

## ABSTRAK

### ***DYNAMIC GOVERNANCE* DALAM PENYELENGGARAAN KOTA LAYAK ANAK (KLA) KLASTER PERLINDUNGAN KHUSUS (STUDI PADA DINAS PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN DAN PERLINDUNGAN ANAK KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG)**

Oleh

**MUTIARA AULIA IMANI**

Tingginya kasus perlindungan khusus anak di Kota Bandar Lampung di tengah capaian Kota Layak Anak (KLA) kategori Nindya menunjukkan kesenjangan antara prestasi administratif dan efektivitas perlindungan anak pada tataran implementasi, sehingga menuntut tata kelola pemerintahan yang adaptif dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis *dynamic governance* dalam penyelenggaraan KLA klaster perlindungan khusus pada Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DPPPA) Kota Bandar Lampung dengan menggunakan kerangka Neo dan Chen (2007), serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe studi kasus melalui wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *dynamic governance* berlangsung adaptif dan relatif efektif, tercermin dalam penguatan budaya organisasi dan kapabilitas dinamis. Budaya organisasi ditopang oleh pragmatisme melalui respons cepat, fleksibilitas layanan, optimalisasi sumber daya, dan koordinasi lintas sektor, serta meritokrasi berbasis kompetensi yang diperkuat oleh orientasi jangka panjang dan relevansi kebijakan berdasarkan kebutuhan anak dan data kasus. Kapabilitas dinamis tercermin dalam kemampuan berpikir ke depan melalui upaya pencegahan dan deteksi dini, kemampuan meninjau kembali melalui evaluasi dan penyesuaian operasional, serta kemampuan berpikir lintas batas melalui pembelajaran lintas wilayah dan kolaborasi antar lembaga, meskipun efektivitasnya masih dibatasi oleh keterbatasan SDM, sarana dan prasarana, serta integrasi dan dukungan data.

Kata kunci: *Dynamic Governance*, Kota Layak Anak (KLA), Perlindungan Khusus Anak, Kapabilitas Dinamis, Budaya Organisasi.

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***DYNAMIC GOVERNANCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITIES (CFC) SPECIAL PROTECTION CLUSTER (A STUDY OF THE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY)***

**By**

**MUTIARA AULIA IMANI**

*The high number of special protection cases involving children in Bandar Lampung City, despite the city's achievement of the Nindya category of the Child-Friendly City (CFC) program, indicates a gap between administrative achievements and the effectiveness of child protection at the implementation level. This condition requires adaptive and sustainable governance. This study aims to analyze dynamic governance in the implementation of the CFC special protection cluster at the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DPPPA) of Bandar Lampung City using the framework proposed by Neo and Chen (2007), as well as to identify the factors influencing it. This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study design through in-depth interviews and documentation. The findings show that dynamic governance operates adaptively and relatively effectively, as reflected in the strengthening of organizational culture and dynamic capabilities. Organizational culture is supported by pragmatism through rapid responses, service flexibility, resource optimization, and cross-sector coordination, as well as meritocracy based on competence, reinforced by a long-term orientation and policy relevance based on children's needs and case data. Dynamic capabilities are reflected in the ability to think ahead through prevention and early detection efforts, the ability to think again through evaluation and operational adjustments, and the ability to think across through cross-regional learning and inter-agency collaboration. However, its effectiveness is still constrained by limitations in human resources, facilities and infrastructure, as well as data integration and support.*

*Keywords: Dynamic Governance, Child-Friendly City (CFC), Special Protection for Children, Dynamic Capabilities, Organizational Culture.*