



COMMITMENT OF ACTORS IN DRUG PREVENTION COLLABORATION IN LHOKSEUMAWE CITY, INDONESIA

Aiyub¹, Endang Larasati², Sri Suwitri³, Kismartini⁴

¹ Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas
Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

¹ Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh Utara, Indonesia

^{2,4} Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas
Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Universitas Tidar, Magelang, Indonesia

E-mail: drs.aiyub@unimal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research examines the commitment of actors in preventing drugs in Lhokseumawe City. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, observation, FGD and documentation. Qualitative data analysis through the stages of data collection, data presentation, data condensation and drawing conclusions that take place interactively. The results of the study show that the actors are committed to collaboration in drug prevention in realizing a Drug-Clean City in terms of the actors involved, the form of commitment and responsibility for the results of the collaboration, although there are still obstacles in terms of actors' budget support, coordination between actors and there is nomore binding cooperation agreements between actorsin the form of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

Keywords: *Actors, Collaborations, Commitments of Actors, Drug Prevention*

1. INTRODUCTION

Commitment is a very important component in the collaboration process. In collaboration each actor must have a commitment to the collaboration process. The actor's commitment to drug prevention is a crucial factor in determining the success or failure of collaboration. Collaborations that fail often lack long-term commitment from the actors involved. Agencies involved in collaboration must have a shared commitment to the goals and vision of the collaboration and create a sense of ownership (Ansell and Gash, 2008). Ownership is seen as an important dimension of commitment and implies a feeling of responsibility for the process. According to Ansell and Gash (2008) creating commitment among participating actors can also have a positive influence on other collaborative process conditions (shared understanding,

Thus, commitment is a strong desire to complete the duties and responsibilities of each actor based on an agreement that has been mutually decided. The collaboration of actors in drug prevention is in line with Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the P4GN National Action Plan for 2020-2024 which requires BNN to work together with all ministries/state agencies as well as local governments, communities and business/private actors in drug prevention.

Strong commitment from actors is needed to overcome the drug problem which is currently very worrying. Based on document data, it shows that narcotics cases and suspects in 2019 were 105 cases and 157 suspects, in 2020 it increased to 117 cases and 181 suspects, in 2021 cases decreased to 72 cases, and in 2022 it increased again to 107 suspects (Satres Narkoba Kota Lhokseumawe , 2022). While the number of drug-prone areas in 2021 is 15 areas with 5 hazard

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categories and 10 alert categories. National Narcotics Agency, 2022 (Dialoh Researcher). This condition is a public concern and requires massive prevention. Massive drug prevention is urgently needed to minimize cases of drug abuse and reduce drug-prone areas to become drug-free areas. If it is not carried out massively, this condition will have a negative and harmful impact on future generations.

The increase in drug cases and suspects and drug-prone areas is related to the strategic location of the area and as a transit city is one of the cities targeted for drug trafficking (Aceh Journal National Network, May 3 2016) and is a gateway for narcotics both by land and by sea in Aceh Province (National Narcotics Agency, 2021), so that drug abuse and illicit trafficking spreads very easily and currently Lhokseumawe City is in a critical condition of drug abuse (Serambi News, 15/03/2021) and is already at an alarming level (Marjinal.id, 14/09/2022).

Studies related to actor collaboration in various contexts show the importance of actor components to overcome public problems related to drug prevention (Stevenson (2003), Inga Do'Ra Sigfu' Sdo' Ttir (2008), Ooyen (2015), Lynda Berends, (2015) Thomas (2016), Sogaard, (2016), Chang, (2017), Visser AJ (2017) Berliani Azizah (2019), Olin Oldeide et.al, (2019, Artie Pramita Aptery et.al (2019), Chih -Pei Hu, et.al (2020) and Bogie Setia Perwira Nusa et.al, (2022). This study wants to answer how actors are committed to collaborating on drug prevention by focusing on 3 (three) dimensions, namely involved actors, form of actor commitment and responsibility actors on the results of collaboration

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

In the governance paradigm, there are three actors that play a role, namely government, private sector and civil society. The capacities of the three are needed to complement each other's capacities of other actors. The government is no longer the most decisive actor, so the government must cooperate with actors outside the government in solving public problems (Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004; O'Flynn & Wanna, 2008; Donahue & Zeckhauser, 2011; Klijn & Koppenjan , 2016). The desire to collaborate arises because the actors are aware of the limitations they have. Then, these actors need to express their desire and willingness to forge closer relationships with other actors. Every actor involved needs to acknowledge the legitimacy that belongs to other actors. Once the actors commit to a collaboration, it is necessary to build a sense of shared ownership of each collaboration process (Ansell, 2014). With the actor's commitment to eliminate obstacles that arise due to differences in characteristics and interests between actors. Commitment makes actors interact across actors so that a shared commitment is formed in carrying out collaboration. of the actors involved, the form of actor commitment built and the actor's responsibility for the collaboration results achieved during the collaboration process.

3.RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to examine in more depth the actor's commitment to drug prevention collaboration. The informants in this study were from elements of the City Government, the City People's Representative Council (DPRK), the City National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) Police, related vertical agencies, the Ulema Consultative Assembly, Malikussaleh University Academics and the Lhokseumawe State Islamic Institute, Media, Anti-Drug NGOs and Public figure. Data collection techniques with in-depth interviews, observation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentation. The data and information obtained were analyzed qualitatively throughout the research process from the beginning to the end of the study, with four steps (Huberman 2014), namely data collection, data condensation, actor responsibility on the results of drug prevention collaboration in Lhokseumawe City.



4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Actor commitment in collaboration is a strong desire to complete their respective tasks and responsibilities based on an agreement that has been mutually decided. Actor commitment in drug prevention collaboration can be seen from the actors involved, the form of actor commitment and actor responsibilities towards the results of the collaboration.

4.1. Actors Involved in Collaboration

In drug prevention collaboration there is a division of tasks for each actor. The duties of the actors involved in drug prevention are agreed upon and stated in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by each actor.

Table 1
Actors and Division of Tasks in Drug Prevention Collaboration
in Lhokseumawe City

Actor	Task
Mayor, Head of the Office of Education, Youth and Sports, the Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Office of Health and the Office of Islamic Sharia	Implement and support government programs including national policy programs in the field of P4GN, Take the necessary steps in accordance with the duties of each authority to create a drug-free Lhokseumawe City, both in the work environment, students and the community
City People's Representative Council (DPRK)	Supervise the implementation of development programs that support the achievement of social welfare that is clean and free from drug abuse.
Ulema Consultative Council (MPU)	Supervise the running of government in Lhokseumawe City, especially for Muslims so that they do not violate Islamic law and as part of the implementing component of the national policy and strategy program in the field of P4GN
Aceh Traditional Council	Take the necessary steps in accordance with the duties of their respective authorities to create a drug-free Lhokseumawe City by taking into account the values of local wisdom
Dandim 0103 North Aceh	Maintaining the territorial integrity of Indonesia, safeguarding the country from dangers that come from within and outside and as part of the implementing component of the National P4GN policy and strategy program
Polres	Law enforcement and as part of the implementation component of national policy and strategy programs in the field of P4GN.
State Attorney	Carry out law enforcement and as part of the implementation component of national policy and strategy programs in the field of P4GN
District Court	Carrying out law enforcement and justice as part of the implementing components of national P4GN policy and strategy programs
Office of Supervision and Service of Customs and Excise Middle Type Customs C	Supervise the process of incoming and outgoing goods and as part of the implementing component of the national policy and strategy program in the field of P4GN
Class II Immigration Office	Supervise the process of community interaction with other countries and as part of the implementing component of national

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policy and strategy programs in the field of P4GN

Class II Penitentiary A			Conduct training for prisoners and correctional students and as part of the implementation component of the national policy and strategy program in the field of P4GN.
Ulama Council	Consultative		Supervise the running of government in Lhokseumawe City, especially for Muslims so that they do not violate Islamic law and as part of the implementing component of the national policy and strategy program in the field of P4GN
National Narcotics Agency			Formulate and implement national policies in the field of P4GN and carry out the functions of prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication. Empowering the community in monitoring, directing and improving community activities in terms of P4GN and cooperating with relevant agencies and other state institutions
LANAL			Intensify/increase maritime security patrols through joint operations in preventing all possibilities of illicit drug trafficking in the maritime area
Permata Foundation	Aceh	Cares	Drug Addict Recovery/Drug User Rehabilitation
Malikussaleh Faculty of Law, University of Medicine, Lhokseumawe State Polytechnic, and Lhokseumawe IAIN			Carry out the P4GN program in the campus environment and can establish good cooperation between agencies and be able to create a drug-free campus environment
RRI Public Broadcasting Institution, Lhokseumawe City	Broadcasting City		Strengthen efforts to fight against drugs through Dissemination, Information and Education to understand the dangers of drugs

Source: MoU between actors (processed by researchers in 2021)

Apart from the actors mentioned above, there are also other actors who play a role in preventing drugs, both institutionally and individually, but these actors are not bound by an MoU. Their involvement in drug prevention is in accordance with the Lhokseumawe Mayor Regulation Number 15 Year 2021 concerning Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Gampong Dalam Kota Lhokseumawe that every institution, family and individual increases public campaigns about the dangers of the abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics and narcotics precursors. Submission of campaigns is carried out in every public activity such as outreach, seminars, deliberations, education, training, Friday sermons or religious lectures and the mass media.

4.2 Forms of Commitment of Actors in Collaboration

Actor commitment is a very important component in collaboration. Actor commitment determines the success or failure of collaboration. Collaborations that fail often lack long-term commitment from the actors involved. Agencies involved in collaboration must have a shared commitment to the goals and vision of the collaboration and create a sense of ownership (Ansell and Gash, 2008). Ownership is seen as an important dimension of commitment and implies a feeling of responsibility for the process. According to Ansell and Gash (2008) creating commitment among participating actors can also have a positive influence on other collaborative process conditions (shared understanding, communication, and trust), which enhances the overall change outcome positively.



The actors have a commitment to drug prevention, namely a commitment to create a Drug-free (Shine) City of Lhokseumawe. They have stated their commitment in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) because the actors understand that the drug problem is a shared problem. There are several MoUs that have been signed by the actors, namely MoU on (a) Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, (b) Optimizing the Role of Elementary and Middle School Teachers in Drug Prevention through the Saleum Sikula Program, (c) Efforts to Eradicate Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Narcotics and Implementation in the Field of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, (d) Socialization and Anti-Drug Training, Conducting Periodic Drug Tests, Implementation of Empowerment Creativity Activities at the Drug Addiction Recovery Center Permata Atjeh, Strengthening the Anti-Drug Community Treatment and Assistance of Victims of Drug Abuse, (e) Implementing the P4GN program in the campus environment, (f) efforts to fight against drugs through Dissemination, Information and Education to understand the dangers of narcotics (MoU 2014, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). Likewise the commitment in the form of regulations, the Lhokseumawe City government has issued Mayor Regulation Number 15 of 2021 on Abuse concerning Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Gampong Dalam Kota Lhokseumawe and has prepared and submitted a draft Qanun on P4GN which is currently still in the process of being discussed in the DPRK.

The commitment of the actors is realized in drug prevention programs and activities. So far, many activities have been carried out, but they have not been able to overcome the drug problem. Drug cases and suspects are still occurring and the number of Drug-Prone Areas is increasing which require massive attention and handling.

Table 2
Actor Activities in Drug Prevention Collaboration

<i>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Facts of integrity and shared recommendations,</i>
FGDs, coordination meetings, hospitality visits, hearings, coordination and consultations between actors discussing drug prevention
Socialization of P4GN in tertiary institutions/schools, Islamic boarding schools/Dayah, the community and the private sector
P4GN socialization and screening of anti-drug animated cartoon films for pupils and students.
Socialization Avoiding Teenagers from the Effects of Drugs
Assistance in strengthening anti-drug knowledge to community groups
Invite bloggers and other online media activists to jointly campaign against drugs through the Media-based Anti-Drug Communication Forum
Signing of the Integrity Pact
KIE P4GN through conventional media to new students
The campaign to stop drugs through fun bikes is carried out during car free days and fun bikes
Seminar on community empowerment in high school/equivalent environment
P4GN counseling among pregnant women, marginalized groups (scavengers and street children), in the private sector, in state defense activities
Technical Guidance to Clinic service personnel
Information Dissemination Through BNN Greet
Anti-drug community training and development
Inauguration of the anti-drug task force and Empowerment of anti-drug cadres
Advocacy for development with an anti-drug perspective to people who are members of communities/community groups and educational institutions
Workshop on Strengthening the Capacity of Media Personnel
Workshop on anti-drug activists in the community
Workshops to create a BERSINAR educational environment, a BERSINAR government environment, a BERSINAR campus, a BERSINAR government agency, a BERSINAR private sector and a BERSINAR gampong

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Workshop on P4GN Activists and Inauguration of the Formation of the Anti-Drug Task Force
Arrest of Drug dealers and users
The Saleum Sikula, Sawue Gampong and Saweu Keude Kupa programs
Initiation of Drug Prevention Qanun Draft
Inviting the Millennial Generation to Eradicate Drugs at the Introduction to Campus Life for New Students event
Public lecture on the Dangers of Drugs for students
ASN and non-ASN urine tests, members of the TNI/Polri. BNNK. Private employees and youth colonists of the Village Anti-Drug Task Force
Debriefing for Youth Candidates for the Village Anti-Drug Task Force
Joint patrols against drug smuggling by land and sea routes
Raids on entertainment venues, cafes and locations prone to drug transactions
Drug Detection of Passenger Transport Drivers
Post-Rehabilitation Assistance for Former Addicts
Drug Danger Education to the Community
Interactive Dialogue Information Dissemination via Live Broadcast on RRI Pro 1
Welcoming the Fun Bike Grand Fondo Atjeh Day 2 community
Economic Empowerment in Drug-Prone Areas
Life Skills of People in Drug-Prone Areas
Da'i Reward flagship program "murgung the public to eradicate drugs through the Friday Khutbah
City Policy Consolidation to Respond to the Threat of Drugs in the Education Environment
Launching of the GETS (Golden Generation of Peers) program
Da'i Reward Program: Inviting People to Eradicate Drugs Through Friday Sermons
Facilitating Family Resistance Against Drugs Based on Village Development Resources
Debriefing for Recovery Agents in carrying out IBM activities and services in their respective villages.
Interactive Dialogue Formation of Adolescent Peers Against Narcotics
Technical Guidance (Bimtek) for Rehabilitation Institutions
Brilliant Generation Interactive Dialogue.
Information Dissemination Activities through Insert Content for Gampong students and youth
Source: BNN City of Lhokseumawe, 2022 (Processed by Researchers)

The above activities are carried out jointly between actors according to the type of activity involving various components (Government, Private, Academics, Ulama, Anti-Drug NGOs, Media and Society) as a form of commitment of the actors in the drug prevention movement. Commitment is an important component in continuing collaboration. Actors remind each other about commitments. Actors who act as reminders of commitments that have been agreed upon are very much needed in collaboration, considering that there are still points of the agreed MoU that have not been realized. Because of this, it can be understood that realizing the points of the MoU requires collaboration between actors, a synergistic relationship in the form of mutual support, complementarity and the creation of good communication between actors.

The commitment of the actors is very important in explaining the success or failure of collaboration. Collaborations that fail often lack long-term commitment by the actors involved. In addition, actor commitment depends on mutual recognition, which is the best way to respect the perspectives of other actors and to be able to strengthen engagement between actors. The intended mutual recognition is the occurrence of an agreement between the collaborating actors and their roles and responsibilities in drug prevention.

Each actor must have a strong commitment and desire to complete their respective duties and responsibilities based on an agreement that has been mutually decided, for example in relation to budgetary commitments. In this case BNNK has asked every Government and Private Agency to



realize the commitment by budgeting funds for drug prevention in their respective agencies. The budget is to finance urine tests for employees, but until now there are still agencies that have not budgeted for these funds, so that urine tests as an effort to prevent drugs cannot be carried out for these agencies.

The MoU is written evidence showing the willingness of various parties to collaborate, which includes the actors involved, the tasks of each actor and the common goals to be achieved in creating a drug-free city. Inter-MoU actors with the aim of fostering moral bonds and there are no juridical bindings between them, in the MoU it has been agreed on the division of tasks for each actor to carry out drug prevention, both within the agency and in the midst of society. However, only contains only the main points and there is an article which states that the MoU requires an additional agreement. This means that this MoU is not final yet is a formal document that explains the preliminary agreement as a basis for compiling a more binding and legal agreement between actors in the future. Therefore further elaboration is needed in the form of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). The MoU and MoA will encourage participation and synergy between actors in carrying out drug prevention.

4.3 Actor Responsibilities in Collaboration Results

The actor's responsibility can be seen from the actor's initiative and the monitoring/evaluation carried out during the collaborative drug prevention process. Responsibility in the form of actor initiatives is carried out, among others, by BNNK by reminding the actors to follow up the MoU to a more concrete agreement, namely in the form of an MoA. This follow-up is necessary referring to one of the articles of the MoU which states that everything necessary for the implementation of the MoU is regulated in a more concrete cooperation agreement no later than 3 (three) months from the date it was signed in the form of a more technical agreement. This is because the MoU on drug prevention only contains the main points and there is an article which states that the MoU requires an additional agreement. The actors who have followed up to the MoA are only BNNK and the Faculty of Law, University of Malikussaleh. So far, drug prevention collaboration has only been based on an MoU with a limited number of actors, while other actors have only been involved on the basis of moral and social responsibility that has not been well coordinated.

Responsibility in the form of actor initiatives is also carried out by the City Government by drafting the Draft Drug Prevention Qanun which is currently under discussion in the DPRK. The Narcotics Prevention Qanun is important as a legal basis that can be used by actors in carrying out collaborations, including in terms of the allocation of the drug prevention budget in each agency which has so far been an obstacle because most agencies have not carried out budget floting, especially regarding the urine test budget. Even though Mayor Regulation Number 15 of 2021 stipulates that funding for the eradication of Narcotics abuse comes from the APBN, APBA, APBK and other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the income from organizing P4GN facilitation in Gampong comes from the APBG in accordance with the law.

In the context of actor responsibilities in monitoring/evaluating the collaboration process. The actors monitor and evaluate the development of drug abuse with various types and modes and the results achieved are in accordance with standards and consistency in drug prevention collaboration. Monitoring/evaluation of the collaborative drug prevention process was carried out by the BNNK, Police, POM, Satpol PP/Wilayatul Hisbah, Star Team through joint raids at nightclubs, cafes in the KP-3 area, behind the labi-labi terminal, Cunda river and a karaoke on the protocol road. Meanwhile Customs and Excise and TNI-AL/Polri, BNNK carry out joint patrols against drug smuggling both by land and sea, originating from various countries, especially Malaysia, Thailand and China and the Police conducted narrow alley patrols and the Indonesian Navy through the Lanal Intel Team together with Fleet One Quick Response (F1QR) Team personnel thwarted the smuggling of methamphetamine-type narcotics in the waters of Meuraksa Beach, Blang Mangat District Intel Team Lanal Lhokseumawe together with Fleet One Quick

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Response Team (F1QR) personnel) and monitoring of the Police, TNI, ASN and the private sector through urine tests and taking strict action for persons involved in drugs and monitoring/evaluation of drug-prone areas by the BNNK together with the Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkopimda) to encourage and make Lhokseumawe City clean of drugs according to criteria for Drug Response Cities Index (IKoTAN),

So far, there are still governance components that have not been actively involved in realizing drug prevention programs, even though the scope of drug abuse is very broad and complex which requires the involvement of multiple actors. Drug prevention should be carried out by the Community, Formal and Non-Formal Education Units, Government Agencies, DPRK, Business Entities, Business Places, Hotels/Inns, Mass Organizations, NGOs and the Mass Media. There are 2 (two) types of actors who are involved in drug prevention, namely actors who are bound by the MoU and actors who are incidentally involved because they feel compelled to take care of drug problems as a moral and social responsibility. The two types of actors involved have contributed in their respective fields to drug prevention, but are still not comparable with the rate of development of such massive drug abuse.

5.CONCLUSION

Actors' commitment to drug prevention collaboration determines the success and failure of collaboration. So far, actors have been committed to creating a drug-free city, however, from the dimension of actor involvement, an emphasis is still needed on coordination between actors in a synergistic and integrated manner. From the dimensions of the form of commitment, it requires expanding the reach of programs/activities and building more concrete cooperation (MoA) as well as full attention to the financing aspects of drug prevention activities. Meanwhile, from the dimension of responsibility to the results of collaboration still not comparable with the rate of development of such massive drug abuse.

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