

Pernikahan anak merupakan salah satu bentuk kekerasan terhadap anak. Upaya pencegahan pernikahan anak hingga saat ini masih menjadi tantangan dan pekerjaan rumah bagi bangsa Indonesia. Mengingat kompleksnya penyebab pernikahan anak, maka dibutuhkan suatu upaya kolaborasi dari semua pihak, baik pemerintah, media, dunia usaha, organisasi masyarakat sipil, terutama organisasi agama, dan seluruh komponen masyarakat hingga tingkat desa untuk memutus rantai pernikahan anak. Menyadari pentingnya upaya kolaborasi dalam menangani permasalahan pernikahan anak, pemerintah mengeluarkan suatu kebijakan pengembangan kabupaten/kota layak anak yang kemudian ditindaklanjuti oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten Bulungan dengan mengeluarkan Peraturan Daerah tentang Penyelenggaraan Kabupaten Bulungan Layak Anak. Kolaborasi dilembagakan melalui suatu Gugus Tugas Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak yang terdiri dari unsur pemerintah, organisasi non pemerintah, kelompok masyarakat/lembaga swadaya masyarakat, dan dunia usaha. Akan tetapi, meskipun telah dilakukan upaya kolaborasi melalui suatu Gugus Tugas Kabupaten Bulungan Layak Anak, kasus pernikahan anak di Kabupaten Bulungan belum dapat dikendalikan bahkan belum dapat diturunkan secara signifikan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memperoleh deskripsi tata kelola kolaborasi oleh para pemangku kepentingan dalam upaya pencegahan pernikahan anak serta mengidentifikasi permasalahan yang menghambat tata kelola kolaborasi dalam upaya pencegahan pernikahan anak di Kabupaten Bulungan Provinsi Kalimantan Utara.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus. Sumber data yang digunakan terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder dengan menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Peneliti menggunakan teknik *purposive* dalam menentukan informan. Teknik validasi digunakan adalah teknik Triangulasi Sumber dan Triangulasi Teknik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam tata kelola kolaborasi penurunan pernikahan anak di Kabupaten Bulungan, pemerintah daerah melibatkan pihak masyarakat dan dunia usaha, dimana Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan dan Penelitian dan Pengembangan (Bappeda dan Litbang) serta Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana (Dinas PPPAPPKB) Kabupaten Bulungan sebagai *stakeholder* kunci. Dengan mengadopsi konsep proses kolaborasi Ansell dan Gash (2007) yang terdiri dari dialog tatap muka, membangun kepercayaan, komitmen terhadap proses, pemahaman bersama serta hasil antara, diperoleh bahwa proses kolaborasi yang terjalin diantara para *stakeholder* dalam menurunkan pernikahan anak di Kabupaten Bulungan belum berjalan secara optimal. Ditemukan bahwa kualitas dialog tatap muka kurang optimal, kepercayaan dan komitmen yang belum tumbuh dengan optimal, pemahaman bersama yang belum terbangun secara baik, serta hasil antara yang masih didominasi pihak pemerintah. Dalam pelaksanaannya, proses kolaborasi tersebut menghadapi beberapa kendala yang menghambat proses kolaborasi berjalan efektif. Hambatan tersebut diantaranya adanya asimetri pengetahuan dan sumber daya pada kondisi awal kolaborasi, peran kepemimpinan yang lemah dalam membina dan mempromosikan isu pernikahan anak, kurang responsif serta tidak *agile* serta proses kolaborasi yang tidak inklusif, tidak terdapat aturan yang jelas dan masih adanya hirarki menyebabkan proses kolaborasi tidak berjalan sebagaimana yang diharapkan.

*Kata Kunci: Tata Kelola Kolaboratif, Pernikahan Anak, Kabupaten Bulungan*

Child marriage is a form of violence against children. Efforts to prevent child marriage are still a challenge and homework for Indonesia. The complexity of the causes of child marriage, requires a collaborative effort from all parties, both the government, the media, the private party, civil society organizations, especially religious organizations and all components of society up to the village level to break the chain of child marriage. Realizing the importance of collaborative efforts in dealing with the problem of child marriage, the government issued a policy for the development of child-friendly districts/cities which was then followed up by the Bulungan Regency Government by issuing a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Regency. Collaboration is institutionalized through a Child-Friendly Regency/City Task Force consisting of government elements, non-governmental organizations, community groups/non-governmental organizations, and the private party. However, even though collaborative efforts have been made through a Bulungan Layak Anak Task Force, the case of child marriage in Bulungan Regency has not been controlled and has not even been significantly reduced.

This study was conducted to obtain a description of collaborative governance by stakeholders in efforts to prevent child marriage and identify problems that hinder collaborative governance in efforts to prevent child marriage in Bulungan Regency, North Kalimantan Province.

In this study, researcher uses qualitative research methods using a case study approach. The data sources used consist of primary data and secondary data using data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. Researcher uses *purposive* techniques in determining informants. The validation techniques used are Source Triangulation and Technique Triangulation.

The results showed that in collaborative governance on reducing child marriage in Bulungan Regency, local government involves the community and the private party, where the Development Planning and Research and Development Agency (Bappeda and Litbang) and the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (Dinas PPPAPPKB) of Bulungan Regency as *key stakeholder*. By adopting the concept of the Ansell and Gash (2007) collaboration process which consists of face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, mutual understanding and intermediate results, it is obtained that the collaboration process established between stakeholders in reducing child marriage in Bulungan Regency has not run optimally. It was found that the quality of face-to-face dialogue was less than optimal, trust and commitment had not grown optimally, mutual understanding that had not been well established, and intermediate results that were still dominated by the government. In its implementation, the collaboration process faces several obstacles that hinder the collaboration process from running effectively. These obstacles include the asymmetry of knowledge and resources in the initial conditions of collaboration, weak leadership role in framing and promoting child marriage issues, lack of responsiveness and not agile as well as a collaboration process that is not inclusive, there are no clear rules and the existence of a hierarchy causes the collaboration process not to run as expected.

*Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Child Marriage, Bulungan Regency*