



Stakeholders' Role Analysis in Early Marriage Countermeasures in Empat Lawang Regency

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Abstract. Prevention of early marriage is one of the points of SDGs 5.3 that focuses on decreasing the number of child marriage cases. Empat Lawang Regency, which has a relatively high incidence of First Marriage Age (UKP) teenagers under 16 years of age, is 15.78% and teenagers with a range of 17-18 years of 22.28%. This figure is higher than the average child marriage data in rural UNICEF and BPS on 16,87%. As a result, negative effects on health, poverty, education and religious social aspects are emerging. The stakeholders' cooperation plays a role in the resolution of this negative impact. This study aims to analyze the role and involvement of stakeholders in early marriage reduction programs. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The stakeholders are dominated by local governments, namely the Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), the Office for Population Control and Family Planning (DPPKB), the Health Office and other parties from community elements, and educational institutions. Research results show that early marriage reduction programs are still top down and local governments are playing the leading actor. People's low knowledge of the negative effects of early marriage makes people play a passive role. Formally there are still no detailed communication strategy documents and role sharing, but related stakeholders have practiced communication and interaction according to their interests. Based on their interests and influence, each party has a role classified into four categories: key players, subject, context setter and crowd. Based on their role, these stakeholders are divided into policy creators as compilers and policymakers, implementers who carry out programs in the field and facilitators who provide facilities that help implement early marriage unemployment programs.

Keywords: Stakeholders' Role Analysis, Early Marriage, Empat Lawang Regency.

1 Introduction

Early marriage is one of the issues that still happening in Indonesia especially in the rural areas. According to UNICEF Indonesia, the trend of early marriage based on the demographics, early marriage is more occurred in rural areas than urban areas. The prevalence of children marriages for children under the age of 15 and 18 years old in

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rural areas is 16,87% while in urban area, the percentage is only 7,15% [1]. The Directorate General of Religious Justice Agency noted there are 34 thousand marriage dispensation application applied throughout January 2020 [2]. From the request, 60% of them were submitted by child under 18 years. This marriage compensation was done because both the bride or one of them hasn't met the requirements that have been arranged by law in Indonesia.

Early marriage cases also occurred in the Four Lawang Regency, South Sumatra. The emergence of these cases is set back by various things such as financial factors, lack of education, and pregnancy out of wed-lock as a result of juvenile delinquency [3]. Statistic Indonesia (BPS) showed that the percentage of the first marriage for children under the age of 16 years old is 15,78%. As for children at the age 17 to 18 years old, the percentage is higher at 22,28% [4]. The number shows that early age in Kab. Four Lawang has higher percentage compared to the prevalence of children marriage in rural area reported by UNICEF. In fact, early marriage has been a long tradition and culture of the local community due to the lack of education and poverty.

Not only because of the factor of juvenile delinquency, one of the factors that set the stage for the proliferation of early marriage cases also comes from the lack of knowledge and public awareness of negative effects that arise as a result of early marriage cases. BPS data shows the Mean years of Schooling (MYS) in Empat Lawang Regency is only 7.65 years and Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) is 12.08 years [5]. This shows that people's motivation to continue education to higher levels is still low. The proliferation of early marriage cases has had negative effects in various aspects such as health, poverty, barriers to marriage registration, domestic violence to divorce caused by the young couple's unpreparedness either mentally, emotionally and financially.

Prevention and countermeasures of early marriage practices are included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. This is written in the 5.3 SDGs target which is focusing on abolishing all dangerous practices such as child-age marriage, early and forced marriage, and female circumcision. Unrestricted early marriage will have other problems such as rising poverty and hunger, declining health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent jobs and economic growth [6]. Collaboration between the parties involved in this marriage countermeasure is indispensable. Not only from local governments as policy makers, but also the community as part of the development itself should also be able to take part and actively participate in development programs to solve various problems.

Various programs have been implemented by local governments as policy makers to counter this issue. Several related agencies such as the Health Service, The Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), The National Population and Family Planning Board (DPPKB) and The Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) have various programs that have been implemented as an effort to reduce early marriage in Empat Lawang Regency. However, the identification of related stakeholders, the formulation of specific and directed programs and the roles and duties of individual stakeholders are still not properly formulated. Stakeholders mapping results shows that stakeholders from government elements (DPPKB, DP3A, Dinas Kesehatan) are the primary stakeholders who have specific programs related to early marriage either

in the attempt of counter measuring negative impacts in which affect healthy, financial, educational, social welfare aspects.

On the other hand, the programs that have been implemented are run independently. This could be happened as the result of distinction interests, capacities, and interests of each stakeholders which need to be explicitly understood and recognized. As a result, the development program's goals and expected changes in community behavior are often not implemented effectively and efficiently. To mitigate and minimize this issue, collaboration, synergy and cooperation by stakeholders with their respective roles need to be carried out. The issue of reducing early marriage is one of the multi-dimensional issues that require cooperation and synergy from all parties involved. The identification and analysis of stakeholders' roles is essential to understand the problems and deal with the negative effects of early marriage as an attempt to systematically, effectively and efficiently prepared programs.

The role itself according to Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI) is defined as an activity or activity played and played by a person who has a certain position or social status within an organization. Soerjono Soekanto (2002) explained that roles are dynamic based on a certain position or status. If a person performs his or her rights and duties according to his or her position, then he or she performs a role. There are three role requirements according to Soerjono Soekanto (2002):

1. Roles include norms relating to a person's position or status in society. Role is defined as a rule that guides a person in community life.
2. Role is a concept of behavior and limits what individuals within an organization can do.
3. Role can be interpreted as individual behavior in the social structure of society [7].

Based on these two notions, it can be concluded that the role of stakeholders is a series of behaviors that arise as a result of the rights and obligations of the parties involved in a particular matter. Roles will also vary according to the responsibilities and interests held by each stakeholder. Kettle (2002) added that in the world of power sharing, no one is fully responsible for one thing or problem. In contrast, there are many parties ranging from individuals, groups or organizations involved, influenced or affected, or have some responsibility in that regard. Therefore, disclosing and identifying problems and solutions is part of the problem itself, and placing stakeholders in the right role is a crucial aspect in addressing them (Bryson 1992) [8].

According to Nugroho (2014), the role of stakeholders in the development program is divided into four classifications such as Policy Creator, Coordinator, Facilitator, Implementer and Accelerator. Policy Creator has the task of determining policy and decision-making in the development program to be implemented. The coordinator is responsible for accommodating the needs and interests of each stakeholder involved with the program to be implemented. On the other hand, facilitators have a duty to provide facilities and facilities to meet the needs of the target group of programs implemented. The Implementer serves as a policy implementer in the field, including the target community group of the program [9].

Based on the background described above, this study examined and analyzed the role and involvement of stakeholders, especially in coping with early marriage cases.

This can be a strategic overview that can later be used as benchmarking in more effectively, efficiently and on-target development programs. The purpose of this study are analyzing the role of stakeholders in counter measuring early marriage in Empat Lawang Regency and classifying each of roles based on the power and interest.

This study was examined using a descriptive qualitative method and conducted in Empat Lawang Regency. The primary data collection was conducted using indepth interview techniques, participatory observation and FGD with strangest stakeholders involving the local government, namely the Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), Population Control and Family Planning Board (DPPKB), the Health Office, and the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) as key informant. Other elements of the community are village officials, parents who have children aged 15–18 years old. The collected data are analyzed descriptively using qualitative method [10].

2 Results

2.1 Stakeholders Identification in Early Marriage Countermeasures in Empat Lawang Regency

The stakeholders identifications show that stakeholders are coming from local governments, education institutes, communities and online based regional mass media. Stakeholders from local governments in this case are The Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), The Office for Regional Family Planning Board (DPPKB), The Regional Health Office, Religious Affairs Office (KUA), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN Pusat), Agency for Regional Development (BAPPEDA), including other stakeholders related to these policy maker such as Family Planning Counselor, Public Health Counselor, Women and Child Protection Police Unit, and Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Task Forces (PATBM).

Based on the results of the interview, the stakeholders who belong to the primary stakeholders category who are considered to be a significant contributor to early marriage reduction in Kabupaten Empat Lawang are DPPKB, DP3A, Health Office, National Population and Family Planning Board, BAPPEDA as the policy makers, Family Planning Counselor, Public Health Counselor, Women and Child Protection Police Unit, and Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Task Forces (PATBM) as program implementors.

Secondary stakeholders are defined as support stakeholders with low interest but high influence. Tullberg (2003) argued that stakeholders need to be distinguished based on the power or ability to influence so-called "influences" and "claimants" which means having no influence and being an object in decisions taken by the party [11]. In community development programs, several parties such as mass media, educational institutions or academics, self-government institutions, etc. are examples of stakeholders with this category. The stakeholders classified in this category are the The Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), Education Instituts (Junior and Senior High School), village officials, teenagers with a range of 15-18 years of age and regional

mass media. These stakeholders have a significant role even though they do not have direct interests.

Unfortunately, the results of previous studies have shown no formal and detailed division of tasks, coordination and cooperation of these stakeholders. As a result, the program was run independently even though cross-stakeholders' cooperation had been implemented

2.2 Stakeholders' Role Analysis: Power vs Interest

Stakeholders' role analysis is a tool in organizational management for the long-term planning and management of stakeholders. After identifying who is involved in a program in an organization, one important analysis is to analyze the role of the involved parties or stakeholders. Through identification of the characteristics of these stakeholders, role analysis can be performed. This is also done to understand the interests, influences and roles of these stakeholders. The analysis of stakeholder roles can begin by arranging stakeholders in a 2x2 matrix based on stakeholder interest in a problem or program and the power or power of stakeholders to influence the problem. Later, there are four categories generated from the matrix:

1. Players are parties with high interests or interests and also high and significant strengths or influences.
2. Subjects that are parties with high interests, but have low power or influence.
3. Context setter that have influence and power but have low interests.
4. Crowd who are parties with similar low levels of interest and influence [12].

This matrix of Power versus Interest can help to identify the interests and influences held by stakeholders. In addition, this analysis can be used to determine the actions and types of communication that should be carried out while coordinating and cooperating with specific parties (Bryson, 2004) [13].

Early marriage reduction attempt in Empat Lawang Regency are generally carried out through work programs formulated by DP3A and DP2KB. This program is a program that prevents early marriage from happening or overcomes various other negative effects that arise as a result of the marriage. These two government agencies have a large share and programs that focus on youth education, early marriage to family welfare after marriage.

Key Players. In the formulation of various programs by DP3A and The Health Office collaborate with BAPPEDA to help plan the program and to harmonize with the conditions and problems of the people in Empat Lawang Regency. In addition, They also coordinated with BAPPEDA in terms of budget planning of each program that will be implemented, both preventive and countermeasures programs.

There are two areas that contribute to early marriage, which are Protection of Women's Rights and Gender mainstreaming. Based on the results of interviews in the field together with each head of field, it can be concluded that the Women's and Children's Rights Protection Division is responsible to deal with the negative effects of

crime and violence that occur in women and children, one of which is caused by early marriage. The community-based task force (PATBM) will later help DP3A in preventing child abuse cases and providing assistance if child abuse cases have already occurred. If the case of violence that occurred has been entered into a severe criminal case, then legal proceedings will be carried out in cooperation with the Police for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA) of Empat Lawang Region.

Key Informant (Head of The Women's and Children's Right Protection Division)

"If there are cases of violence in children and women, from our side, we provide support services for KDRT cases and later will be recommended for assistance in the form of mediation and counseling. If the case is already in a criminal case, it will be legally processed and we'll escort you to do the visum and health check. We are working with the PPA Unit Police whose role if there is a shirt related to it can coordinate with us for case assistance to try to the public prosecutor assisted by the Police. For the trial process, we will accompany the child victims and perpetrators until the end."

On the other hand, The Department of Gender Equality (PUG) is responsible for economic prevention and countermeasures with the aim of improving the quality of life of women including married women under the age of 18. This department has responsibilities related with economic prevention and countermeasures with the aim of improving the quality of life of women, including married women under 18. One of them is a program to provide training for young children who drop out of school. This program is a program that is currently being planned and will cooperate with Correction Facility Center of Lahat Regency due to the lack of facilities in Empat Lawang Regency.

In the program planning, the DPPKB coordinated with National Population Control and Family Planning, which played a role in the preparation of program planning and the preparation of technical guidance that will be implemented in the field. Based on the results of the interview, all programs implemented by the DPPKB in Empat Lawang Regency are sourced from the programs and directions previously formulated by National Population Control and Family Planning. It has the authority to supervise the implementation of the program from each city and district and is not directly involved in the implementation in its field. Not only that, in the planning of the program budget, the DPPKB was also assisted by National Population Control and Family Planning (BKKBN). Therefore, BKKBN is a party that has a high influence and strength in the early marriage countermeasure program in Empat Lawang Regency.

There are two department of The Office for Regional Population Control and Family Planning Office (DPPKB) that have a stake in reducing early marriage, namely the Resilience and Prosperous Family and Population Control and Family Planning Department. The results of the primary data show that various programs implemented under the Resilience and Prosperous Families focused on preventing child marriages such as education, socialization and provision of facilities and facilities for teenagers to improve their self-esteem. It cooperates with schools and other elements of society in implementing its programs. The forms of early marriage prevention programs include socialization and education of teenagers about reproductive health and the negative effects of early marriage, providing facilities for Youth Counseling Information Center (PIK-R), Youth Family Supervising (BKR) and Family Income Improvement Business (UPPKS).

On the other hand, programs that are countering the negative effects of child marriage, especially for teenagers who are already pregnant and their children, are implemented by the Population Control and Family Planning Division. The DPPKB in cooperation with the Health Office provides midwives and health workers provision facilities that are one of the members of the DPPKB. This midwife will provide assistance services for adolescents of childbearing age who have experienced pregnancy with the aim of preventing stunting risk in children who will be born later. In addition, The Health Service also helps with the provision of contraceptives and birth control, obstetric health supervision for young pregnant women to special care for the baby if there are health problems that arise before and after childbirth.

Key Informants (Head of Population Control of DPPKB)

"The programs that exist under the area of population control and birth control are countermeasures in the health sector, such as providing socialization of birth control, the use of contraceptives to cope with risky pregnancies. But if the family welfare program is just prevention, such as education, socialization for teenagers, families or parents who have teenage children about juvenile delinquency, reproductive health, family planning and quality of life improvement, especially in the field of economics, it's all in the field of family planning department."

Subjects. The subject is a party of high interest but has low power or influence. Stakeholders included in this classification are the Office of Religious Affairs, Communities, and Educational Institution, which in this case are the Junior High School (SMP) and Senior High School (SMA).

In response to early marriage, the Religious Affairs Office under the Ministry of Religion has a job description to cope with early marriage by providing provisions and education on the negative effects of religious marriage on the social and religious side. This task is one of the tasks that religious organizations should carry out at the regional level. However, in practice the Office of Religious Affairs focuses only on matters that are administrative in recording and marrying couples only.

The Religious Affairs Office is also a partner of the Health Office in data on prospective brides, especially those under the age of 19 to be given directions and supervision in the prevention and suspension of pregnancy that can result in maternal and child deaths. Unfortunately, although cross-sector coordination has been implemented, The KUA stated that the data collection related to early marriage has not been systematically recorded due to the marriage procedure of the Ministry of Religion which does not allow these teenage couples to be married under the age of 19 according to the applicable law. Therefore, KUA only plays a role in directing these teenagers to apply for marriage dispensation to religious courts. However, in the implementation, this is still a bottleneck due to the unavailability of state religious courts in Empat Lawang Regency so that marriage dispensation must be submitted to the Lahat Regency Religious Court, which is quite far away. As a result, many prospective couples with a teenage age choose to marry religiously by religious figures in their village because of these limitations.

Key Informants (Head of Family Health Division)

"KUA is currently only responsible for marriage. Usually if the marriage is underage it is directed to file a marriage waiver with the court. But because the religious court is located in Lahat Regency, which is quite far from Empat Lawang, so many people or couples choose to marry Siri by local community and religious leaders first. Therefore, the KUA also lost data of those married couples underage because many were not recorded. We from the Health Service are finally shocked to find married teenage children, especially those who are already pregnant to prevent and accompany pregnancy at a risk of under 20 years. Because one of the indicators of achieving the success of our program is lowering the maternal and child mortality rates."

The next Stakeholders were society. The community in this case, parents and adolescents aged 15-18 years old are high-interested parties. This is because this party is actually disadvantaged in the case of early marriage and various negative effects that could potentially arise as a result of this early marriage itself.

Unfortunately, the Empat Lawang community does not yet have a high awareness of the importance of preventing and coping with this child's marriage. Based on the results of interviews with one of the communities who are parents of these teenagers, they stated that they consider marriage to be quite common, given that these parents are also married at a relatively young age. The difference is that these days, they have the hope that their children can finish education until high school (high school) before marriage. The background of low education level and this lack of understanding set the background of the normalization of pessimism about early marriage. Therefore, the public is very dependent on the government and its implementer to participate in this early marriage countermeasure.

In addition to the role of parents and the community environment, educational institutions also have a high interest in coping with child marriages, especially such as dropout cases and supervision of youth association in school environments. However, based on the results of interviews with local government stakeholders as program owners, educational institutions are only involved in the implementation of programs, especially the conditioning of students and teenagers who are the target of the program to then be given socialization and education related to youth problems. This shows that, the programs implemented are top-down where educational institutions are the object of these programs.

Context Setters. Context setter is a party with high influence and power in a development program but low interest [12]. These stakeholders are generally the supporters of a program. In countermeasures for early marriage in Empat Lawang Regency, the designation stakeholders who fall into the context setter category are the Lahat Regency Correctional Center and Village Apparatus.

Lahat Regency Correctional Center is also included in the context setter classification where this party is a supporting party of DP3A's ability and quality of life improvement program. This program will later attract BAPAS Lahat Regency as an implementator in the field that focuses on improving the skills of teenagers who drop out of school. However, this program is still in the planning stage so that the criteria

for teenagers who can be trained in BAPAS Lahat Regency are still not identified in detail.

In addition, village officials also played a role as a policy implementer of early marriage countermeasures at the village level. One of the program implemented was to coordinate with local governments to issue and enforce Village Regulations (PERDES) on curfews for teenagers. In addition, village officials also control the night parties that have been regulated by the Regent Regulation (PERBUP) whose purpose is to minimize juvenile irregularities and delinquencies arising from the party. Nevertheless, this awareness and commitment again arose because of the direction from the local government and the local government organizations concerned.

Crowd. Crowd is a party with low power and interest [14]. Stakeholders in early marriage countermeasures in this category is the regional mass media of Empat Lawang Regency. Empat Lawang Regency mass media in this case have no direct interest in early marriage countermeasures. This party only has a role in reporting various activities and work programs carried out by other stakeholders. Even so, the mass media was not directly involved in the implementation of the countermeasures program. Although this news indirectly has an influence on the promotion of work programs and activities from local governments, the mass media has an interest in getting news from local governments alone and is not actively involved in the effort to implement the work program.

Table 1. Matrix of Stakeholders' Interests and Influences in Early Childhood Marriage Prevention in Kabupaten Empat Lawang

Role	Stakeholders	Role Analysis
Key Players (High Power and Influence)	The Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Policy Creator in women's and children's protection programs and women's quality of life improvement Program planning, assignment, monitoring and evaluation
	The Office for Regional Family Planning Board (DPPKB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a coordinator in early marriage prevention and countermeasures programs in the areas of population control and family welfare improvement Program planning, assignment, monitoring and evaluation
	The Regional Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a Policy Creator in early marriage reduction programs in the field of risky pregnancy assistance Program planning, assignment, monitoring and evaluation
	National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN Pusat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the primary Policy Creator of the program in the DPPKB Program planning, assignment, monitoring and evaluation
	Agency for Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Policy Creator in the early marriage reduction

Role	Stakeholders	Role Analysis
	Development (BAPPEDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> program implemented in DP3A and the Health Office Planning, assignment, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of programs to community needs and vision, regional mission
	Family Escort Team (TPK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an implementer of the DPPKB program in targeted community Providing family planning assistance for the community at the village level
	Family Planning Counselor (PLKB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an implementer of the DPPKB program in the targeted community Providing education and assistance for the community at the village level
	Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Task Force (PATBM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a DP3A program implementer in the targeted community Provide assistance and report on cases of violence against women and children
	Health Counselor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an implementer of the health service program in the targeted community Provide education and assistance for risky pregnancies
	Regional Women and Child Protection Police Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a facilitator of the DP3A program in cases of women and child violence Processing cases into the legal and compulsory jurisdiction of the state and providing protection for victims
Subjects (High Interest, Low Power)	The Office of Regional Affairs (KUA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a facilitator in marriage dispensation services As the authorities in official marriage registration
	Education Institutes (Junior and High School)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a facilitator of the DP3A and DPPKB in conducting socialization and education programs in school
	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an object and participant of the program implemented by DP3A, DPPKB, The Health Office
Context Setter (Low Interest High Power)	Correctional Facility Centre of Lahat Regency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a facilitator of the DP3A program in improving the quality of life for the teenagers
	Village Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As implementers of DP3A and DPPKB programs in the field related to regulatory implementation (PERDES)
Crowd (Low Power and Interest)	Regional Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information and provide news related to DP3A, DPPKB and the Health Office

3 Conclusion

Formally there are still no detailed communication strategy documents and role sharing related to early marriage countermeasures in Empat Lawang Regency. As the result of that, each of stakeholders runs program independently or sometimes did a multi-stakeholders' collaboration and cooperations even though the result has not been performed effectively due to unspecified and uncleared division of tasks. It sometimes caused overlapped and missed between one another. On the other hand, Empat Lawang society has been always very dependent on the government and its implementer to participate in this early marriage countermeasure due to their lack of education and understanding of early marriage negative impacts.

Based on the results of the study, there are several stakeholders involved from elements of local government, educational institutions and communities. Stakeholders from local governments in this case are The Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), The Office for Regional Family Planning Board (DPPKB), The Regional Health Office, Religious Affairs Office (KUA), Agency for Regional Development (BAPPEDA), National Population and Family Planning Board, including other stakeholders related to these policy maker such as Family Planning Counselor, Public Health Counselor, Women and Child Protection Police Unit, and Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Task Forces (PATBM). Other parties are from educational institutions are Public Junior and Senior High School in each subdistrict in Empat Lawang Regency and village officials.

Each of stakeholders has various and different roles classified into four classification based on its power and interest. The four categories are key players, subjects, context sets and crowds. Key players are stakeholders with high power and influence towards the program related to early marriage countermeasures. Stakeholders in this category are The Office for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), The Office for Regional Family Planning Board (DPPKB), The Regional Health Office who play a role as a policy creator and coordinator for each program related to early marriage countermeasure in regional level. Next up are National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN Pusat), Agency for Regional Development (BAPPEDA) as a policy creator collaborated with the regional coordinator to plan, monitor, evaluate programs in the targeted area.

On the other hands, Family Escort Team (TPK), Family Planning Counselor (PLKB), Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Task Force (PATBM), Health Counselor are program implementer who implement the programs such as providing education and assistance for targeted community in subdistrict or village level. The last is Regional Women and Child Protection Police Unit as the facilitator of DP3A program to help processing cases related to women and child violence into the legal.

The second category is subject who has high interest and low power. The Office of Regional Affairs (KUA), Education Institutes (Junior and High School) and Community are included in this category. The third one is context setters who has low interest and high power. Correctional Facility Centre of Lahat Regency as a facilitator of the Dp3A program in improving quality of life for the youth and village officials as

implementers for DP3A and DPPKB program related to regulatory implementation. The last one is crowds who have low power and low interest. Regional Mass Media is included in this category as it only provides information and news related to DP3A, DPPKB, and The Health Office program with no concern and interest in early marriage countermeasures.

This results of this study could be a guide and benchmark for regional governments to give input and evaluation in formulating development policies and strategies related to early marriage, especially in terms of its countermeasures. On the other hand, this study could be information on early marriage countermeasures for the society. Hopefully, the community will be able to participate in various activities and businesses that are being carried out in response to this phenomenon. Education institutions are also expected to be more active in informing activities or efforts related to early marriage countermeasures, especially in the case of teenagers who drop out of school. Efforts and measures to be taken in dealing with the case in the school environment should also be held and formulated.

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