

## Research Article

# Collaborative Governance in Developing Child-friendly Cities

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**Abstract.**

Community-based integrated child protection is a movement of networks or groups of citizens at the community level that work in a coordinated manner to achieve child protection goals. The legal basis for its formation is related to child protection contained in the convention on the rights of the child, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, the problem is that the participation between the community, local government, and nonstate organizations as well as between organizations in outside the government as government partners in realizing Child-friendly City (CFC). The aim is to identify and analyze collaborative governance that has been running, the roles of local governments, the business world, educational institutions, the mass media, and the community in developing child-friendly cities. Collaborative theory from Chris Ansell and Alisson Gash was used to explain collaborative governance in the development of child-friendly cities by looking at their roles as facilitators, coordinators, stimulators, and dynamics. The data were obtained from informants and was quasi qualitative. The recommendation: it is necessary to have integrated community-based child protection, the configuration of resources from various organizational backgrounds that join in a forum, co-ordination, and diversification of communication media, which is carried out to support activities to fulfill children's rights.

**Keywords:** governance, role, child protection, collaboration model, community based

## 1. Introduction

Child-friendly city is a term that was first introduced by the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment. A Child Friendly City is an effort by the Regency/City Government to accelerate the implementation of the Child Rights Convention from the legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions such as policies, institutions and programs that are suitable for children. For its development, other resource facilitation is needed to implement the implementation of the Child Friendly City model. The aim of the Child Friendly City (CFC) initiative is to integrate children's rights into district/city development to implement child friendly city policies to mobilize and integrate human resources, financial facilities, infrastructure and methods existing in the government, community and business world in order to create districts/cities that can

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fulfill children's rights to plan and implement strategies, programs, activities and budgets that are responsive to the needs and best interests of children. The city unites regional development goals in the field of child protection to accelerate the ability of families, communities and the business world in the Regency/City Government in realizing the welfare and protection of children.

The CFC policy is one of the public policies implemented by the Indonesian government in 2011. The Indonesian government believes that the CFC initiative introduced by UNICEF has an important role in Indonesia's development. Because, Indonesia is the world's country with the fourth largest population, with children around a third of the total population. According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 11 of 2011, CFC is "a planned, comprehensive and sustainable development system activity to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection." A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. A Child Friendly City (CFC) is a city that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of the Regional Government, the community and the business world in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. (According to the Law -Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection), the Government has now guaranteed the rights and obligations of Indonesian children, in this law, there is an article which reads, every child has the right to live, grow and develop, and participate actively. reasonable in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. is Indonesia's commitment to respecting and fulfilling children's rights, which are human rights. Where, children are individuals who must be cared for, guarded by family, parents and the state. Child protection is part of fulfilling human rights. Children are the future successors of the nation and future leaders of the Indonesian nation who are expected to bring the Indonesian nation forward.

The problem: there are still many children who are malnourished and there needs to be participation and collaboration between the community, local government and non-state organizations. such as between organizations outside the government as government partners in realizing and developing Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia. The aim is to identify and analyze ongoing Collaborative Governance, the role of local government, business world, educational institutions, mass media and society in developing child-friendly cities. Children's rights are part of human rights that must

be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities and local governments.

A Child Friendly City in Indonesia is a city that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of the Regional Government, the community and the business world in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. Children's rights are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities and local governments. The implementation of a Child Friendly City is directed at fulfilling children's rights which include: a. civil rights and freedoms; b. alternative family and care environments; c. basic health and wellbeing; d. education, use of free time, and cultural activities; and e. special protection. Collaboration between organizations (public, private and voluntary organizations), between sectors and between countries is becoming a popular component in organizational life. The aim is to solve social problems which are the main issues between organizations, together in the context of fulfilling the Rights to Health and Welfare of Children.

## 2. Methods

This research approach uses a qualitative approach and description methods to obtain a good, clear and thorough picture of the data. Qualitative research is also characterized by using data collection methods in the form of participant observation and in-depth interviews as the main data collection instruments. The theoretical framework of this research is adopted and modifies the collaborative governance framework from Ansell and Gash [1]. consists of four important variables: initial conditions, institutional design, leadership, and collaborative processes. These variables served as a basis for developing a semi-structured questionnaire, which was used to obtain the perspectives of stakeholders involved in the collaboration process

## 3. Results and Discussion

The birth of the CFC policy is expected to create families that love children, harmonious neighbors and community or environment that cares about children, sub-districts and villages that are suitable for children and sub-districts or districts/cities that are suitable for children as a prerequisite for ensuring that children grow and develop well. , their rights are protected and their physical and psychological needs are met. To realize the

CFC, regional governments need to make various efforts to integrate resources, issues of protection and improving the quality of children into government, provincial and regional government development planning and implementation documents. Therefore, there is a need for CFC policy guidelines.

In order to develop CFC, of course the role of the parties is needed, the parties whose roles are: (1). Government, (2). Regional Government Association throughout Indonesia APKSI/APEKSI, (3). Regency/City Government, (4). Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Organizations; (5). Private Sector and Business World; (6). International Institutions. (7). Society; (8). Family.

CFC development refers to the CFC Indicator which is further determined by the Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Women's Empowerment Agencies in provinces and districts/cities are directly involved in efforts to achieve these indicators. There are two main tasks of the KPP, namely firstly making CFC policies and secondly promoting the implementation of these policies. Child protection policies include: Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decrees, Regional Regulations, memorandums of understanding (MoU) with institutions that are directly related to CFC activities. Thus, the focus of CFC activities that can be measured is policy making and promotion so that the policies that have been made can be implemented.

#### Concept of Fulfilling Basic Health and Welfare Rights

(1) Every child has the right to basic health and welfare rights which include: a. not to be aborted unless it endangers the safety of the mother; good nutrition from the womb; breast milk until the age of 2 (two) years; complete basic immunization; regular health checks for toddlers; smoke-free environment; g. availability of clean water; h. access to social security; and i. protection and rehabilitation from NAIZA, HIV and AIDS. (2) Families are responsible for fulfilling basic health and welfare rights as intended in paragraph (1). (3) In terms of fulfilling basic health and welfare rights as intended in paragraph (U), Regional Governments are responsible for: a. providing child-friendly health services in each Village; b. provision of breastfeeding space in Regional Government offices or public service places; c. implementation and facilitation of Posyandu facilities and infrastructure in each village; d. provision of clean water; e. arrangement of green open spaces and a clean, healthy environment, and comfort; and f. reducing child mortality rates and increasing life expectancy, nutritional standards, and health standards.

In order for the CFC program to be implemented, regional heads formed a Child Friendly City Task Force. Membership of the Child Friendly City Task Force consists of Regional Apparatus Elements and child stakeholders. The Child Friendly City Task Force has the following main tasks: a. carry out socialization, advocacy and education on the concept of a Child Friendly City; b. collecting, analyzing, and disseminating basic data; (1) (21 (3) carry out (41 10 c. determine the main focus of activities in realizing a Child Friendly District which is adapted to the main problems, needs and resources; d. prepare a Regional Action Plan for a Child Friendly District; e. formulate and propose Child Friendly District policy; f. carry out periodic monitoring, evaluation and reporting of Regional Action Plans; g. foster and implement cooperative relationships in the development of Child Friendly Cities at the District and Village levels in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; h. hold consultations and ask for input from professional and academic staff; and i. pay attention to and anticipate developments in situations and conditions that can affect children’s growth and development. Regional Governments organize activities to increase human resource capacity for members of the Child Friendly City task force as intended in paragraph (1 ) periodically and in stages according to needs.

TABLE 1: Data on Neonatal, Infant and Toddler Mortality in 2023.

NO	PUSKESMAS	Σ death	Σ stillborn	Σ Neonatal Death L	Neonatal Death		Infant Death	
					Σ death 0-6 day	Σ death 7-29 day	Σ death 29-11 day	Σ death 12-59 month
1.	Batu Marmar	3	3	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Galis	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
3.	Kadur	4	2	2	1	1	0	0
4.	Larangan	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
5.	Pademawu	25	14	10	10	1	1	1
6.	Pakong	16	5	8	7	0	2	0
7.	Pasean	8	2	6	5	0	2	0
8.	Palenggaan	7	2	4	3	0	0	0
9.	Karangan	17	8	8	8	0	0	0
10.	Pamekasan	22	2	6	3	2	0	0
11.	Pengantenan	21	6	10	10	0	1	0
12.	Proppo	11	7	9	10	2	0	0
13.	Tlanakan	18	10	12	8	1	1	0
14.	Waru	23	12	9	7	4	3	0
Pamekasan Regency		183	75	87	75	11	12	5

Source: Health Service, 2023

Based on the table, it is known that the number of child deaths in 2023 reached 183 incidents. Then the number of stillbirths is still quite high, namely 75 incidents in the entire Pamekasan Regency area, where the highest occurs in the Pademawu District area. Then the number of neonatal deaths (babies less than 1 month old) is also still high, namely around 87 incidents. Judging from the causes, the majority of neonatal deaths are caused by asphyxia and prematurity. In detail the causes of death of infants and toddlers in Pamekasan Regency. The program implemented is in the form of a Regional Action Plan prepared for a period of 5 (five) years or in accordance with regional needs, which is integrated with the long-term, medium and annual Regional Development Plan. (4) Regional Action Plans prioritize annual programs that refer to the stages of achieving Child Friendly City indicators, based on problems that occur and their resolution. (5) Preparation of Regional Action Plans is based on comprehensive data on children including age, gender, region and children's problems. based on information technology. Other problems are still the lack of provision of facilities and infrastructure suitable for children; not employing children in inappropriate work; allocating a corporate social responsibility budget to support the Child Friendly City program. Mass media has the following responsibilities: a. comply with norms applicable in reporting related to children; b. not exploiting news about children in conflict with the law in both print and electronic media; and broadcasting news about children's lives in society; and organizing child-friendly advertisements using positive language. Collaboration between Religious Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Other Institutions actively participate in the implementation of a Child Friendly City. Apart from that, it is necessary to form a children's forum organization to help this institution by creating a work program for monthly data collection on children who do not yet have child identity cards. The importance of children having an identity card provides many benefits. For example, an identity card is required to register for school, open a bank account, and obtain health insurance. It can also be used as identification in immigration processes and to prevent child trafficking. Each of these collaborations has contributed to the five child rights groups of the CFC Policy mentioned in the previous chapter, including; (1) civil rights and freedoms; (2). environment and alternative care; (3) basic health and well-being; (4) education, use of free time, and cultural activities; and (5) special protection,

According to: Siv Vangen and Chris Huxham in *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science* 2003; entitled: "Nurturing Collaborative Relations: Building Trust" Working collaboratively across organizational, sectoral, and even national boundaries is now a popular component of organizational life. Collaborative responses to social problems,

for example, are now fairly common throughout the world [2]. In the management of public affairs, Collaborative Governance is also developed. Collaborative government management includes developing collaboration and empowerment. The definition of Collaborative Governance was put forward by Roger Sidaway [3], collaborative governance (collaborative government management) emphasizes as a process and form of government management in which participants (groups, government agents and stakeholders) are empowered to formulate public policies. Levels of public consultation and participation: from non-participation, informing, consultation, collaboration, and empowering. Government collaboration has the characteristics of collaboration and empowerment. Collaboration in this context is partnering with the public to develop alternatives, solutions and make decisions. Empowering in this context places decision making in the hands of the public.

The opinion of Chris Ansell and Alison Gash [1] in a journal entitled Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice, Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, Inc states: collaboratives describe joint efforts as a type of problem solving involving “government agencies and concerned citizens”, involving “representation by key interest groups.” (Smith), including “representatives of all relevant interests” (Connick and Innes). The journal also mentions the concept of stakeholders. The term “stakeholder” refers both to the participation of citizens as individuals and to the participation of organized groups, stakeholders. Collaboration implies two-way communication and influence between institutions and stakeholders, meeting together in a deliberative and multilateral process and being directly involved in decision making. Collaboration also implies that non-state stakeholders will have real responsibility for policy outcomes. To develop collaboration related to trust and several other things, namely: clarity of goals, taking into account different strengths, leadership, building understanding, sharing the workload, deciding differences in commitment, shared ownership, and long-term partnerships. Siv Vangen and Chris Huxham (2003:15) state: 1) have clarity of purpose and objectives, 2) deal with power differences, 3) have leadership but do not allow anyone to take over, 3) allow time to build up understanding, 4) share workload fairly, 5) resolve different levels of commitment, 5) have equal ownership and no point scoring, 6) accept that partnerships evolve over time, Catherine Joyce, Barnardos and Rachael Murphy [4] in material presentation at the QDOSS Conference with the title Working in Partnership: Theory and Practice, stated: Collaboration—The focus is on exchanging information and on altering activities, sharing resources for mutual benefit and on achieving a

common purpose—this level requires sophisticated organizational commitment and the development of a shared vision for the work. Collaboration is 'a mutually beneficial and well defined relationship entered into by two or more organizations to achieve common goals; a jointly developed structure and shared responsibility; mutual authority and accountability for success; sharing of resources and rewards.

**Collaboration Concept :** Collaboration is a mutually beneficial relationship between two or more organizations to achieve common goals, involvement in building structures and sharing responsibility, authority and accountability among each other for success, sharing of resources and results. In the collaboration process, there is: exchange of information, combination or sharing of resources to achieve mutual benefit and achieve common goals. Collaboration as a form of comprehensive partnership between the government and the public (society) to develop various alternatives, solutions and make decisions for the public. This type of partnership is not just comprehensive thinking, but comprehensive action, bringing multipronged interventions that coordinate different types of service forces, strategies, programs, sectors, and systems. In this concept, Collaboration - emphasizes the exchange of information and on changing activities and sharing/sharing resources to achieve mutual benefit and achievement of common goals - this level requires the commitment of a more experienced organization and the development of a shared vision for the work. Collaboration is a mutually beneficial relationship between two or more organizations to achieve common goals, involvement in building structures and sharing responsibility, authority and accountability among each other for success, sharing resources and results. Collaborative management can be implemented with a partnership synergy pattern. Roz. D. Lasker, Ellisa E. Weiss, and Rebecca Miller [5] in their article entitled "Partnership Synergy: a Practical Framework for Studying and Strengthening the Collaborative Advantage", several experts define collaboration as follows: Collaboration as a process that enables independent individuals and organizations to combine their human and material resources so that they can accomplish objectives that they are unable to bring about alone."

Lilik Kristianto 2010 [6] In this journal, collaboration is defined as the process of independent individuals and organizations combining human resources and material resources to achieve their goals, rather than achieving these goals alone. The power of combining the perspectives, resources, and expertise of groups of people or organizations is called Synergy. That partnership functions can be carried out with Partnership Synergy. Synergy is manifested in thinking and action as a result of collaboration and includes relationships in broad partnerships in the community. Creativity is an



expression resulting from collaboration. Working together paves the way for a process that encourages the exploration of differences, has the potential for new, innovative findings for problem solutions. Collaboration is a comprehensive idea, it can make practice better. Collaboration of thought is described as transformation. Collaboration can bring change to the way communities and problems are solved. Collaboration is manifested in partnership actions. This type of partnership is not just comprehensive thinking, but comprehensive action, bringing multipronged interventions that coordinate various types of service forces, strategies, programs, sectors, and systems.

One example of the application of collaboration is in the technical consulting activities of “pro-poor” budgeting and planning projects organized by Bappenas and ADB. In Hickling Corporation For ADB (2009). Technical Assistance Consultant’s Report : Pro-poor Planning and Budgeting Project (Financed by the Asian Development Bank and Government of the United Kingdom). In the report it is stated: The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has been the Executing Agency for the Project on behalf of the Government of Indonesia and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided grant funding, technical support and management guidance during implementation. ADB provided funding, technical support and management guidance prior to implementation. The aims and benefits expected in the project: The Project was formulated to contribute to improvement of access of the poor to quality social services and infrastructure. The expected outcomes were: “(i.) local poverty reduction strategies that are operationalized, linked to a pro-poor and participatory budget process; and (ii.) a nationwide Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) program that provides income support to the poor while building human capital.” The Project benefited from the active participation, collaboration and cooperation with many individuals representing government, local legislative assemblies, local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other donor-assisted projects. A wide range of initiatives are working productively to reduce poverty in Indonesia.

## 4. Conclusion

Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia are organized based on the principles of collaborative governance: a. good governance (transparency, accountability, participation, openness of information and supremacy of law); b. non-discrimination (does not differentiate between ethnicity, race, religion, gender, language, political understanding, national

origin, economic status, physical and psychological condition of children); c. best interests of children (something that is good for children as the main consideration in every policy, program and activity); d. the right to life, survival and development of children (guaranteeing the right to life, survival and maximum development of children); and e. respect for children's views (every child who has the ability to express his opinion, is given the opportunity to express his views freely on all things that affect him); The Action Plan was carried out to develop improvements for poor people's access to quality infrastructure and social services. The expected results of the strategy to reduce the number of poor people in the regions are operationalized and linked to a participatory and pro-poor budgeting process. The project is utilized through active participation, collaboration and cooperation (cooperation) of the government, DPRD, mass organizations to work to reduce poverty in Indonesia.

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