
IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN HANDLING STREET CHILDREN IN BANJARMASIN CITY

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Abstract

This study discusses efforts to address street children, with a focus on collaboration among relevant agencies responsible for reducing their number in Banjarmasin City. This is, of course, based on the number of street children that continues to increase every year. This study aims to analyze the implementation of stakeholder collaboration in addressing street children in Banjarmasin City. The study uses a qualitative approach, collecting data through observation, interviews, literature reviews, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the handling of street children in Banjarmasin City is carried out through collaboration between the Social Service and various related agencies and institutions such as collaboration with the Civil Service Police Unit which plays a role in identifying street children in public spaces, the Baiman Shelter House provides physical, mental, and spiritual guidance, the Health Service conducts health checks, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service provides counseling and psychosocial assistance, the Job Training Center provides skills training, the Child Welfare Institution and orphanages support the care of abandoned children, and the Education Service facilitates access to formal and non-formal education. This collaboration forms a comprehensive system for handling, ranging from screening and rehabilitation to empowerment and social reintegration. Research findings show that collaboration among stakeholders has created an interconnected system of care, spanning screening and rehabilitation, health checks, psychosocial assistance, education, and economic empowerment.

Kata Kunci:

Tata Kelola Kolaboratif;
Anak Jalanan; Kota
Banjarماسin

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas upaya penanganan anak jalanan, dengan fokus pada kolaborasi di antara instansi-instansi terkait yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengurangi jumlah mereka di Kota Banjarmasin. Hal ini tentu saja didasari oleh jumlah anak jalanan yang terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan kolaborasi para pemangku kepentingan dalam menangani anak jalanan di Kota Banjarmasin. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, tinjauan pustaka, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penanganan anak jalanan di Kota Banjarmasin dilakukan melalui kolaborasi antara Dinas Sosial dengan berbagai instansi dan lembaga terkait, seperti kerja sama dengan Unit Polisi Pelayanan Masyarakat yang berperan dalam mengidentifikasi anak jalanan di ruang publik, Panti Asuhan Baiman yang memberikan bimbingan fisik, mental, dan spiritual, Dinas

Kesehatan yang melakukan pemeriksaan kesehatan, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak yang memberikan konseling dan bantuan psikososial, Pusat Pelatihan Kerja yang memberikan pelatihan keterampilan, Lembaga Kesejahteraan Anak dan panti asuhan yang mendukung perawatan anak-anak terlantar, serta Dinas Pendidikan yang memfasilitasi akses ke pendidikan formal dan nonformal. Kolaborasi ini membentuk sistem penanganan yang komprehensif, mulai dari penyaringan dan rehabilitasi hingga pemberdayaan dan reintegrasi sosial. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi di antara para pemangku kepentingan telah menciptakan sistem perawatan yang saling terhubung, mencakup penyaringan dan rehabilitasi, pemeriksaan kesehatan, bantuan psikososial, pendidikan, dan pemberdayaan ekonomi.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's national development currently faces significant challenges in achieving equitable social welfare amidst rapid global change. One of the social problems that has become a crucial issue in almost all regions, including cities, is large and medium-sized cities. Factors such as poverty, family dysfunction, limited access to education, and social and economic pressures have forced many children onto the streets to meet their daily needs (Kaemirawati et al., 2025). Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2023 recorded more than 16,000 children living and working on the streets, while UNICEF estimates the number in the field is much higher because most children are not registered in administrative records (Musofiana & Osman, 2025). The presence of children in public spaces engaged in economic activities such as busking, begging, selling goods, and other informal activities indicates that children's rights to protection, education, and proper growth and development have not been fully realized. Street children not only face economic vulnerability but are also at risk of exploitation, dropping out of school, violence, substance abuse, and various other forms of social problems that can affect their future (Riawan et al., 2024). This is what makes the phenomenon of street children still a social problem that requires serious attention from local governments and various stakeholders (Ramadhani & Matnuh, 2016).

Street children are a vulnerable group facing complex and multidimensional social problems. Their presence on the streets is not solely related to their activities in public spaces but also to poverty, limited social protection, family problems, weak social supervision, and limited access to education and health services (Musofiana & Osman, 2025). These conditions place street children in a vulnerable situation to various forms of exploitation, violence, and

work that is not in accordance with the child's developmental needs. The literature shows that street children can experience various consequences for their physical, psychological, educational, social, and economic lives (Hidayat et al., 2025). Therefore, efforts to address street children are not solely focused on reducing the presence of children on the street, but they need to be directed towards fulfilling their rights, protection, rehabilitation, and the strengthening of the social and economic conditions of children and their families.

In Banjarmasin City, the problem of street children remains a persistent issue every year. Data from the Banjarmasin City Social Service show that in 2023, there were 49 registered street children, comprising 30 girls and 19 boys, with an average age of 7–8 years. Meanwhile, in 2024, the number of registered street children increased to 90, comprising 17 girls and 73 boys, with an average age of 11–13 years. This increase in numbers indicates that the problem of street children remains a challenge that requires ongoing management by the local government (DPPPA, 2025).

The data also show that street children in Banjarmasin City are not limited to adolescents, but also include young children involved in street activities. In 2024, the Social Services Department recorded 2 to 7 street children aged 2 to 7 years, while the rest were productive-age adolescents aged 13 to 19 years. This situation demonstrates the complexity of street children's problems, involving family factors, education, social environment, and the community's economic conditions (Nurfaizi et al., 2022).

The complexity of street children's problems means they cannot be addressed in part by a single agency. The Social Services Agency, as the leading sector, has limited resources, authority, and reach for intervention when working independently. In practice, handling street children requires the involvement of various actors such as the Education Agency, Health Agency, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), social welfare institutions, the educational sector, families, communities, and the private sector (Y. A. Pratama et al., 2025). Therefore, a collaborative approach is an unavoidable necessity in efforts to reduce the number of street children and improve their welfare (Saraswati & Sulistyowati, 2024).

The importance of cross-sector collaboration in addressing street children has been demonstrated by various studies on street child management in Surabaya, which show that program success is determined not only by the role of the Social Services Agency (Setyowati et al., 2024), but also by the active involvement of various stakeholders in the rehabilitation, education, and social reintegration of children. Collaboration between the government, child protection agencies, and the community is a crucial factor in efforts to address street children

(Handayani et al., 2025).

In Banjarmasin City, efforts to address street children have involved the Social Services Agency with several regional agencies and related institutions, including the Health Agency, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the Youth Social Welfare Institution, social welfare institutions, non-formal education, the Vocational Training Center, and the Population and Civil Registration Agency. The involvement of these various stakeholders demonstrates the local government's efforts to develop a response that is not only oriented towards controlling or reducing the number of children on the streets, but also encompasses rehabilitation and meeting children's needs. Therefore, studies on the management of street children in Banjarmasin City need to be directed not only to examine the existence of programs or the involvement of each regional agency, but also to understand the ongoing collaborative process among stakeholders. This is important because the effectiveness of street children management is greatly influenced by the ability of various actors to integrate social interventions, education, health, child protection, rehabilitation, and empowerment in a sustainable manner (Pratama et al., 2025). Thus, this study aims to analyze how collaboration between stakeholders is implemented in handling street children in Banjarmasin City based on the role of each agency, the coordination process between agencies, and the form of involvement in each treatment program.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach (Sugiyono, 2016). The qualitative approach was chosen because the study seeks to gain a deep understanding of the phenomenon of street children and the role of interagency collaboration in addressing them in Banjarmasin City. Through this approach, researchers can obtain a comprehensive picture of the collaborative process carried out by various stakeholders in efforts to prevent, rehabilitate, and socially reintegrate street children (Hasanah, 2016). The research is located in Banjarmasin City and focuses on agencies and institutions involved in handling street children. Research informants were purposively selected for their involvement in and knowledge of the implementation of street-child handling programs.

Data collection was conducted through observation, interviews, literature review, and documentation. Observations were used to obtain a picture of the actual conditions of street children's management in the field. Interviews were conducted with parties involved in managing street children to obtain in-depth information on the forms and processes of collaboration implemented. A literature review was conducted to examine relevant literature, regulations, and research findings on the management of street children and collaborative

governance. Meanwhile, documentation was used to supplement the research data, including archival records, reports, activity photos, and other supporting documents. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman analysis model, which includes four stages: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The management of street children in Banjarmasin City is carried out through the involvement of various agencies and institutions with distinct functions and authorities. This collaboration demonstrates that the problem of street children is a complex social issue that cannot be addressed by the Social Services Agency alone. From a collaborative governance perspective, managing street children requires coordination, role allocation, and a shared commitment among stakeholders to achieve the same goal of reducing the number of street children and improving their well-being.

The initial phase of handling is carried out through collaboration between the Social Services Agency and the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP). Satpol PP's role is to screen children engaged in activities in public spaces such as traffic lights, markets, terminals, and other public locations. The captured children are then handed over to the Social Services Agency for further treatment through the Baiman Shelter in Banjarmasin City. This collaboration demonstrates a clear division of duties between the Satpol PP's public order enforcement function and the Social Services' social service function.

Following the screening process, street children undergo three days of counseling at the Baiman Shelter. The shelter serves as a temporary service center and an initial rehabilitation center for children who are caught. The counseling provided includes physical, mental, and spiritual development. Physical development is achieved through group exercises and community service activities to clean the shelter's surroundings. These activities aim to instill discipline, responsibility, and a healthy lifestyle in the children.

In terms of mental health development, the Social Services Agency collaborates with the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DPPPA). This collaboration is implemented through counseling and psychosocial support services to help children understand their condition. Identifying the problems faced and building motivation to leave the streets. Furthermore, spiritual guidance is provided through religious lectures, group Quran recitation, and congregational prayer during the guidance period. This approach demonstrates that caring for street children is not only oriented towards meeting physical needs but also towards character development and the strengthening of social and religious

values. The following documentation demonstrates the psychosocial support and religious studies conducted:

Rehabilitation efforts are also supported by collaboration with the Health Department. Children caught in raids and undergoing rehabilitation at the shelter receive medical examinations to determine their physical condition and potential health problems. Health examinations are a crucial part of the assessment process because the child's health condition will influence the form of intervention and services provided subsequently. The involvement of the Health Service demonstrates the integration of social and health services in addressing the needs of street children.

Furthermore, the Social Services Department is collaborating with the Landasan Ulin Vocational Training Center (BLK) to provide skills training for children willing to participate in the empowerment program. The training program lasts six months and includes various modules. Skills options include automotive, barbershop, culinary arts, fashion design, and other vocational skills. This collaboration aims to increase children's economic capacity and independence, providing them with alternative livelihoods beyond street work. These findings align with research by Aulia, Soesiantoro, and Ilman (2025), which states that skills empowerment is a crucial strategy in breaking children's dependence on street economic activities.

In addition, the Social Services Agency also collaborates with Child Welfare Institutions (LKSA) and orphanages to care for children who lack parents, families, or adequate care. Through this collaboration, children receive temporary housing and more appropriate care, ensuring their basic needs are met. The involvement of LKSAs and orphanages demonstrates the importance of social organizations in supporting the sustainability of child protection services. The following documentation demonstrates the form of reintegration carried out, namely the return of street children to their parents or families;

In the education sector, the Social Services Agency collaborates with the Education Agency to ensure continued access to education for street children. This collaboration is realized through the provision of formal and non-formal educational services for children who have dropped out of school. Through this program, children are encouraged to return to education, thus increasing their chances of escaping street life. Education is a crucial instrument in preventing the recurrence of street children and improving the quality of human resources in the future.

Research findings indicate that collaboration among stakeholders has formed an interconnected treatment system spanning screening, rehabilitation, health checks, psychosocial support, education, and economic empowerment. This is in line with the concept of collaborative governance, as proposed by Ansell and Gash (2008), which holds that solving complex public problems requires the involvement of diverse actors working together throughout the decision-making process and program implementation. Through this collaboration, the handling of street children in Banjarmasin City is not only oriented towards control but also towards restoring their social function and sustainably improving their welfare.

CONCLUSION

The handling of street children in Banjarmasin City is carried out through collaboration among various stakeholders with different but complementary roles and functions. The Social Services Agency serves as the primary coordinator, integrating various services and programs to address the needs of street children. This collaboration involves the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in the process of screening street children in public spaces, the Baiman Shelter House as a temporary rehabilitation center, the Health Agency in health checks, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency in counseling and psychosocial support services, the Job Training Center in providing skills training, the Child Welfare Institution and orphanages in caring for abandoned children, and the Education Agency in providing access to formal and non-formal education.

The established collaboration shows that handling street children in Banjarmasin City is not only oriented towards regulation but also includes social rehabilitation, the fulfillment of children's rights, the development of self-capacity, and efforts to reintegrate into the environment. Families and communities. Through the involvement of these various actors, street children can be addressed more comprehensively and sustainably, thereby contributing to efforts to reduce their numbers and improve their well-being.

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