



Networks in implementing policies. case study: Implementation of the Child Friendly Regency policy in East Luwu Regency

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Nov 21, 2023

Revised Dec 22, 2023

Accepted Jan 1, 2024

Keywords:

Governance
Implementation
Network

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine and analyze networks in policy implementation in a case study of child-friendly district policies in East Luwu. This type of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection in this research was through observation and literature study. Data analysis includes data reduction, data presentation, and data interpretation, data conclusion and verification. The research results show that the implementation of child-friendly district policies was carried out with various efforts, including the issuance of regent regulations, the formation of a task force, and the formation of the Association of Indonesian Children's Friends Companies (APSAI). However, in its implementation, various problems and cases of violence against children were found to increase, so in-depth cooperation was needed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Research related to child-friendly regency policies is expected to provide various important benefits for the development and improvement of children's welfare. Encourage cooperation between local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector to support the implementation of child-friendly policies and the effectiveness of public policies because cases of child violence in Indonesia are increasing.

Protection of children is an important issue to be addressed in Indonesia. Child protection issues, especially related to violence against children. Violence against children is a very serious problem, because it has a negative physical and psychological impact on the victims, most of whom are children, and also has the potential to disrupt their development process (Anandasari, Hidayat, and Rizki 2021). Considering that children are a valuable asset for the nation in terms of Human Resources. The conditions of violence experienced by children in Indonesia are quite worrying (Liwananda 2020) Violence against children is increasing from year to year (Sulistiowati et al. 2018)

There are 21,241 cases of children who are victims of violence in Indonesia in 2022 based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The types of violence include 9,588 cases of sexual violence, 4,162 cases of psychological violence, 3,746 cases of physical violence, 1,269 cases of neglect, 219 cases of criminal acts of human trafficking, 216 cases of exploitation, and 2,041 cases of violence in other forms. This phenomenon adds to the long list of violence that occurs against children in Indonesia. The increasing number of cases of

violence that occur among children in Indonesia will have a negative impact on the future of the nation. Therefore, children should be given special protection by the state through law (Yuniati et al. 2021)

Sakroni found that economic factors are the main cause of the increase in cases of violence against children in 2021, especially in the context of the pandemic situation facing Indonesia (Sakroni 2021) Studies related to the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy focus on various types of innovation in the fields of education, health and protection, but experience obstacles due to limited financial resources.(Wahiyuddin, Mattalitti, and Sari 2023) A child-friendly city is a program that encourages local governments to increase understanding among families, communities and the media in their regions regarding efforts to fulfill children's rights.(Harianti and Suaib 2020)

The efforts made by the government through commitment to fulfill children's rights can be seen with the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child Friendly Regency/City Policies in lieu of PPPA Ministerial Regulation Number 11 of 2011. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has the responsibility to fulfill the rights of Indonesian children in order to realize Indonesia Friendly for Children (IDOLA) by 2030 (Azizi and Nurcahyanto 2021). The existence of KLA (Child Friendly regency) will contribute to the welfare of children, especially for people who live and reside in an area. For example, the contribution given is that children are able to use their free time for cultural activities, and most importantly to obtain their rights such as protection from criminal acts, violence, sexual harassment which can harm children.(Ruliyansyah, Miranda, and Yuliani 2023) To guarantee children's rights and transform children's rights in development (Miskiyah and Yuliani 2021) because society does not yet understand that children have rights that need to be protected and guaranteed (Apriliannaz 2020)

The District Friendly for Children policy is a system of development governance that integrates the commitment and resources of government, society and the business world in a planned manner, comprehensive, and sustainable based on the foundation of children's rights (Siskasari, Darumurti, and Permatasari 2020). Because one of the objectives of the Child Friendly Regency Policy is as a step to create an environment that can aspire to children's rights through government goals, activities, programs and policies so the key to the success of a child-friendly district policy is the involvement of various components such as the government as policy maker, the private sector/entrepreneurs and the community. (Rachmawati and Maksum 2022) If only one party carries out the process, the goal will not be achieved. One of the public administration studies that focuses on the collaboration of these three components is network governance. (Robins, Bates, and Pattison 2011)

Network governance is a governance model that refers to the horizontal nature and equality in regulatory negotiations that regulate joint relationships by more than one actor who is interdependent and has the ability to self-organize or self-govern (Hendriks and Boswell 2018). Torfing defines network governance as a relatively stable, horizontal articulation of independent but operationally autonomous actors who interact through negotiations that take place within a relatively institutionalized community which is self-regulating within limits set by external agencies and contributes to the production of public purposes (Sørensen and Torfing 2007). Network theory refers to the mechanisms and processes that interact with network structures to achieve certain outcomes for individuals and groups (Klijn and Koppenjan 2016). According to Sauvee a government network is a combination of government structure and hierarchical relationships between horizontal and vertical entities (Sauvé 2022). Mark and Rhodes state that government networks are a form of self-organization that involves inter-organizational networks (Marks and Rhodes 2006). Network governance in a theoretical review can be defined as a network consisting of various interactions between participants focused on government affairs. This network involves institutional functions and structures that have authority, as well as collaboration in resource allocation, coordination and control of joint actions throughout the network as a whole (Provan 2014) The network governance is able to assist the government to overcome its limited resources (Agustian et al. 2023) networks governance as a new governance model that suit to been being used for overcome public problem (Aisah 2018)

It is important to ensure the smooth running of a network to achieve common goals. This requires the establishment of good relationships between participants in the network. Well-built trust in the policy-making process in organizational networks produces effective policy results. (Rukmana 2022) Implementation of the Child Friendly City Program is a step towards creating an environment that can guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights (Elizabeth et al. n.d.).

East Luwu Regency has taken the initiative to make this area a Child Friendly Regency (KLA). As a child-friendly district, East Luwu is determined to provide comprehensive protection and fulfillment of children's rights so that careful research or study is needed to obtain a clear picture of Network Governance in the Child-Friendly District policy to create a child-friendly district in East Luwu.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Research was conducted on the parties responsible for implementing the Child Friendly Regency policy in East Luwu, namely the Chair of the child-friendly district (KLA) Task Force, the Person in Charge of child-friendly district (KLA) Indicators, Community Institutions. Data collection was carried out by observation and document study. The data was analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana, namely analyzing the data in three steps: condensing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, narrowing, simplifying, summarizing, and transforming data. (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana 2014)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Policy Objectives

The aim of the Child Friendly Regency policy is to build the commitment of regional governments, both executive and legislative, to encourage all stakeholders (regional government, community and private sector) to realize development that is in favor of the best interests of children. Integrating all potential human resources, finances, facilities, infrastructure, methods and technology available in regional government, society and the private sector towards fulfilling children's rights. Implementation of policies related to child growth and development and protection of children through the formulation of comprehensive and sustainable regional government development strategies and planning in accordance with Child Friendly Regency indicators. Strengthening the capacity of regional government officials and sub-district, sub-district, village, community organizations, children's organizations, through various development programs.

Strengthening joint commitment in efforts to achieve these policy objectives is demonstrated by the formation of the East Luwu Regency KLA Task Force which is tasked with preparing a Regional Action Plan (RAD) in implementing the Child Friendly Regency Policy in the region. This is in accordance with what is stated in the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 13 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.

The efforts made by the East Luwu government are by issuing East Luwu Regency number 3 of 2014 concerning Child Protection Systems. Furthermore, East Luwu Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2015 was issued concerning implementing regulations for East Luwu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning Child Protection Systems

Actors involved

Chair of the East Luwu Regency Child Friendly Regency/City Task Force, namely the Head of the Development Planning, Research and Development Agency (Bapelitbangda)

The formation of the East Luwu Regency Association of Indonesian Children's Friends Companies (APSAI) as a strategic partner, can assist the Regional Government in East Luwu Regency in its efforts to support ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights and the realization of a Child Friendly Regency/City.

Problems in implementing the Child Friendly Regency policy

The very large composition of the task force certainly raises its own challenges in implementing a Child Friendly District in East Luwu. This challenge is an inhibiting factor so that

East Luwu Regency is considered slow in implementing the Child Friendly Regency policy. The large number of actors involved also creates a lot of interest. On the other hand, coordination between agencies is not well established, is rigid, too bureaucratic, so it seems that there are agencies that are late in fulfilling the Child Friendly Regency indicators.

Another problem faced in developing a Child Friendly District in East Luwu Regency is that the level of understanding of the goals of a Child Friendly District is not evenly distributed. The community has an important role in determining the success of policy implementation. The potential for a policy to be successful can be greater when the public has a better understanding of the policy objectives and provides input. Communities who understand policy implementation mechanisms better can also be involved in exercising control. In relation to child protection, the success of policies is greatly influenced by society, especially families. This is because children still cannot make their own choices. The public must be more aware of the rights inherent in children to be able to guarantee the protection of these rights. Society also does not understand that children have rights that need to be protected and guaranteed.

Network goal consensus influences the behavior, interactions, and active involvement of network members in achieving shared goals. In Network Goal Consensus, there is a distinction between organizational goals and network-level goals, where network members commit to a shared goal that goes beyond the individual goals of the organization. Consensus on network goals is important in influencing network effectiveness in implementing policies or programs. Another problem is cases of violence against children which continue to increase every year.

Table 1. Cases of violence in East Luwu in 2020-2022

Type of violence	2020	2021	2022
Sexual Intercourse	12	9	16
Abuse	13	1	8
Molestation	5	5	11
Child neglect	1	7	9
amount	21	22	44

Table 1 shows the number of violence that occurred in East Luwu Regency, which increased from 2020 to 2022, namely from 21 cases in 2020 to 44 cases in 2022 Based on data from the East Luwu district social service. this indicates that the implementation of child-friendly district policies still requires serious handling

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that the implementation of child-friendly district policies was carried out with various efforts, including the issuance of East Luwu Regency regional regulations number 3 of 2014 concerning child protection systems. Furthermore, East Luwu Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2015 was issued concerning implementing regulations for East Luwu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning Child Protection Systems, the formation of a task force, the formation of the Indonesian Children's Friends Company Association (APSAI). However, in its implementation, various problems were found, including the composition of the task force which was very large, coordination between agencies was not well established, the level of understanding of the goals of a Child Friendly District was not evenly distributed and cases of violence against children were increasing so that in-depth collaboration was needed. It is hoped that the implications and contributions of this research will increase regional government capacity, develop collaborative partnerships, as well as public knowledge and awareness about child protection.

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