

ABSTRAK

Mildawati, Kolaborasi *Multi-stakeholder* Dalam Pencegahan Perkawinan Usia Anak di Kabupaten Bone (dibimbing oleh Ihyani Malik dan Nursaleh Hartaman)

Penelitian ini membahas kolaborasi *multi-stakeholder* dalam pencegahan perkawinan usia anak di Kabupaten Bone, yang merupakan salah satu wilayah dengan angka perkawinan usia anak tertinggi di Sulawesi Selatan. Perkawinan usia anak dipandang sebagai persoalan multidimensi yang memerlukan pendekatan kolaboratif antara pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, lembaga keagamaan, dan sektor pendidikan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis efektivitas kolaborasi yang dibangun melalui program inovasi SIP-PEKA (Strategi Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak), dengan menggunakan kerangka teori *Collaborative Governance* oleh Ansell dan Gash.

Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan aplikasi NVivo 15 untuk memetakan keterlibatan aktor berdasarkan lima indikator kolaborasi, dialog tatap muka (*face to face dialogue*), membangun kepercayaan (*trust building*), komitmen terhadap proses (*commitment to process*), pemahaman bersama (*shared understanding*), dan hasil capaian (*intermediate outcome*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi *multi-stakeholder* telah terbangun dengan baik, terutama dalam aspek komunikasi tatap muka dan pencapaian hasil awal pada penurunan dispensasi kawin serta terbentuknya regulasi lokal dan forum anak. Namun demikian, tantangan masih muncul dalam hal pemerataan komitmen dan kesamaan pemahaman antar aktor. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kolaborasi *multi-stakeholder* menjadi pendekatan strategis yang efektif dalam menurunkan angka perkawinan usia anak dan mendorong pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs), khususnya poin ke-5 tentang kesetaraan gender pada penghapusan praktik perkawinan usia anak.

Kata Kunci: Kolaborasi *Multi-Stakeholder*, Pencegahan Perkawinan Usia Anak, SIP-PEKA

ABSTRACT

Mildawati, *Multi-stakeholder* Collaboration in Preventing Child Marriage in Bone Regency (supervised by Ihyani Malik and Nursaleh Hartaman)

This study discusses multi-stakeholder collaboration in preventing child marriage in Bone Regency, which is one of the areas with the highest child marriage rates in South Sulawesi. Child marriage is seen as a multidimensional problem that requires a collaborative approach between the government, civil society, religious institutions, and the education sector. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of collaboration built through the SIP-PEKA (Child Marriage Prevention Strategy) innovation program, using the Collaborative Governance theoretical framework by Ansell and Gash.

The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out using the NVivo 15 application to map actor involvement based on five indicators of collaboration, face-to-face dialogue, trust building, commitment to process, shared understanding, and intermediate outcomes.

The results of the study indicate that multi-stakeholder collaboration has been well established, especially in terms of face-to-face communication and the achievement of initial results in reducing marriage dispensations and the formation of local regulations and children's forums. However, challenges still arise in terms of equalizing commitment and common understanding between actors. This study concludes that multi-stakeholder collaboration is an effective strategic approach in reducing child marriage rates and encouraging the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially point 5 on gender equality in eliminating child marriage practices.

Keywords: *Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration, Prevention of Child Marriage, SIP-PEKA*