

# **COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE DALAM PENANGGULANGAN KEKERASAN ANAK DI KABUPATEN BINTAN**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Kekerasan terhadap anak termasuk salah satu tindak kejahatan, Kabupaten Bintan setiap tahunnya kasus kekerasan terhadap anak selalu meningkat. Perlindungan anak sendiri bahkan sudah disebutkan di dalam Undang-undang nomor 35 tahun 2014 tentang perlindungan anak. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk menganalisis *collaborative governance* dalam penanggulangan kekerasan anak di Kabupaten Bintan. Metode dalam penelitian ini ialah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah teori *collaborative governance* menurut Ansell & Gash yang terdiri dari lima indikator yaitu *face to face*, *trust building*, *commitment to proses*, *shared understanding*, *intermediate outcomes*. Hasil temuan dalam penelitian ini ialah 1. *Face to face* sudah berjalan dengan baik ini dibuktikan seringnya aktor yang terlibat berjumpa satu sama lain untuk menyelesaikan kekerasan anak; 2. *Trust building* untuk membangun kepercayaan sering koordinasi antar aktor tersebut dan terdapat hambatan seperti waktu yang selalu tidak selalu bisa bersamaan saat turun lapangan; 3. *commitment to proses* komitmen aktor sudah baik namun terdapat hambatan seperti seringnya pergantian kepala jabatan tersebut dan hambatan lainnya ialah masih terdapat ego aktor tersebut; 4. *shared understanding* pemahaman bersama tentang kekerasan anak antar aktor yang terlibat sudah baik dilakukan dengan menyelaraskan pemahaman seperti, perundingan, sosialisasi dan komunikasi; 5. *intermediate outcomes* membuat penanggulangan dan pelayanan dalam kekerasan terhadap anak menjadi lebih baik. Kesimpulan *Collaborative governance* dalam penanggulangan kekerasan anak di Kabupaten Bintan sudah berjalan kolaborasi antar aktor seperti antar instansi pemerintah, lembaga perlindungan anak, dan masyarakat sudah terbentuk. sedangkan Indikator komitmen pada proses dan hasil sementara masih perlu ditingkatkan. Keterbatasan waktu dan masa jabatan menghalangi aktor untuk melakukan peran pencegahan, pendampingan, dan sosialisasi. Hasil kerja sama sudah mulai terlihat dalam layanan, tetapi tingkat kekerasan anak masih tinggi dan banyak kasus diselesaikan secara damai. Selain itu, komitmen dan koordinasi yang lebih baik diperlukan karena status KLA masih *stagnan*.

Kata kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Kekerasan Anak, Penanggulangan

## **COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN TACKLING CHILD ABUSE IN BINTAN DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Violence against children is one of the crimes; in Bintan Regency, cases of violence against children increase every year. Child protection itself has even been mentioned in Law number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. The purpose of this research is to analyze collaborative governance in overcoming child abuse in Bintan Regency. The method in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection through observation, interviews and documentation. The theory used in this research is the theory of collaborative governance according to Ansell & Gash which consists of five indicators, namely face to face, trust building, commitment to process, shared understanding, intermediate outcomes. The results of the findings in this study are 1.Face to face has gone well, this is evidenced by the frequency of actors involved meeting each other to resolve child abuse; 2.Trust building to build trust often coordinates between these actors and there are obstacles such as time that cannot always coincide when going to the field; 3.commitment to the actor's commitment process is good but there are obstacles such as frequent changes in the head of the position and another obstacle is that there are still actors' egos; 4. shared understanding of child abuse between the actors involved is well done by harmonizing understanding such as negotiations, socialization and communication; 5. intermediate outcomes make prevention and services in violence against children more prolific. Conclusion Collaborative governance in overcoming child abuse in Bintan Regency has been running collaboration between actors such as between government agencies, child protection agencies, and the community has been formed. while indicators of commitment to the process and interim results still need to be improved. Time and tenure constraints prevented actors from performing prevention, mentoring and socialization roles. The results of cooperation have begun to be seen in services, but the level of child abuse is still high and many cases are resolved amicably. In addition, better commitment and coordination is needed as KLA status remains stagnant.*

*Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Child Abuse, Countermeasures*