smoke-free areas with the Health Service, the use of free time and cultural activities for the development of 12-year compulsory education and child-friendly schools with the Education Office and the special protection cluster for reporting cases of violence against children with the UPTD for Women's Protection and Children (PPA). Then through partnerships with local NGOs and international NGOs and coordinated by the Provincial/District/City Bappeda. Furthermore, the budget that was previously limited to ensure that the budget for the development of Child-Friendly Cities is distributed proportionally due to the involvement of the private sector.

Then, there is the involvement of all people or multi-stakeholders as a form of developing models and partnerships in carrying out the communication process with other institutions. Such as the Tanah Rencong Child Duek Pakat Forum was formed as a space or forum for children's forums to provide input or convey aspirations, which would later become material for consideration by the government in formulating and formulating policies. Shao et al., (2022), public awareness and understanding have increased, and the importance of violence against children has been relatively well internalized in society.

#### Shared Motivation

To see success in collaborative governance is very much determined by the existence of shared motivation between the government, the private sector, and the community in carrying out a policy program, such as a Child-Friendly City (KLA) in Banda Aceh City. Through the Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection Service in Banda Aceh has carried out this Child-Friendly City (KLA) program regularly by monitoring and providing support in every Child-Friendly City (KLA) activity, where the government's role is one of providing facilities to make the community and private parties in Banda Aceh City became more enthusiastic and interested in collaborating in realizing Child-Friendly Cities (KLA). With this motivation, children are also involved in the development planning process, such as suggestions that the government had not previously thought of, including that in gampongs there are already libraries, playgrounds, and gampongs are also participating in allocating budgets intended to increase the capacity of children in gampongs.

Furthermore, the presence of private parties such as strategic partners, the business world, NGOs, and other stakeholders will motivate to be able to accelerate the achievement or acceleration of Child-Friendly Health Centers and Child-Friendly Schools, which will provide convenience in providing education or knowledge in carrying out outreach activities for the City program. Suitable for Children (KLA) to be easily remembered by the public with an exciting and meaningful tagline and content. This is also inseparable from the community's motivation to support Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) jointly. This program is highly supported by diverse layers of society, with the hope that this program will be sustainable.

<https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v9i1.6688>

#### Capacity for Joint Action

The City of Banda Aceh created the Child-Friendly City (KLA) program because of the support, participation, and cooperation carried out by the government, the private sector, and the community. The involvement of these various components will increase the capacity to carry out joint actions or roles even though the involvement is different. Nonetheless, the government and the private sector have shown caring participation by jointly providing protection and fulfillment of children's rights, promoting and empowering, and realizing Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) in Banda Aceh City following the regulations that have been mandated.

The government and the private sector in this activity have different roles. In the government context, through the Community Empowerment Agency, the protection of women and children can be directly involved, both formally and informally. Meanwhile, the private sector is involved in helping the government make child-friendly cities (KLA) successful, such as the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Kembang Aceh movement to encourage the public opinion that child-friendly cities need to be built. Embodied. It can change people's views. The Child-Friendly City Program (KLA) will change the paradigm in raising children and better understand children's rights that parents must fulfill, the government, and the community environment. This will provide a sense of future security for the child and their well-being.

On the other hand, it is also supported by information and data related to child services. Taking advantage of this digital transformation era will make it easier to provide knowledge about issues of violence against children that need to be disseminated through social media platforms involving local and national influencers. The purpose of involving these influencers is as a form of space or educational forum for the target group to make it easier to inform. For example, it is making a report on a case of violence using a more responsive application. This was also carried out by the City Government of Banda Aceh, which has a complaint and child protection website.

#### CONCLUSION

This study discusses Collaborative Governance in Creating Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) in Banda Aceh City. To realize this program, it is essential to involve various parties, such as the government, the private sector, and the community. In increasing the maximum support and participation from various stakeholders through collaborative governance so that the City of Banda Aceh can become a city suitable for children (KLA) so that it can produce outcomes, including (1) Principled Engagement, from this indicator, it is described that the government as a facilitator, private involvement, community participation in each program has been running smoothly. Such as the government providing facilities, conducting outreach, education, training, building commitment with stakeholders, and others that have been carried out government. Then the private sector also helps distribute the budget, and the community, through Child-Friendly Cities (KLA), can increase awareness of fulfilling children's rights to reduce the amount of violence against children. (2) Shared Motivation, shared Motivation between the government, the private sector, and the community greatly determines the success of a policy program. Then the involvement of children in the development planning process is also very much needed to indicate the success of Child-Friendly Cities (KLA). The involvement of private parties such as strategic partners, the

business world, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders will motivate to accelerate the achievement or acceleration of Child-Friendly Health Centers and Child-Friendly Schools. Then very diverse layers of society support this program, with the hope that this program will be sustainable. (3) Capacity for Join Action, involvement accompanied by action will increase the success of creating a Child-Friendly City (KLA). Even though these various parties have different involvement, the actions and roles carried out together are to realize a Child-Friendly City (KLA) ultimately as mandated by the Law.

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