

DYNAMICS OF COLLABORATION IN HANDLING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN BATANG REGENCY

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Abstract

The number of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency is quite high, so the Batang Government formed a collaboration with a special team consisting of the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control Family Planning Service (DP3AP2KB), the Women and Children Protection Task Force (PPA), the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (Forkopimda), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Community Leaders, and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in Batang Regency. The Batang Police also provides a Call Center 110 or directly visit the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Women and Children Protection Unit. The purpose of this article is to explain the collaboration process in handling sexual violence against children and the factors that influence it. This article uses the collaboration theory of Ansell & Gash and DeSave. The method used is descriptive qualitative with analysis of secondary sources such as journals, newspapers, and news websites. The results of the study indicate that the collaboration process in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency is good but not ideal and effective. There are inhibiting factors in the collaboration process, namely low commitment from several stakeholders, unclear procedures and inadequate resources.

Keywords: Collaborative Government; Sexual Violence; Children.

Abstrak

Angka kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di Kabupaten Batang cukup tinggi, sehingga Pemerintah Batang membentuk kerja sama dengan tim khusus yang terdiri dari Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Pengendalian Penduduk Keluarga Berencana (DP3AP2KB), Satuan Tugas Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (PPA), Forum Koordinasi Pimpinan Daerah (Forkopimda), Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), Tokoh Masyarakat, dan Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) di Kabupaten Batang. Polres Batang juga menyediakan Call Center 110 atau langsung mendatangi Unit Reserse Kriminal Unit Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak. Tujuan artikel ini adalah untuk menjelaskan proses kolaborasi dalam penanganan kekerasan seksual terhadap anak dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya. Artikel ini menggunakan teori kolaborasi Ansell & Gash dan DeSave. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan analisis sumber sekunder seperti jurnal, surat kabar, dan situs web berita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses kolaborasi dalam penanganan kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di Kabupaten Batang sudah baik tetapi belum ideal dan efektif. Terdapat faktor penghambat dalam proses kolaborasi, yaitu rendahnya komitmen dari beberapa pemangku kepentingan, prosedur yang tidak jelas, dan sumber daya yang tidak memadai.

Kata Kunci: Pemerintahan Kolaboratif; Kekerasan Seksual; Anak.



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INTRODUCTION

Children are future assets who will continue the nation's struggle. Every child has rights and obligations. Discussing rights, there is already a law that regulates children's rights, namely Law Number 23 of 2022 concerning Child Protection Article 1 (2) which states that "Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination." Looking at the law, one of the most important children's rights that must be fulfilled is the right to protection. This problem is an important issue that must receive special attention and is included as one of the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The government must realize the elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and children. The right to protection for children has not been fully fulfilled. The issuance of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence still has little positive impact. This is evident from the continuing number of reports of child sexual abuse occurring year after year due to regulations that lack vision and the lack of punishment that has a deterrent effect on perpetrators.

According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), the number of cases of violence against children in Indonesia reached 4,683 in 2022. The highest number of complaints came from the Special Protection for Children (PKA) cluster, with 2,133 cases. The highest number of cases involved children becoming victims of sexual violence, with 834 cases. This data indicates that Indonesian children are vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual crimes, regardless of their background, situation, and the environment in which they live. Sexual violence occurs in the domestic sphere, in various religious and general educational institutions. Clearly, this issue is not easy to address, as the impact of violence experienced by a child will affect their growth and development into adulthood. A history of childhood abuse can put a child at risk of developing personality and mental health problems.¹ The lingering trauma will impact their decisions and their lives, leading to crimes, suicide, juvenile delinquency, and prostitution. This sentiment was further reinforced by the statement by the head of the National Child Protection Commission, who stated that Indonesia is currently in a red zone for child protection.

In 2022, out of 10 provinces in Indonesia, Central Java ranked fifth with 286 reported cases of child rights violations. Batang Regency is one of the areas with the highest number of reported cases of sexual violence. Cases of sexual harassment in Batang Regency continue to increase annually, particularly in education, both religious and general. According to data from the Batang Police Criminal Investigation Unit, 15 cases of harassment were recorded in 2021, with 15 suspects.

¹ A. Kurniasari, "Dampak Kekerasan pada Kepribadian Anak," *Sosio Informa* 5, no. 1 (2019): 15–24.

Then, in 2022, 14 cases occurred, with 17 suspects. From January 2023 to May 25, 2023, 12 cases of sexual violence against children occurred. Twelve suspects were arrested, while 37 victims were involved. The series of cases of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency has drawn widespread condemnation, especially since the perpetrators are teachers who should be protecting their students. Therefore, the government's role is needed in handling cases of sexual violence against children, where the government not only handles the case, but also tries to prevent similar incidents from recurring.

The problem of sexual violence against children, basically cannot be solved by one party alone, there needs to be cooperation and collaboration with other parties, both from the government, private and community sectors. According to Schwab and Kubler² in Kurniawan 2017, Stoker made 5 (five) recommendations for governance: (1) Governance refers to institutions and actors that are not only the government; (2) Recognize blurred boundaries and help governance beyond social and economic; (3) Governance determines the relationship between institutions involved in collective action; (4) The government is the government of its own actors; (5) The government realizes that something does not have to be relied on by ordering state power to fix things and authority. Collaborative governance is "governance" that encourages stakeholders and non-state actors.

BAccording to child protection policies, a child is anyone under 18 years of age, including those still in the womb, except for those who have reached adulthood earlier under applicable laws and regulations. Every child has rights that must be fulfilled, one of which is protection from sexual violence.

Sexual violence against children is an act carried out by a person, adult or child, with the aim of obtaining sexual pleasure by involving a child who is under age or has not reached adulthood according to applicable laws and policies in sexual activity.³ Child sexual violence includes physical and non-physical sexual violence. According to Suwardi in Suwandi et al.,⁴ Physical sexual violence is violence that directly attacks a person's body parts with the intention of fulfilling sexual satisfaction, such as touching, holding, or kissing a child's genitals, intercourse, sodomy, or even rape.

Meanwhile, non-physical sexual violence is sexual acts without physical contact, such as showing and displaying photos, images, videos and other things that contain pornographic elements.

² B. Schwab dan D. Kubler, "Metropolitan Governance and the 'Democratic Deficit': Theoretical Issues and Empirical Findings," *Conference on Area-Based Initiatives in Contemporary Urban Policy* (Copenhagen), Mei 2001, <http://www.sbi.dk/euraworkshop/papers/workshop2/schwab.pdf>.

³ Ivo Noviana, "Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak: Dampak dan Penanggulangannya," *Jurnal Sosio Informa* 1, no. 1 (2015): 14.

⁴ J. Suwandi dkk., "Karakteristik Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak Perempuan di Wonogiri dan Boyolali," *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Ilmu Sosial* 29, no. 1 (2019): 65–77.

Children are the most vulnerable targets in cases of sexual violence. This can occur because children are always perceived and positioned as weak and highly dependent on adults. This reasoning is one of the threats that perpetrators of sexual violence can use to prevent disclosure of the actions they have experienced. Almost all cases of sexual violence are perpetrated by people close to the child, such as parents, teachers, siblings, or close neighbors. There are no specific characteristics or traits that can be identified for perpetrators of sexual violence against children. This means that anyone can become a perpetrator of sexual violence against children. The perpetrators' skills in controlling the victim include deception, threats, or violence, making cases of sexual violence against children difficult to prevent. Almost every case of sexual violence against children is revealed after the incident has occurred. The impact can range from mild to fatal.

Sexual violence against children can be caused by several factors, namely because of relationships within the family (incest), economic conditions, social environment, the influence of technology and social media, psychological conditions, and shallow religious understanding.⁵ Furthermore, according to the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Population and Family Planning Control Office (DP3AP2KB), this is also caused by high crime rates, high unemployment rates, poor parenting patterns, perpetrators who are not deterred, and also geographical conditions. The impact of sexual violence on children is very detrimental to victims, both physically and emotionally. The emotional impact can cause children to experience mental pressure, stress, depression, insecurity, fear of interacting with people, feel low self-esteem, trauma and even possibly commit suicide. Physical impacts can include headaches, insomnia, wounds from sexual violence, genital discomfort, unwanted pregnancies that cause victims to want to have abortions, and the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. To prevent and address the impact of sexual violence on children, it is necessary to implement collaborative governance.

Governance is a new paradigm in the science of state or public administration. According to the Commission on Global Governance in Weiss⁶ Governance is the means by which institutions, individuals, the private sector, and the public manage a unity, through which various problems can be addressed and cooperative measures taken. This demonstrates that government decision-making requires the involvement of both the public and the private sector. This demonstrates that government decision-making requires the involvement of both the public and the private sector. Collaboration is a form of cooperation through interaction and compromise between stakeholders who directly or indirectly experience the consequences and benefits of the cooperation.⁷ Based on

⁵ Suwandi dkk., "Karakteristik Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak Perempuan di Wonogiri dan Boyolali," 74.

⁶ T.G. Weiss, "Governance, Good Governance, and Global Governance: Conceptual and Actual Challenges," *Third World Quarterly* 21, no. 5 (2000): 797.

⁷ A. Bila dan B. Saputra, "Strategi Collaborative Governance dalam Pemerintahan," *Jurnal Transformasi Administrasi* 9, no. 2 (2019): 197.

the explanation of the two concepts above, it can be concluded that collaborative governance is cooperation carried out by stakeholders (government, community, and private sector) to solve a problem and mutually feel the impact and results of the cooperation.

Ansell and Gash⁸ explains that collaborative governance is a government regulation system that directly involves government and non-government parties in a joint decision-making process for the purpose of creating or implementing public policies, or managing public programs or assets. In the collaborative governance model proposed by Ansell and Gash, there are five stages in the collaborative governance process, namely; (1) face-to-face dialogue conducted to reach consensus, negotiation, and is the core of the collaboration process; (2) building trust carried out to avoid suspicion, (3) commitment to the process, carried out to achieve goals through a sense of interconnectedness, and having a sense that the collaboration process is a shared property and responsibility; (4) shared understanding, namely the stage where all stakeholders must understand the problems to be solved, the goals to be achieved, and the values agreed upon in carrying out the collaboration; (5) achievement of interim results, namely the existence of tangible results obtained from the collaboration, these results can provide feedback that can encourage the cycle of building trust and increasing commitment in collaboration.

Research conducted by Anggi Alfionita and Son Haji⁹ This article is very inspiring, entitled Collaborative Governance in Handling Sexual Violence against Children in Wonogiri Regency, which aims to find out how the collaboration process in handling sexual violence against children and also the factors that influence it. Further research from Sri Rahayu (with the title Collaborative Governance in Handling Sexual Violence (Case Study of the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service, Batam City) which aims to find out collaborative governance and inhibiting factors in the protection of women and children in Batam City. Further research by Mahmuddin and Mansari¹⁰ entitled Collaborative Governance Communication Network: Direction of Child Protection and Social Welfare in Aceh, which aims to determine how Aceh strives for collaborative governance in the form of integrated services that prioritize integrity, communication, and continuity in order to provide justice for both victims and perpetrators. The latest research by Fania Oktafien¹¹ with the title Collaborative Governance in

⁸ C. Ansell dan A. Gash, "Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice," *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 18, no. 4 (2008): 544.

⁹ Anggi Alfionita dan Son Haji, "Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Kolaboratif dalam Penanggulangan Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak di Kabupaten Wonogiri," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Wacana Publik* 2, no. 4 (2022): 74–91.

¹⁰ Mahmuddin dan Mansari, "Jejaring Komunikasi Collaborative Governance: Arah Perlindungan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak di Aceh," *Jurnal Sosiologi USK: Media Pemikiran & Aplikasi* 16, no. 2 (2022): 186–208.

¹¹ Fania Oktafien, "Collaborative Governance dalam Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan terhadap Anak di Bawah Umur di Kota Pekanbaru Tahun 2017–2019," *JOM FISIP* 8 (2021): 1–14.

Handling Cases of Violence Against Minors in Pekanbaru City in 2017-2019 which aims to find out how collaborative governance is in handling sexual violence against minors in Pekanbaru City in 2017-2019.

Adopting a collaborative governance approach, the government involves the private sector in handling sexual violence cases for protection. Local governments can implement collaborative governance to resolve public issues by collaborating with stakeholders. In this regard, the Batang government established a collaborative network to address sexual violence against children by establishing a special team consisting of the Batang Police Women and Children Task Force, the Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkopimda), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), community leaders, and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). These stakeholders share a common goal and collaborate to provide protection for victims of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency.

The reality on the ground is that despite numerous stakeholders collaborating to address sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, the number of cases of sexual violence against children continues to rise and faces several obstacles. Furthermore, a lack of human resources (HR) within each stakeholder group also impacts the handling of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency.

Based on the background that has been explained, the researcher will analyze the dynamics of collaboration in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. It examines the actions of the Batang Regency government in handling sexual violence against children. Therefore, data collection in this study was conducted through interviews, observations, and literature review.^{12,13} This research was conducted by reading, reviewing, and recording various literature or reading materials regarding the handling of sexual violence cases in Batang Regency and other regions that carry the same concept. These were then filtered and presented in a theoretical framework. Researchers observed data related to local regulations, articles, and other documentation related to the handling of sexual violence by stakeholders. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation and in-depth interviews with several key informants, namely:

¹² Kartini Kartono, *Pengantar Metodologi Research* (Alumni, 1998).

¹³ Sara Efrat Efron dan Ruth Ravid, *Writing the Literature Review: A Practical Guide* (The Guilford Press, 2019).

1. Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Division of the Population Control and Family Planning Service (DP3AP2KB)
2. Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A)
3. Chairperson of the Rainbow Nusa Child Protection Agency
4. Head of the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Batang Police

The data analysis technique used was snowball sampling. The data obtained in this study were analyzed using the Miles & Huberman interactive analysis model, which consists of data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing, and verification. Data validation used triangulation of data obtained during the study. The type of data used by the researchers in this study was qualitative, which is data that can only be measured indirectly.

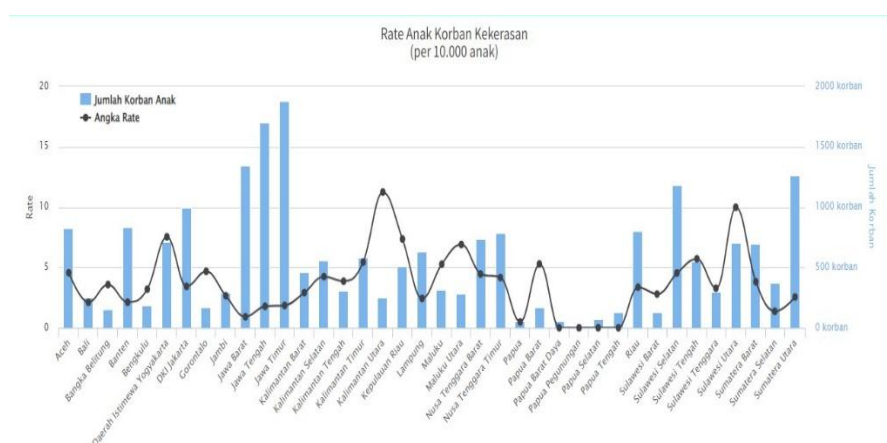
Research on the handling of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, the main instrument is the researcher himself, with the aid of interview guidelines, namely a number of structured or unstructured questions if deemed necessary to obtain the necessary information from the source, in addition, observation guidelines containing observations of circumstances or conditions related to the handling of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, as well as documentation guidelines containing data obtained by the researcher during the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Handling Sexual Violence Against Children

In 2022, Central Java ranked second nationally, with 1,704 reported cases of child abuse. One particularly high number of sexual violence cases, which caused a stir on social media, occurred in Batang Regency.

Figure 1. Data on Child Violence Case Reports in Indonesia in 2022



Source: Symphony-PPA 2022

Data on child violence cases reported in Indonesia in 2022 based on Simfoni-PPA sources, Central Java is the second highest province in cases of violence against children, with the number of victims reaching 1,704.

Figure 2. Graph of Percentage of Child Violence Based on Type of Violence Experienced in Central Java Province in 2022



Source: kasar.kemenppa.go.id

The graph of the percentage of child violence in Central Java, when viewed from the type of violence experienced, shows that the highest incidence of sexual violence is 46.6% or 794 out of 1,704 victims.

A series of cases of sexual violence against children in Batang have drawn widespread condemnation. Furthermore, the perpetrators are teachers who are supposed to protect their students. According to surveys, cases of sexual harassment in Batang Regency have been increasing year after year. The increasing number of child sexual violence victims in Batang Regency demonstrates the need for serious attention to address this problem. The government should not only investigate these incidents but also take steps to prevent similar incidents from occurring again.

Table 1. Data on Child Sexual Violence Cases in Batang Regency 2019-2023

No.	Year	Case Type	Amount
1.	2019	Intercourse	7
		Indecency	5
2.	2020	Intercourse	12
		Indecency	4
3.	2021	Intercourse	6
		Indecency	6
		Sodomy	1

No.	Year	Case Type	Amount
		ITE	1
4.	2022	Intercourse	12
		Rape	4
5.	2023	Intercourse	7
		Indecency	190
		Sodomy	2
		Nozzle	3

Source: Women and Children Protection Unit, Batang Police

The existence of the Batang Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child Protection has not resulted in a decrease in the incidence of sexual violence against children in Batang, even though the number has increased from year to year. Furthermore, the incident of sexual violence against children that occurred in Batang Regency in 2022 shocked the community and became a national issue through media coverage, such as the incident carried out by a Kiai who manages an Islamic boarding school. To handle cases of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, the Batang Regency Government formed a joint team as stated in Batang Regency Decree Number 900/268/2023 concerning the Coordination and Facilitation Team for Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children in the Batang Regency Area. In this case, it was implemented by the government consisting of DP3AP2KB which was assigned to the P2TP2A Task Force, the PPA Task Force of the Batang Police, the Batang Regency Social Service, the Batang Regency Health Service, the Batang Regency Education and Culture Service, the Forkopimda, and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). Meanwhile, from the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) it consisted of the MUI and LPA Pelangi Nusa.

The Batang government has two programs to address sexual violence against children: a preventive program and a repressive program, both implemented collaboratively by the relevant parties. The preventive program involves outreach and education on how to handle cases of sexual violence against children. This outreach is conducted as a follow-up to the handling of cases of sexual violence against children, with the aim of identifying necessary steps and providing the public with knowledge and understanding regarding child protection. In developing outreach materials, consultation meetings are often held between relevant parties, as outreach media typically includes the call centers of the involved parties. Batang Regency itself has established a call center for complaints of sexual abuse and violence. They can contact the call center at 110. Outreach is conducted directly by gathering the community and providing materials to resource persons. Indirect outreach is conducted through brochures, pamphlets, banners, and videotrons. Due to the rise in sexual harassment cases in Batang Regency, the Batang Regency government has immediately taken serious steps to prevent and promote child protection from sexual harassment. They also urge the public to report any incidents of sexual violence they witness or experience

immediately, without feeling ashamed or afraid. Sexual violence can occur anywhere, including at home, at school, at a friend's house, at a neighbor's house, on a bus, at the mall, at the beach, in public restrooms, and so on.

The repressive program is implemented after a case of sexual violence occurs. The process begins with a case report from the victim or witness. The parties responsible for receiving the report include the Head of the Women and Children Protection Unit at the Batang Police Criminal Investigation Unit, the Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkompinda), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), community leaders, Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), and the DP3AP2KB (Regional Apparatus Organizations). These parties need to assess the victim to determine the services needed before providing a referral to the relevant parties. If the victim requires medical services, they will be referred to the health rehabilitation services division, which consists of the Health Office and several doctors from the Batang Regency Hospital, for medical services such as a medical examination (*visum*), treatment, and physical and psychological recovery. If the victim requires law enforcement services, after receiving the case report, the PPA Unit of the Batang Police will conduct an investigation assisted by a counselor. The medical examination and vigil of the victim of sexual violence will later be used as supporting evidence in the law enforcement process.

Law enforcement in cases of sexual violence against children must be carried out based on the principles of restorative justice to resolve cases without harming the victim and not retaliating. The legal process within the police initially involves diversion, which is the transfer of the child's case from the criminal justice process to a process outside the criminal justice system. If the police are unable to reach a decision on diversion, the case will be escalated to the district attorney's office. Law enforcement within the district attorney's office also seeks diversion, as imprisonment is essentially a last resort for children.

Collaborative Governance Process

The terminology of collaborative governance refers to a method of government management that involves stakeholders outside government institutions, is consensus-oriented, and prioritizes deliberation in the decision-making process, resulting in a collective approach to implementing public policy through strategic programs and activities. In the global era, the government cannot be a single actor that monopolizes governance. The collaborative process in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency is analyzed using the collaborative governance theory according to Ansell and Gash, which consists of 5 (five) stages, namely:

1. Face-to-Face Dialogue Stage

The face-to-face dialogue stage in collaboration carried out by stakeholders to address child sexual violence is in the form of meetings, discussions, and deliberations to address problems to be resolved through collaboration. In addition, to discuss programs, plans, and objectives of collaboration. The existence of face-to-face dialogue is carried out to discuss problems and make decisions to resolve cases. The results of the study based on observations and interviews show that collaboration in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency was carried out by a kiai of an Islamic boarding school to his students. After the case report, the collaboration team immediately held a meeting to discuss the case that occurred, however sometimes the police were unable to attend the meeting because they were handling other important cases, so they had to be handled temporarily by DP3AP2KB. The difference in tasks being carried out was the reason stakeholders held collaboration because they had limitations in carrying out their duties. Face-to-face dialogue is the core of collaboration and the basis for building commitment and trust between the parties involved.

2. Building Trust

Based on the collaborative indicators of the trust-building stage, it can be concluded that building trust among stakeholders is based solely on the history of cooperation. Meanwhile, according to Ansell and Gash, the collaborative governance model is based on face-to-face dialogue. Collaboration in addressing sexual violence against children in Batang Regency requires building trust between the parties involved through frequent communication and cooperation. A clear division of tasks and functions forms the basis for stakeholders' mutual trust. This trust can be seen in the collaborative stakeholders' stance in addressing cases of sexual violence perpetrated by Islamic boarding school clerics in Batang Regency against their underage female students.

3. Commitment to the Process

Commitment to the collaborative process of handling sexual violence against children is formed due to a sense of mutual connection and need among stakeholders. In handling cases of sexual violence that occurred in Batang Regency, the DP3AP2KB, the police, the Child Protection Agency (LPA), and other stakeholders carried out their duties with a mutual commitment to collaborate well according to the process. This has become a shared task, responsibility, and ownership, because handling cases from complaints to repatriation of victims is a continuous coordination system carried out by collaboration members. Commitment to the process is also demonstrated by the efforts made by collaboration members to implement their work programs.

4. Shared Understanding

A shared understanding in collaborative efforts to address sexual violence against children is fostered by a mutual understanding of the issues, goals, and vision and mission to be achieved together. In this collaboration, each member understands the problem to be addressed, namely the high number of cases of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency. The jointly established goal is to resolve these cases, both through prevention and response. To ensure a smooth collaboration process, a shared understanding is essential. Although differences of opinion may arise in practice, each stakeholder must respect and accept the results of the mutual agreement, for example, in meetings or through case resolution, such as through diversion.

5. Interim Results Achievement

The achievement of interim results is demonstrated by the tangible results of the collaborative process undertaken by stakeholders in achieving the targets and objectives set to resolve the problem of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency. The tangible results of this collaboration are increased public understanding of sexual violence against children, resulting in increased public awareness of reporting cases. From 2021 to 2023, 41 cases of sexual violence against children in Batang Regency were handled and received services. This tangible result is also demonstrated by the prosecution of 44 suspects of sexual violence between 2021 and 2023. This law enforcement is carried out to provide justice and a deterrent effect for perpetrators.

Effectiveness of Collaborative Governance

In this study, the factors that influence the effectiveness of collaborative governance will be analyzed using De Save's theory with the following indicators:

1. Network Structure

The network structure model applied in collaboration between stakeholders to address sexual violence against children is the lead organization model. Within this network structure, there is an administrative entity that indicates the position of related elements and cooperates with each other in the collaboration. This is as conveyed by the Acting Regent of Batang that to handle cases of sexual violence in Batang Regency, the district government has formed a special team consisting of DP3AP2KB, the PPA Task Force of the Batang Police, Forkopimda, MUI, Community Leaders, and OPD. The network structure in this collaboration has many members who can support the realization of the collaboration's goals. In this network structure, every decision-making implementation will

be taken by mutual agreement, and each party has its own right to make decisions according to its field of work, so there will be no hierarchical dominance in the collaboration.

2. Commitment to common goals

Commitment to objectives is influenced by the reasons for the collaborative network and the desired objectives. The reason for establishing a collaborative network and cooperation with several parties is to resolve cases of sexual violence against children and to follow up on anticipatory measures to prevent recurrence in Batang Regency. This is a complex problem that cannot be resolved by one party alone. Collaboration with institutions or parties with the capacity in their respective fields is necessary to resolve cases of sexual violence against children. For example, the police, prosecutors, and district courts complete the law enforcement process, the health department for health rehabilitation, the social services department for social rehabilitation, and so on. Collaboration members essentially have their own vision and mission, but within the collaboration, members have the responsibility to achieve the goals within the agreed vision and mission. Commitment to objectives means that each element must strive to achieve the objectives. In this collaboration, each member is committed to the objectives, which includes active participation from all involved members. Although it is undeniable that there are individuals who are less active, this does not hinder the collaboration.

3. Trust between the parties involved in the collaboration

Trust between members that's why a constellation can influence the relationship between members. In a constellation, handling of sexual violence towards children in the Regency of Batang, relationships between members are of a formal and professional nature, where it has been tested to set and duties to perform a social function of the police that get involved. Based on the relationship, but each member that's why a constellation has already met each other, believe in tasks and performance of other members because it has been arranged according to the police and professional. Trust is also shown by just because of the existence of information opening information. In a case related to sexual violence against a child will be opened to interested parties directly involved in the case handling process. However, there are limitations to the information for members that is not directly involved, because in case handling there are sexual offenses for me to protect top privacy confidentiality.

4. There is clarity in governance (Governance))

Clarity of governance is characterized by the clarity of members involved in the collaboration, clear rules, how the collaboration is carried out, and network management. In the collaboration on handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, the members involved in the collaborative network are clear, as it has been conveyed directly by the Acting Regent of Batang. In this collaboration, each member has its own capacity in carrying out work programs and tasks to achieve the goals of the collaboration, such as the police and prosecutors who have the capacity and methods according to their institutional regulations to complete the law enforcement process but still coordinate with related parties such as social workers, rehabilitation institutions, and others. In this collaboration, network management is already in place, because there is support from the parties involved to achieve the goals that can be seen from the efforts and participation of members, the existence of quality control marked by training, technical guidance, and seminars related to sexual violence and its handling, and members manage their respective budgets as needed.

5. Access to authority

Access to authority is characterized by clear service standards and procedures, or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), within the collaboration. In addition to clear procedures, each party involved also has the authority to carry out their duties and functions, as well as regulations within their respective agencies. For example, the police have the authority to take action by responding to case reports. In responding to reports, the police will conduct investigations or other actions in accordance with the police department's regulations, as will other parties or members.

6. Distribution of accountability and responsibility

The distribution of accountability and responsibility emphasizes the division of responsibilities to achieve the established goals of the collaboration. In this collaboration, the division of responsibilities is regulated according to portion, profession, and scope of focus. For example, the police and prosecutors are responsible for law enforcement, the social services department is responsible for social rehabilitation, the health department for health rehabilitation, and so on. Collaboration members have their respective duties, expertise, and domains, so that there is no mutual usurpation of tasks and responsibilities. However, fundamentally, all members have a sense of responsibility for the collaboration process and the successful handling of sexual violence cases against children in Batang Regency. To achieve the goals of the collaboration, it is necessary to involve collaboration members, both in making joint decisions and submitting accountability reports. In this collaboration, the Regent of Batang acts as a director to hold meetings, especially when

there is a case handling, where collaboration members are gathered for deliberation and convey the problems faced to later find joint solutions.

7. Sharing Information

In collaboration, information sharing emphasizes ease of action, limited access to information for those not involved, and privacy protection for certain parties. In this collaboration, easy access to information related to child sexual violence cases applies only to those directly handling the case, including the identity of the victim and suspect, the case history, and other information for case management purposes. However, this collaboration also limits access to information for members not directly involved. Protection of the privacy of those involved in sexual violence cases, especially victims, is fundamentally regulated in the juvenile criminal justice system law.

8. Access to resources

The effectiveness of collaboration is greatly influenced by the availability of resources, including human resources (HR), financial resources, facilities, infrastructure, and other resources. In the collaborative effort to address sexual violence against children in Batang Regency, the quantity and quality of human resources are still inadequate because not all members have professional training related to handling sexual violence cases. According to data from the DP3AP2KB (Education and Child Protection Agency), there is still a shortage of human resources in handling victims, such as a lack of psychologists, so the DP3AP2KB must request assistance from hospitals. The PPA Unit of the Batang Police also still lacks personnel or human resources in handling cases, but the PPA Unit of the Batang Police is trying to manage members so that this does not become a barrier in handling cases. For several agencies or institutions involved in the collaboration, it is sufficient both in terms of quantity and quality because of frequent training and workshops to improve the quality of human resources.

CONCLUSION

Collaboration in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency is carried out by DP3AP2KB, PPA Task Force of Batang Police, Forkopimda, MUI, Community Leaders, and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). Collaboration is carried out by running programs ranging from information for collaboration members to prevention through socialization, receiving case reports, investigations, health rehabilitation, receiving case reports, handling cases, investigations, health rehabilitation, law enforcement, social rehabilitation, to repatriation and social reintegration. The collaboration carried out by the Batang Regency government can be said to be good collaborative governance, because it has fulfilled all stages of the collaboration process,

in this case in accordance with the collaboration process according to Ansell and Gash starting from face-to-face dialogue, to achieving interim results, although in the process there are still various shortcomings and obstacles in collaboration. Based on the results of research using indicators of collaboration effectiveness according to De Save, the collaborative governance process in handling sexual violence against children in Batang Regency has not been fully effective, although it has been driven by several factors, namely a good network structure, building trust between collaboration members, commitment of each institution involved, clear distribution of accountability and responsibility and various information has been carried out well. This is because in collaboration there is inadequate resource availability, thus hampering the collaboration process.

Suggestion and Recommendations

Based on this research, the Batang Regency government should optimize communication in collaborating between stakeholders in handling sexual violence against children.

Parties involved in the collaboration must review the penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence against children in regional regulations.

Conducting outreach regarding the importance of reporting if you experience sexual violence and how to act when experiencing sexual violence.

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