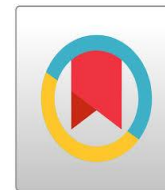


Collaborative Governance in Handling Violence Against Children in South Sumatera Province



Collaborative Governance dalam Penanganan Kekerasan Pada Anak di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan

Inaka Dalam Bangsa Ratu¹, Alamsyah²

¹² Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia.

¹² Jl. Srijaya Negara, Bukit Lama, Kec. Ilir Bar. I, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30128

inakadalambansaratu31@gmail.com^{1*}, alamsyah78@fisip.unsri.ac.id²

Corresponding author: inakadalambansaratu31@gmail.com^{1*}

| ARTICLE INFORMATION | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Keywords Collaborative; Governance; Child Abuse;</p> | <p>ABSTRACT Child violence is a critical issue within the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, requiring a collaborative approach among agencies for effective management. This study examines the collaborative governance processes implemented by the South Sumatra Provincial Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the South Sumatra Regional Police, the Class I Palembang Correctional Service, and the Class I Palembang Child Correctional Institution. Utilizing a qualitative methodology, this research gathered primary and secondary data through observation, interviews, and documentation. Analysis based on the collaboration process theory by Ansell & Gash (2008) indicates that collaborative governance has been effective, characterized by face-to-face dialogue, trust-building, joint commitment, and shared understanding, as well as the achievement of interim results. However, improvements are needed in inter-agency communication and the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for handling child violence cases, to strengthen the collaborative process and achieve sustainable outcomes.</p> |
| <p>Kata Kunci Collaborative; Governance; Kekerasan Anak;</p> | <p>ABSTRAK Kekerasan terhadap anak merupakan isu kritis dalam Agenda Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 2030, memerlukan pendekatan kolaboratif antar lembaga untuk penanganannya. Penelitian ini mengkaji proses collaborative governance yang dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, Polda Sumatera Selatan, Balai Pemasarakatan (BAPAS) Kelas I Palembang, dan Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas I Palembang. Menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, penelitian ini menarik data primer dan sekunder melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis berdasarkan teori proses kolaborasi Ansell & Gash (2008) menunjukkan bahwa collaborative governance telah berjalan efektif, ditandai dengan dialog tatap muka, pembangunan kepercayaan, komitmen bersama, dan pemahaman bersama, serta pencapaian hasil interim. Namun, peningkatan diperlukan dalam komunikasi antaraktor dan pengembangan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) untuk penanganan kasus kekerasan anak, guna memperkuat proses kolaboratif dan hasil yang berkelanjutan.</p> |
| <p>Article History Send 5th June 2024 Review 3th August 2024 Accepted 24th December 2024</p> | <p>Copyright ©2025 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p> |



Introduction

Indonesia has regulated child protection in Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 of Child Protection, which emphasizes that a child has the right to grow, develop, and participate fairly according to human dignity and to be free from violence and discrimination. The issue of child violence is included in the specific target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under target 16.2 in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which aims to end cruel treatment, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children (United Nations, 2022). Additionally, there are several other SDG targets related to violence and its adverse effects on children, such as target 5.3, which aims to eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, forced and early marriage, and female genital mutilation (Bappenas, 2019).

Child abuse often occurs within the household and is considered a hidden crime. In cases like these, both the perpetrator and the victim try to conceal these acts from the community, which is also referred to as Domestic Violence (DV). DV, according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2014), is gender-based violence that occurs in personal spheres. According to Article 1 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT), DV refers to actions against someone, especially women, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological suffering, neglect of household duties, including threats, coercion, or illegal deprivation of freedom within the household.

According to Morley and Mullender (1996), most children will experience the negative impact of living in a domestic violence environment, although the manifestation of distress in each child is unpredictable. In 1990, Hoff's study on women and children surviving abuse show that a child's expression of anxiety can take several forms, such as aggressiveness, withdrawal, regression in daily activities and eating habits, as well as crying (Mullender, 1996). Fundamentally, living with domestic violence has worrying impacts on children.

Violence against children according to Article 1 point 15a of Law Number 35 of 2014 regarding Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection is any act towards a child resulting physical, psychological, sexual suffering, and/or neglect, including threats, coercion, or illegal deprivation of freedom. Forms of violence against children are divided into several categories physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and child neglect (Gelles, 1980): (a) *physical violence*. Physical violence against children includes any form of treatment that causes physical injury or harm to the child. Physical

violence occurs due to parental negligence that poses physical danger, even death (Diana, 1998). Physical violence can involve torture, beating, and abuse of children with or without sharp objects that can cause death (Huraerah, 2012); (b) *psychological violence*. Psychological or emotional violence against children involves mental harm caused by psychological or verbal violence such as harshness, threats, cursing or swearing, labeling with negative or demeaning words, using foul language leading to serious behavioral, cognitive, or emotional problems in children (Huraerah, 2012; Fitriana, 2015; Straus et al., 1997; Gelles and Cavanaugh (Santrock, 2007)); (c) *child neglect*. Child neglect involves delaying seeking medical care for children, expelling or abandoning children from home, neglecting children's education, failing to meet basic needs such as not providing food or adequate supervision, lack of communication and attention to children (Straus et al., 1997; Santrock, 2007). According to Helfer (1987), child neglect is the lack of interaction among family members resulting in intentional physical and emotional harm to children; and (d) *sexual violence*. Sexual violence against children involves harassment by adults, family, and close relatives. This can include unwanted sexual touches such as playing with a child's genitals or forcing other sexual contact (Straus et al., 1997). WHO defines sexual violence against children as involving children in sexual activities when they do not fully understand or are unable to give consent.

In Chapter III Rights and Obligations of Children, Article 13 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection affirms that "every child under the care of parents, guardians, or custodians is entitled be protected from treatment," including: (a) discriminatory treatment; (b) exploitation, both economic and sexual; (c) social violence against children; (d) cruelty, violence, and abuse; (e) injustice and neglect; and (f) psychological violence. Furthermore, it is explained in paragraph (2) that if parents, guardians, or custodians subject children to any form of treatment as mentioned in paragraph (1), the perpetrators will be subject to aggravated punishment.

Sumatera Selatan is one of the provinces where violence against children still occurs until nowadays. This is in line with data reported by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency of South Sumatra (D3ASSP) throughout the year 2022, which recorded 408 cases of violence against children and women. Out of these 408 cases, the highest number occurred in Palembang City, with 59 cases, most of which were sexual violence cases. This was followed by Lahat Regency with 51 cases, Ogan Ilir 46 cases, Musi Rawas 39 cases, Pagaralam 36 cases, Banyuasin 31 cases, Ogan Komering Ilir 31 cases, and Ogan Komering Ulu 29 cases. Additionally, Muara Enim had 24 cases, Empat Lawang 15 cases,

Prabumulih 14 cases, PALI 14 cases, Musi Rawas Utara 7 cases, Lubuklinggau 4 cases, Musi Banyuasin 3 cases, Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan 3 cases, and Ogan Komering Ulu Timur 2 cases.

In 2023, it was recorded that from January to July in South Sumatra, 376 cases occurred, including 63 boys and 202 girls. Child protection in South Sumatra, particularly in Palembang, needs to be improved, as violence against children is not something to be taken lightly. It represents a significant, long-term issue that affects the future of the country and the children involved. This matter should garner the attention of various parties not just the government but also other organizations, parents, and society at large through what is known as collaborative governance.

Given the persistent issue of child violence in South Sumatra Province, collaborative governance emerges as an essential approach in tackling these cases. Collaborative governance entails a partnership between government agencies and non-state actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations, legal entities, and educational institutions, working together to implement and enforce child protection policies. This approach is fundamental to achieving Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16, which includes the target to end all forms of violence against children by 2030.

The key actors in this collaborative governance framework are: *first*, government agencies. The primary government body responsible for child protection in South Sumatra is the D3ASSP. This agency leads initiatives and provides resources for tackling child violence, as well as coordinating with other governmental agencies to implement the legal frameworks for child protection, such as Law No. 35 of 2014 and Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021. *Second*, local government units (LGUs). LGU, including provincial and district governments, play a vital role in implementing national laws at the local level. They also assist in providing data on child violence cases, administering protection services, and ensuring resources are available for prevention and response measures within communities. *Third*, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGOs such as Save the Children and local organizations focused on child welfare provide specialized support, including psychological counseling, legal aid, and educational outreach. These organizations also often play a role in advocacy, helping to raise awareness about child protection laws and encouraging local communities to report cases of abuse. *Fourth*, law enforcement agencies. Police and judicial authorities in South Sumatra work closely with DPPPAs and NGOs to investigate, prosecute, and monitor cases of child abuse. They provide security and legal measures to ensure justice

for victims and implement the penalties outlined in Law No. 35 of 2014. *Fifth*, educational institutions. Schools and community learning centers participate in preventive measures by educating children and parents about children’s rights, how to recognize signs of abuse, and the importance of reporting violence. They also serve as frontline observers, often identifying and reporting cases of abuse to relevant authorities. *Sixth*, community leaders and religious organizations. Community leaders, such as village heads and religious figures, play an essential role in building trust between families and child protection agencies. They encourage reporting and help create a safe environment for children by fostering community norms against child violence.

The collaborative governance structure is supported by clearly defined institutional protocols, which outline the roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines among stakeholders. For example, the DPPPA coordinates with both law enforcement and NGOs through formal agreements that outline procedures for data sharing, case management, and victim support services. Regular meetings are held to evaluate ongoing cases and adjust approaches as necessary. The collaborative process involves five stages to foster trust, commitment, and shared understanding: face-to-face dialogue, trust building, commitment in the collaboration process, shared understanding, and intermediate result. Below is the framework concept of collaborative governance by Ansell & Gash (2008):

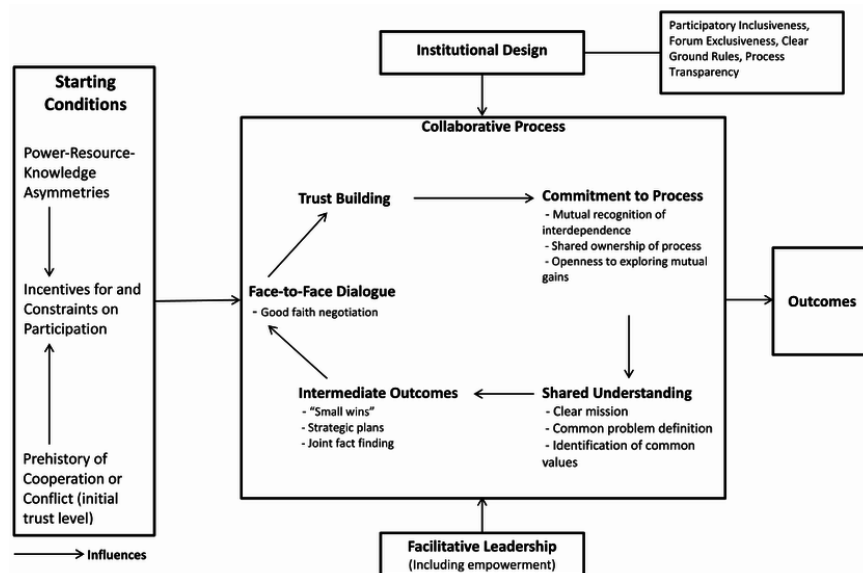


Figure 1 Collaborative Governance Process

Source: Ansell & Gash (2008)

According to Figure 1, the first phase in collaborative process is initial conditions. In this phase, stakeholders establish the basic level of trust, conflicts, and social capital that

serve as resources or obligations during the collaboration process to achieve the goal of solving the occurring problem. There are three major variables in the initial condition, including the imbalance between influence or power, resources, knowledge, stakeholders, past history that includes cooperation or conflicts among stakeholders, and forms of encouragement and obstacles in participating in the collaboration.

Initial conditions produce collaborative process that consist of five stage: face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, shared understanding, and shared outcomes. This process was influenced by institutional design and leadership to produce certain outcome. In this framework, institutional design refers to the basic protocols and rules for collaboration that are crucial for procedural legitimacy in the collaborative process. The emphasis in institutional design is on how rules are established for participating in collaboration, how forums are formed, clear implementation rules, and how transparency is maintained in the collaborative process. Furthermore, leadership is considered an essential element in coordinating all parties involved in negotiations to make a policy decision. In collaboration, conflicts or disputes and significant distrust among stakeholders are expected to arise. This is where the role of a trustworthy and reliable leader as a mediator in collaboration is needed.

Efforts to implement collaborative governance in addressing child abuse cases in South Sumatra Province are carried out through various child protection policies, including Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, and Regional Regulations. Child protection policies are statements that clearly outline a set of rules or regulations for an organization or government, expressing a commitment to ensuring that children have the right to be protected, supported, and free from violence and abuse (Volunters, n.d.).



Figure 2 Child Protection Policy

Source: Data processed by the author based on Laws, Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, and Regional Regulations (2024)

In order to realize the protection and welfare of children, legislation that can guarantee its implementation is needed. Therefore, Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 of Child Protection was formed with the aim of providing children with the widest opportunity to grow and develop physically, mentally, and socially. This law also guarantees the fulfillment of children's rights and treatment without discrimination. Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that child abuse is many acts that cause physical, psychological, sexual suffering, and neglect, including threats, coercion, or illegal deprivation of freedom, and then in article 76c of Law No. 35 of 2014, it asserts that everyone is prohibited from placing, allowing, committing, instructing to commit, or participating in child abuse. Article 80 paragraph 1 of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection also regulates legal sanctions for child abuse violations, namely a maximum imprisonment of 3 years and 6 months or a fine of 72 million Indonesian Rupiah. If a child suffers serious injury, the perpetrator is punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 years and a fine of 100 millions of Indonesian Rupiah.

The issue of Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children by President Joko Widodo is a government effort to ensure the protection of

children from specific situations and conditions that can threaten a child's growth (Yozami, 2021). Legally, Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children follows the mandate of its formation from Article 71C of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Therefore, the establishment of this Government Regulation can provide further regulations regarding special protection for children.

In this Government Regulation, Special Protection for Children Facing the Law (ABH) has been regulated in Chapter III Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children, which is carried out through humane treatment according to their needs based on their age; separation from parents; provision of effective legal assistance and other assistance; implementation of recreational activities; exemption from torture, punishment, or inhumane treatment, and so forth.

The enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 101 of 2022 on the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Children is based on three considerations. Firstly, to protect children from violence and discrimination, thus requiring increased efforts in addressing such violence and discrimination. Secondly, the high number of violence cases against children in Indonesia necessitates the optimization of the government's role. Thirdly, the legislation governing the elimination of violence against children has not been optimal in providing prevention and handling measures.

Aligned with the goal of the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Children (Stranas PKTA), which aims to reduce forms of violence and achieve a violence-free environment for children in Indonesia by 2030, this is closely related to the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly under point 16.1, which significantly aims to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, point 16.2 to end cruelty, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children, and point 16.3 to promote the rule of law at national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Protection for women and children has been regulated in Ministerial Regulation No. 2 of 2022 on the Standards of Women and Child Protection Services as an effort to ensure protection and fulfillment of rights for women and children, ensuring them to receive services quickly, accurately, comprehensively, and integratedly. Thus, every woman and child will obtain a sense of security from all forms of violence, torture, and discrimination, as well as treatment that degrades human dignity. Through this PPA service standard, it will serve as a guideline for the PPA (Women and Child Protection Service) Technical

Implementation Unit (UPTD PPA) in carrying out PPA service functions. Based on Chapter II Article 3 point (1), it states that the PPA service functions performed by UPTD PPA consist of community complaints; victim outreach; case management; temporary sheltering; mediation and victim assistance. In terms of providing service functions, it has been explained in Chapter II Article 8 point (2) that coordination at the provincial and inter-regional levels will be required. The Women and Child Empowerment and Protection Affairs Agency at the district/city level will coordinate with the relevant agencies at the provincial level, which will then be referred to the provincial level department. Essentially, the provision of these service functions is carried out without neglecting collaboration among government agencies involved in women's empowerment and child protection.

Protection for women and children victims of violence is one aspect of the government's duty and responsibility in providing protection and services to the community. Therefore, South Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 16 of 2010 concerning Protection for Women and Children Victims of Violence was established. There are several protection and service activities for victims as outlined in Chapter II Article 3, which include health services, victim assistance, counseling, spiritual guidance, and re-socialization.

Every woman and child victim of violence has rights outlined in Chapter III Article 4, including the right to protection, information, integrated services, continuous handling up to rehabilitation, and confidential handling from individuals, groups, or institutions, both governmental and non-governmental; protection from family members, police, prosecutors, courts, lawyers, social institutions, or others, either temporarily or based on court protection orders; health services; specialized handling related to victim confidentiality; assistance from social workers and legal aid at every stage of the examination process in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and spiritual guidance services.

Concerning about the ongoing trend of child violence, as explained in this background, prompts the writer to delve deeper into collaborative governance in handling cases of child violence in South Sumatra Province. Through the involvement of stakeholders from the public sector to the community in this collaborative governance, it can be one of the efforts to support and lead Indonesia towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 target of stopping various forms of violence and adverse impacts on children.

Method

This research was conducted to understand the process of collaborative governance in addressing violence against children in the D3ASSP using a qualitative research method. The informants in this study included the Technical Implementation Unit of the D3ASSP, specifically the Case Follow-up Section, Expert Psychologists from the (D3ASSP), Renakta from the South Sumatra Regional Police, PK I BAPAS Class I South Sumatra, Head of Guidance at LPKA Class I Palembang, and Victims of ABH (Children in Conflict with the Law). The selection of informants was carried out purposively, grouping them based on categories related to aspects under investigation. Before determining the informants, verification was conducted with the D3ASSP as the case study in this research to identify the parties involved in the collaborative governance process for addressing violence against children in South Sumatra Province. Consequently, additional informants with in-depth experience related to the issue of child abuse handling in South Sumatra Province were identified.

Data collection was conducted through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observation involved systematic recording of phenomena under investigation. In this study, the researcher conducted observations at the D3ASSP, South Sumatra Regional Police, BAPAS Class I Palembang, and LPKA Class I Palembang through three components: place, referring to locations where social interactions occur; actors, referring to individuals playing specific roles; and activity, referring to actions performed by actors within the ongoing social situation. In-depth interviews were conducted, wherein the researcher documented the statements of informants to capture their opinions and ideas. These interviews involved the Head of Case Follow-up Section at UPTD D3ASSP, Expert Psychologists at D3ASSP, the Sub-unit Head of Renakta at the South Sumatra Regional Police, PK I BAPAS Class I Palembang, Head of Guidance at LPKA Class I Palembang, and Victims of ABH. Lastly, documentation was carried out by collecting data in the form of notes, reports obtained from agencies, legal documents, photographs with informants, and literature relevant to the study.

After collecting the data, the researcher conducted data analysis using the Atlas.ti application to facilitate more systematic and organized data processing. Atlas.ti is software designed to support qualitative data analysis, particularly in data grouping, coding, and interpreting complex data. The analysis process began with organizing raw data, such as interview transcripts, observation notes, and related documents. These data were then inputted into Atlas.ti, where the researcher created codes based on themes or categories

emerging from the data. The researcher also visualized the relationships among informants using the data inputted into Atlas.ti, allowing patterns or connections in the data to be identified. By using Atlas.ti, the researcher could analyze data more efficiently, minimize the risk of losing essential information, and support the validity of the research findings through transparent and systematic documentation.

Result and Discussion

Face-to-face dialogue

Face-to-face dialogue is an activity that occurs due to a process oriented towards reaching an agreement. In other words, the dialogue can identify opportunities for actors collaborating in addressing child violence. Researchers observe that it conducted by the D3ASSP in handling child violence in South Sumatra Province involves communication with victims through assessment and counseling assistance steps. However, if the problems faced by the victims are severe and the victims do not agree to pursue a peaceful resolution with the perpetrator, the D3ASSP will collaborate with the South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda) and the Palembang Class I Correctional Institution (BAPAS) through direct communication via coordination meetings during the handling of child violence issues or communication via telephone or chat. As per the interview with VB, a Psychologist Expert at the DPPPA of South Sumatra Province:

"Face-to-face dialogue usually involves meetings or calls. However, the first step is to meet with the victim and the victim's parents at the DPPPA office before involving other institutions. But if, for example, it has already entered the legal process, the DPPPA will accompany the process from the police station to the court." (VB, Interview, January 29, 2024)

Different from LPKA Class I Palembang regarding the form of face-to-face dialogue, which is not conducted through meetings or telephone but through legal counseling and children's forum activities. This was stated by AH, the Head of LPKA Class I Palembang's Development Division, as follows:

"The form of face-to-face dialogue so far is through legal counseling. Sometimes, there are children's forum activities together with DPPPA and LPKA." (AH, Interview, January 23, 2024)

LPKA Class I Palembang serves only as child development guidance, while the process of handling cases of child violence is carried out by D3ASSP, South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda), and BAPAS Class I Palembang up to the court decision stage. This

is why face-to-face dialogue between agencies along with LPKA Class I Palembang is conducted through legal counseling and children's forum activities.



Figure 3 Formation of the Children's Forum for the ABH Inclusion Program at LPKA Class 1 Palembang

Source: *instagram@dpppasumsel*



Figure 4 The Implementation of Outreach, Assistance, and the Diversion Process for ABH (Children in Conflict with the Law) Cases

Source: *Instagram @dpppasumsel*

The collaborative process that occurs when dealing with child violence in South Sumatra Province will certainly result in an agreement that aligns with the issues being addressed by the agencies involved. As explained by AD, Head of Follow-up Case Division at D3ASSP, the follow-up actions for cases are as follows:

"The agreement depends on the handled case; if it can still be mediated with conditions agreed upon by both parties, a letter of inquiry will be made between the perpetrator and the victim, for example, in cases of domestic violence committed by a husband against his wife. But if it will be taken to legal proceedings, every effort will be made for a child to receive rights as fairly as possible, whether the child is a victim or a child in conflict with the law." (AD, Interview January 23, 2024)

During the process of handling child violence cases, the frequency of face-to-face dialogues conducted by D3ASSP and South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda) is considered frequent. However, the frequency of its dialogues between D3ASSP and BAPAS Class I Palembang is rare, as the relationship between the D3ASSP and BAPAS Class I Palembang is limited to following up on children in conflict with the law (ABH). Nevertheless, the its frequency between BAPAS Class I Palembang and the police is frequent during the process of handling child violence cases. The frequency of face-to-face dialogues between the

D3ASSP and LPKA Class I Palembang, as well as related agencies, is limited to children's activities only. Even though communication between agencies is going well and according to their respective roles, it's still not enough to support face-to-face dialogues. Therefore, the establishment of standard operating procedures for handling child violence cases is necessary to facilitate collaboration and communication among the involved institutions.

Trust Building

Trust building is an integral process that cannot be separated from face-to-face dialogues. Therefore, the D3ASSP is building trust together with South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda), BAPAS Class I Palembang, and LPKA Class I Palembang. Communication can occur during the process of handling child violence and activities involving other institutions. As stated by AD, Head of Follow-up Case Division at the D3ASSP, the follow-up actions are as follows:

"Intensity means frequent communication, definitely frequent during the process of handling the case. Especially the intensity with the victim to build their trust, here D3ASSP acts as a mediator who will then provide advice to the victim." (AD, Interview, January 23, 2024)



Figure 5 The D3ASSP of South Sumatra Province Provided Assistance to Victims of Sexual Violence from Muara Padang District

Source : Webiste Dinas P2PAP2KB Kabupaten Banyuasin

Communication plays a primary role in building trust among actors. In addition to communication among actors, the D3ASSP refers to Governor's Decree Number 20 of 2018 concerning the Formation, Task Description, and Functions of the Technical Implementation Unit of Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Protection at the D3ASSP. As

explained by AD, Head of Follow-up Case Division at the D3ASSP, the follow-up actions are as follows:

"Primarily through communication, D3ASSP also refers to Governor's Decree Number 20 of 2018, where the coordination team will work together with the police up to the prosecutor's office until reaching a legal decision, trusting in the applicable law." (AD, Interview, January 23, 2024)

Each institution also trusts in its own credibility and capabilities in handling child violence, thus fostering trust among them. Additionally, victims also experience legal services and psychological assistance from D3ASSP, BAPAS Class I Palembang, and LPKA Class I Palembang. Through good public services, a sense of safety and trust can be provided to the victims.

Commitment to Process

The commitment that arises in the collaborative process is due to the interdependence among the actors involved. In the collaborative governance process for handling child violence in South Sumatra Province, each institution has its own regulations in dealing with child violence. The regulations followed by D3ASSP, South Sumatra Regional Police, BAPAS Class I Palembang, and LPKA Class I Palembang refer to policies created by the government, including Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Protection of Women and Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, and Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System. Additionally, the regulations used to nurture children should be constructive in nature.



Figure 6 Press Release by the South Sumatra Regional Police of a Case Pornography Children

Source : Instagram @dppasumsel



Figure 7 LPKA Class 1 Palembang as a Place for Children to Serve Their Sentence in Accordance with Law No. 11 of 2012.

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang

Basically, every institution or agency involved in addressing child violence which is interconnected with each other. Article 21 paragraph 1 of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection explains that the State, Government, and Regional Government are obligated and responsible for respecting the fulfillment of children's rights without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, race, social groups, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order, and physical or mental condition. The Government is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in the field of child protection. Additionally, regional governments also have the obligation and responsibility to implement and support national policies in child protection. As explained by VB, an Expert Psychologist from D3PASSP, the interrelation among institutions and agencies plays a crucial role in addressing child violence effectively:

"Of course, it's very interconnected because it's already stipulated in the Child Protection Law, which also relates to collaboration and coordination with various stakeholders to address this child violence." (VB, Interview, January 29, 2024)



Figure 8 BAPAS Class 1 Palembang Carries Out Its Duties in Accordance with Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Justice System

Source : Instagram @baspalembang



Figure 9 South Sumatra Police Uncovers Two Cases of Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation

Source : Webiste beritasatu.com

The existence of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection can raise awareness that every government institution is interconnected in protecting children's rights. This interconnection can manifest in the awareness of taking action to advocate for a child's rights through handling cases of child violence as well as educational activities related to preventing violence against children.

Shared Understanding

The shared understanding among actors in addressing child violence in South Sumatra Province is marked by having a shared vision and mission among the actors, common goals among the actors, and a shared definition of the problem of child violence. Speaking of the actors' vision and mission, they essentially follow the policies of their respective institutions. For example, the D3PASSP has a vision and mission through three areas: the Women and Children Protection (PPA) area as a form of prevention, the Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) one as a form of handling, and the Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) one as a form of empowerment.



Figure 10 Coordination Meeting on Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

Source : *Webiste sumpselprov.go.id*



Figure 11 South Sumatra Police Provides Education to New Students of ITB Bina Sriwijaya on the Prevention of Violence in Educational Environments

Source : *Webiste indodaily.co*

Additionally, the South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda Sumatera Selatan) has a vision and mission to educate about physical, psychological, neglect, and sexual violence against children as part of the shared vision and mission among the actors involved in addressing child violence. However, in case violence has occurred, counseling or assessment efforts are needed to handle child violence victims.

The shared vision and mission among actors also relate to prioritizing the best interests of the child, with criminal punishment being the last resort. Children in conflict with the law have the right to their best interests as a child through diversion. This is the vision and mission of BAPAS Class I Palembang. Diversion is a step to give a second chance to a child in conflict with the law to realize their mistake without being punished (Erni, 2023). In Chapter II, Article 6 of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System explains the purpose of diversion, which is to achieve reconciliation between the victim and the child, resolve child cases outside the judicial process, prevent children from being deprived of liberty, encourage community participation, and instill a sense of responsibility in children. Furthermore, according to Article 10, diversion agreements are made by investigators or recommended by the Child Welfare Commission (PK), which may include restitution to the victim, medical and psychosocial rehabilitation, return to parents/guardians,

participation in education or training at educational institutions or LPKS for up to 3 months, or community service for up to 3 months.



Figure 12 Pancasila Program Education at SMP Negeri 1 Kota Agung

Source : Instagram @polisi_sumsel



Figure 13 Guidance and Mediation of Diversion by Social Counselors (PK) for Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH)

Source : Instagram @baspalembang



Figure 14 Social Counselors (PK) at BAPAS Assist ABH and Coordinate with Investigators

Source : Instagram @baspalembang



Figure 15 BAPAS Social Counselors Assist ABH and Coordinate with the Prosecutor's Office

Source : Instagram @baspalembang

Essentially, each institution has its own role in addressing child violence. Similarly, LPKA Class I Palembang has the task of providing education for incarcerated children according to Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 18 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Special Child Rehabilitation Institutions.



Figure 16 LPKA Class 1 Palembang Provides the Fulfillment of Children's Rights for Inmates Through Visit Services on Saturdays

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang



Figure 17 LPKA Class 1 Palembang Provides the Fulfillment of Children's Rights for Inmates Through the Distribution of Bathing Supplies, Clothes, and Daily Necessities

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang

This has been explained by AH as the Head of LPKA Class I Palembang's Education Division as follows:

"Regarding the goals, I believe that each institution surely has its own tasks and must focus on carrying out those tasks. And it LPKA, the goal is to provide a platform for the rehabilitation of a child." (AH, Interview, January 23, 2024).

Even though each institution has different tasks, the goal remains the same in terms of handling child violence, which is to provide the best interests and rights of the child, as explained in Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

The definition of child violence as expressed by the actors is essentially the same, based on Article 1 number 15a of Law No. 35 of 2014, which defines violence as any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual, or neglect-related suffering or distress, including threats, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty. As explained by VB, an Expert Psychologist from DPPPA South Sumatra Province, the definition encompasses various forms of harm inflicted upon children:

"Violence against children can be described as any forms of activity that harms, infringes upon rights, whether physically, psychologically, or sexually, that is not in accordance with the Child Protection Law." (VB, Interview, January 29, 2024).

Intermediate Outcomes

Collaboration that continues is marked by the results of the goals and benefits of collaboration that can be felt tangibly. The outcomes of the ongoing efforts in addressing child violence in South Sumatra Province can be seen through preventive efforts such as preventing violence against children and real efforts related to handling child violence. Each institution essentially has its own preventive efforts in preventing child violence.

DPPPA South Sumatra Province conducts preventive efforts through socialization activities that invite other institutions. Preventing violence against children is done through programs such as the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection (PATBN), Child-Friendly Schools, Child-Friendly Cities (KLA), Child-Friendly Cities, and so on. These programs involve socialization and awareness-raising activities that also invite other institutions to participate.



Figure 18 Socialization on Prevention of Bullying Protection in Dormitory Environments, Presented by a Psychologist from UPTD PPA South Sumatra Province

Source:

[instagram@dpppasumsel](https://www.instagram.com/dpppasumsel)



Figure 19 DPPPA South Sumatra Holds Coordination Meeting on Children's Rights Fulfillment to Develop a Child-Friendly City (KLA)

Source: wongkito.co



Figure 20 DPPPA South Sumatra Conducts Observation and Assessment of Children with Special Needs in Collaboration with Forkesi

Source:

[instagram@dpppasumsel](https://www.instagram.com/dpppasumsel)

As explained by VB, an Expert Psychologist from DPPPA South Sumatra Province, the collaboration yields tangible results in terms of preventive measures and actual interventions in addressing child violence:

"At DPPPA, our preventive efforts include programs like PATBN, Child-Friendly Schools, Child-Friendly Cities, and Child-Friendly Cities. These programs

typically involve socialization and awareness campaigns that can be carried out in collaboration with the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) or in schools. Sometimes, we also invite other stakeholders to participate." (VB, Interview, January 29, 2024)

The South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda Sumatera Selatan) also conducts socialization activities with DPPPA South Sumatra Province through events held at a school. Additionally, Polda Sumatera Selatan has its own preventive efforts through video billboard socialization campaigns that prohibit violence against children. Social media also serves as a platform for Polda Sumatera Selatan to educate the public and provide contact information that can be reached when the public faces issues.



Figure 21 The Head of UPTD PPA South Sumatra Province was a Speaker at the Polwan Goes to Campus Event Held at Indo Global Mandiri University

Source : Instagram @dpppasumsel



Figure 22 Educational Content and Activities Shared on the Official Instagram of the South Sumatra Police

Source : Instagram @polisi_sumsel

This was explained by RA, the Head of the Renakta Subdivision of the South Sumatra Regional Police:

"If it's from the Regional Police themselves, there are video billboard socialization campaigns with messages like 'do not commit violence against children.' This can also be done through social media, and police contact numbers are provided for people to reach out." (RA, Interview, January 22, 2024)

BAPAS Class I Palembang does not have preventive efforts related to child prevention. Instead, BAPAS Class I Palembang directly handles child violence through the process of handling child violence cases. As stated in Chapter I, Article 1 number 24 of Law

No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, BAPAS is a technical implementation unit of corrections tasked with carrying out research, guidance, supervision, and assistance functions. Therefore, in handling child violence, BAPAS prioritizes tangible efforts to resolve child violence issues.



Figure 23 One of the concrete efforts made by BAPAS Class 1 Palembang is the Assistance in the Trial of Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH)

Source : Instagram @baspalembang



Figure 24 DPPPA South Sumatra Province Assists in the Field Verification of Child-Friendly Service Provider Institutions (LPRA) at LPKA Class 1 Palembang

Source : Instagram @dpppasumsel

Child activities are also carried out by LPKA Class I Palembang in collaboration with other institutions as a preventive measure. However, these child activities need to be further enhanced due to the limited intensity of collaboration between DPPPA South Sumatra Province and LPKA Class I Palembang. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari postingan kegiatan di media sosial masing-masing instansi yang menunjukkan minimnya kegiatan bersama.

Real efforts in handling child violence by DPPPA South Sumatra Province, the South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda Sumatera Selatan), and BAPAS Class I Palembang are carried out through the handling of child violence cases. The cases handled by DPPPA South Sumatra Province along with other involved institutions during the period of January to December 2023 amounted to 39 cases of violence against children, involving a total of 56

child victims. Here is a breakdown of the number of violence against children cases handled by DPPPA South Sumatra Province from January to December 2023:

Table 1
The number of cases handled by the Women and Children Protection Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD PPA) of South Sumatra Province from January to December 2023

| Case Types | Number of Cases | | Number of Victims | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Children | Children | | Corresponding to Case Types |
| | | Males | Females | |
| KTP/KTA (Violence Against Women and Children) | 11 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Child Custody Rights | 17 | 18 | 9 | 27 |
| Domestic Violence (KDRT) | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sexual Harassment/Rape | 9 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Children in Conflict with the Law | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| TPPO (Trafficking in Persons and Other Exploitation Crimes) | - | - | - | - |
| | 39 | 33 | 23 | 56 |

Each institution has its own role in handling child violence. Similarly, LPKA Class I Palembang makes tangible efforts in addressing child violence through three patterns of child rehabilitation: independence, personality, and education. In the independence pattern at LPKA Class I Palembang, children are equipped with skills that they can use after they leave LPKA Class I Palembang. Then, in the personality pattern, children are provided with religious education through religious counseling and jurisprudence studies.



Figure 25 Correctional Officers who make efforts to build a better character for children at LPKA Class 1 Palembang

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang



Figure 26 Activity of Learning the Proper Way to Perform Funeral Prayers Together with the Children at LPKA Class 1 Palembang

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang

Additionally, personality development is also conducted through child counseling. The education pattern at LPKA Class I Palembang is carried out by ensuring the children's right to continue formal and non-formal education. Formal education provided by LPKA Class I Palembang for children under rehabilitation is done in collaboration with The Education Office of Palembang City (Diknas Kota Palembang). Therefore, there are several formal schools designated to provide education to children in LPKA Class I Palembang, including SDN 25 Palembang, SMPN 22 Palembang, and SMAN 11 Palembang. As for non-formal education, it is conducted in collaboration with SKB Banyuasin.



Figure 27 The Head of LPKA Class 1 Palembang Held a Sharing Session with Teaching Staff to Improve Education Quality

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang



Figure 28 Students of SMA Negeri 11 Palembang Filial are taking the Odd Semester Exam

Source : Instagram @lpkapalembang

Discussion

This research has identified that the collaborative governance process for handling child violence in South Sumatra Province, spearheaded by the D3ASSP along with the South Sumatra Regional Police (Polda Sumatera Selatan), LPKA Class I Palembang, and BAPAS Class I Palembang, has largely been effective. Each participating actor demonstrated an understanding of their roles, contributing to the overall progress through various programs aimed at mitigating child violence, despite some limitations in the outcomes of activities conducted by the D3ASSP and LPKA Class I Palembang.

The positive aspects of this collaboration reflect findings from Fajrianti et al. (2022), which highlighted the effectiveness of face-to-face dialogues, trust-building, and shared commitments in the collaborative process. Similarly, Rahmawati (2023) underscored the role of active contributions by all actors in enhancing the governance framework. These interactions have facilitated tangible outcomes through outreach programs as noted by Cahyono et al. (2023) and have been supported by a conducive network structure, goal commitment, trust, power access, and shared accountability, aligning with insights from Makhfudz (2021). Moreover, the research confirms Duadji & Tresiana's (2018) observation that direct dialogues among stakeholders help in effective planning and implementation. The collaborative efforts are also in line with the observations by Siskasari et al. (2021), despite their theoretical differences, showcasing the robust interaction among actors.

Contrary to these positive outcomes, the study finds discrepancies with several prior studies. Anggraini & Mashur (2022) noted a deficiency in financial planning by public authorities, which was not observed in the current study's context. Similarly, challenges related to stakeholder commitment, highlighted by Dhini & Bintari (2023) and Sinta et al. (2023), were also noted. These studies pointed out the lack of dominant leadership, integrated SOPs, and consistent responsibility, which were seen as impediments to optimizing the collaborative process. Moreover, Sari et al. (2021) criticized the ineffectiveness of communication strategies by the D3PA, contrasting with the successful communication strategies observed in this study. Overall, while this research underscores the successes of collaborative governance in addressing child violence, it also acknowledges the areas requiring enhanced commitment and structured communication to realize the full potential of these collaborative efforts.

Conclusion

In South Sumatra, the collaborative governance model for addressing child violence has demonstrated promising results, particularly through the enhancement of cooperation among D3ASSP, local law enforcement, and rehabilitation facilities. Key to this success has been the effective use of dialogue, trust-building, and shared objectives. Nevertheless, areas for improvement remain, particularly in strengthening communication strategies and standardizing procedures through comprehensive SOPs. These SOPs should detail specific roles and collaborative protocols to streamline responses to child violence cases. To further this initiative, it is recommended that targeted activity programs at LPKA Class I Palembang be assessed for their impact on preventing violence and aiding child rehabilitation. Future

research should focus on refining these collaborative models and exploring their applicability to other Indonesian regions, enhancing the scalability of successful strategies. Moreover, a comparative analysis with other regions would yield broader insights into the national landscape of child violence interventions. Ultimately, these efforts align with Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs by forging robust frameworks that not only address immediate child protection needs but also lay the groundwork for systemic changes that safeguard all children against violence."

Acknowledgements

This research was conducted without external financial support, ensuring its independence and objectivity. We extend our gratitude to the informants for sharing their valuable insights and to fellow researchers for their support.

References

- Anggraini, W. N., & Mashur, D. (2022). Collaborative Governance Dinas Sosial Provinsi Riau dalam Menangani Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial (PMKS). *Journal of Social and Policy Issues*, 2(1), 34–38. <https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v2i1.31>
- Astuti, S. R., Warso, H., & Rachim, A. (2020). Collaborative Governance Dalam Perspektif Administrasi Publik. In *Collaborative Governance Dalam Perspektif Publik*.
- Badan Pusat Statistika 2023. (2023). Statistik Indonesia 2023. In *Statistik Indonesia 2023* (Vol. 1101001). <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2020/04/29/e9011b3155d45d70823c141f/statistik-indonesia-2020.html>
- Bappenas. (2019). *Kesetaraan Gender*. Sdgs.Bappenas.Go.Id.
- Cahyono, S. A., Dewi, R. S., Zauhar, S., Domai, T., & Siswidiyanto. (2023). Collaborative Governance Dalam Pelayanan Perlindungan Anak Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 4(3), 31–41. <https://doi.org/10.59141/jist.v4i3.601>
- Dhini, T. M., & Bintari, A. (2023). Perspektif Commitment to Process pada Collaborative Governance Penanganan Kekerasan terhadap Anak di Lembaga Pendidikan Berbasis Agama Kota Bandung Tahun 2021. *JIIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 8(2), 117–137. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jiip.v8i2.17617>
- DPPPA Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. (2021). *LKJIP DPPPA Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Tahun 2021*.
- DPPPA Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. (2023). *Visi Misi*. <https://dpppa.sumselprov.go.id/content/visi-misi>

- Duadji, N., & Tresiana, N. (2018). Kota Layak Anak Berbasis Collaborative Governance. *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender*, 13(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.21580/sa.v13i1.2201>
- Erni. (2023). *Diversi: Haruskah Anak Masuk Penjara Bila Melanggar Hukum?* Kemenkumham.Go.Id. <https://ntb.kemenkumham.go.id/berita-kanwil/5862-diversi-kesempatan-kedua-bagi-anak-berhadapan-dengan-hukum>
- Fajrianti, I. R., Muhammad, S., & Akhyari, E. (2022). Collaborative Governance Dalam Perlindungan Anak di Kota Batam Tahun 2020. *PUBLIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 8(1), 1–9. [https://doi.org/10.25299/jiap.2022.vol8\(1\).8330](https://doi.org/10.25299/jiap.2022.vol8(1).8330)
- Finaka W, A. (2019). *Mengenal Jenis Kekerasan Terhadap Anak*. Indonesiabaik.Id. <https://indonesiabaik.id/index.php/infografis/mengenal-jenis-kekerasan-terhadap-anak>
- Hardani, Hikmatul Auliya, N., Andriani, Helmina Asri Fardani, Roushandy Ustiawaty, Jumari Fatmi Utami, Evi Juliana Sukmana, D., & Rahmatul Istiqomah, R. (2022). Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif. In *CV. Pustaka Ilmu* (Issue March).
- Haryoko, S., Bahartiar, & Arwadi, F. (2020). *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*.
- KBBI. (2016a). *kebijakan*. [Kbbi.Kemdikbud.Go.Id/.
https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kebijakan](https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kebijakan)
- KBBI. (2016b). *kekerasan*. [Kbbi.Kemdikbud.Go.Id.
https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kekerasan](https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kekerasan)
- Komnas Perempuan. (2014). *Menemukanali Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)*. Komnasperempuan.Go.Id. <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/instrumen-modul-referensi-pemantauan-detail/menemukanali-kekerasan-dalam-rumah-tangga-kdrt>
- Kusumadewi, A., & Nugroho, R. B. (2015). *Angeline Direncanakan Bertemu Ibu Kandung saat Sudah 21 Tahun*. Cnnindonesia.Com. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20150611164956-12-59435/angeline-direncanakan-bertemu-ibu-kandung-saat-sudah-21-tahun>
- M., R. (2009). *Ensiklopedia Konflik Sosial*.
- Makhfudz, M. (2021). Desain dan Peran Collaborative Governance Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga di Kota Surabaya. *Cakrawala*, 15(1), 11–23. <https://doi.org/10.32781/cakrawala.v15i1.372>
- Mayarni, Almasdi, S., Sofyan, H. S., Amrul, K., Mimin, S. N., Andri, S., & Eka, H. (2022). *Tata Kelola Kawasan Mangrove Terintegrasi Dalam Perspektif Governance Di Indonesia*. 18–55.
- Mullender, A. (1996). *Rethinking Domestic Violence: The Social Work and Probation Response* (Issue Book, Whole). <http://site.ebrary.com/lib/ucalgary/docDetail.action?docID=10058056&ppg=1>

- Nations, U. (2022). *Violence against children*. Sdgs.Un.Org. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/violenceagainstchildren>
- Noor, M., Suaedi, F., & Mardiyanta, A. (2022). *Collaborative Governance Suatu Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktik*.
- Nurchayono, A. (2003). Kekerasan Sebagai Fenomena Budaya: Suatu Pelacakan Terhadap Akar Kekerasan Di Indonesia. *Mimbar*, XIX(3), 243–260.
- Stranas PKTA, Peraturan Presiden RI (2022). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/216641/perpres-no-101-tahun-2022>
- Purwandari, R. D., & Rusman, A. (2021). Pelatihan analisis data kualitatif dengan software Atlas.ti 8 pada Prodi Magister Pendidikan Dasar UMP. *Jurnal Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat VI Tahun 2021*, 186–190.
- Rahmawati, P. C. (2023). Collaborative Governance Dalam Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Di Kota Surabaya. *Jurnal Noken: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 9(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.33506/jn.v9i1.2616>
- Sahir, S. H. (2022). *Metode Penelitian*.
- Sari, J., Sriwahyuni, N., & Susniwati. (2021). Kolaborasi Aktor Pada Penanganan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Di Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang. *0*, 5(1), 30–42. <https://doi.org/10.30762/asketik.v5i1.95>
- Sinta, S., Caturiani, I. S., & Puspawati, A. A. (2023). Kolaborasi antar stakeholder dalam penanganan tindak kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak di Provinsi Lampung. *Administrativa: Jurnal Birokrasi, Kebijakan Dan Pelayanan Publik*, 5(3), 379–387. <https://doi.org/10.23960/administrativa.v5i3.169>
- Siskasari, A., Darumurti, A., & Permatasari, A. (2021). Sinergitas Pemerintah, Swasta Dan Civil Society Dalam Mewujudkan Kota Layak Anak Di Kota Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Kebijakan (JPK)*, 1(3), 147–158. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jpk.v1i3.11203>
- Susilowati, E., Yuliani, D., Suharna, Praptoraharjo, I., Dewi, E. H., Yusuf, H., Susantyo, B., & Kurniasari, A. (2022). *Survei Nasional Pengalaman Hidup Anak dan Remaja (SNPHAR) 2021*.
- Taufiqurokhman. (2014). Kebijakan Publik. In *Kebijakan Publik* (Issue 1993).
- Undang-Undang No . 39 Tahun 1999 Tentang : Hak Asasi Manusia, Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia 1 (1999).
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak (2012).
- Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak, UU Perlindungan Anak 48 (2014). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014>

Perubahan Ketiga Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

Volunters, A. (n.d.). *Buku Kerja Kebijakan Perlindungan Anak*.
<http://aid.dfat.gov.au/aidissues/childprotection/Pages/home.aspx>

Yozami, A. M. (2021). *Jokowi Terbitkan PP Perkuat Layanan Perlindungan Khusus Anak*.
Hukumonline.Com. <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/jokowi-terbitkan-pp-perkuat-layanan-perlindungan-khusus-anak-lt61231ed7ed79e/?page=1>