

Collaborative Governance In The Rehabilitation Of Drug Abuse Victims In Medan City

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ABSTRACT

This research examines collaborative governance in the rehabilitation of drug abuse victims in Medan City, North Sumatra Province. The drug phenomenon in this area is a serious problem with a high number of cases and suspects of drug crimes. Data from the Research, Data and Information Center of the National Narcotics Agency in 2021 recorded 41,084 cases of drug abuse and 53,405 suspects throughout Indonesia. North Sumatra became one of the provinces with the highest number of cases, reaching 6,077 cases, and Medan City accounted for 2,416 cases, the highest among other areas in the province. Collaborative actions were taken to prevent the development of drug abuse cases involving several key components. Medan Plus Foundation provides adequate rehabilitation facilities, including safe housing, specialized therapy rooms, and medical facilities. Regular education and counseling programs are implemented using lectures, group discussions, and visual presentations to raise awareness among victims and the community. In mentoring and counseling, Medan Plus Foundation applies Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) to change harmful mindsets and behaviors. Regular monitoring and evaluation are conducted with predetermined tools, including reports involving various relevant parties for transparency and accountability. Although collaborative efforts have been made, this study shows the need for further efforts to improve the effectiveness of the CBT program.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Drug Rehabilitation, Sustainability of Rehabilitation Programs

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, narcotics has become the biggest scourge for the Indonesian people because of its reputation which continues to increase towards an increasingly massive direction, which we can see from the increasing number of drug cases that occur in Indonesia from year to year. This is because Indonesia is one of the main destination countries for narcotic drug marketing because it has a very large population, especially the post-productive category (Rosenna R, 2023). Data from research results in the context of P4GN in 2021 where the prevalence rate in the last year of drug abuse has increased from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. However, in general, there was a decrease in the prevalence rate in rural areas. Meanwhile, according to gender and place of residence, the risk of women being exposed to drugs is the highest, which has increased from 0.20% in 2019 to 1.21% in 2021, where the largest increase occurred in urban areas in the age group range of 15-24 and 50-64 years. (Puslitdatin BNN, 2022).

the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics as a Law, it is necessary to involve all stakeholders in the implementation of drug control. Thus, it is possible for local regulations, governor regulations and regent/mayor regulations to collaborate in the implementation of drug prevention and drug rehabilitation programs. In 2021, BNN recorded 41,084 cases and 53,405 suspects of drug crimes in Indonesia. North Sumatra is the province with the highest number of drug cases, with 6,077 cases, followed by East Java Province with 5,931 cases, DKI Jakarta with 3,511 cases, then West Java Province with 2,570 cases and Central Java Province with 2,043 cases (Puslitdatin BNN, 2022).n all stakeholders in the implementation of drug control, it is necessary to involve all stakeholders in the implementation of drug prevention. Thus, it is possible for local regulations, governor regulations and regent/mayor regulations to collaborate in the implementation of drug prevention and drug rehabilitation programs. [8 and 9]

Referring to the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2020 concerning

North Sumatra Province is also the province with the highest number of drug crime suspects, with 7,852 suspects. Medan City is the main highlight in

this matter with a total of 2,416 cases compared to other cities or districts in North Sumatra Province [7 and 8]. Based on this, BNN considers it important to collaborate with Medan Plus Foundation in order to gain access to prevent and eradicate drugs in Medan City, which includes Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (P4GN) through rehabilitation measures. Collaborative governance is a partnership between government and non-government stakeholders to solve public problems. Collaborative governance encourages joint efforts from government and non-government stakeholders to work together to address complex problems through joint decision-making [1].

This was followed up with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the North Sumatra Province BNNP and the Medan Plus Foundation with MoU Number: NK/12/V/KA/HK.02/2022/BNNP and Number: 71/MOU-V/MP/2022. Based on observations made by researchers, the National Narcotics Board of North Sumatra Province together with the Medan Plus Foundation collaborate in the form of recommendations and technical guidance as well as assessing the feasibility of rehabilitation. The following is data on addicts who are rehabilitated in rehabilitation institutions:

Table 1.1
Number of Drug Users in Field Foundation Rehabilitation Halls Plus
January-November Period 2022

No	Age Group	The year 2022
1	15-25 Years old	34 persons
2	26-40 Years old	41 persons
3	41 Years and Above	17 persons
Jumlah		92 persons

Source : Yayasan Medan Plus, 2023

Table 1. 2.
Number Of Residents Undergoing Rehabilitation In The Field

No	Age Group	Amount
1	15-25 Years old	6 Persons
2	26-40 Years old	12 Persons
3	41 Years and Above	4 Persons
Total Resident		22 Persons

Source: Yayasan Medan Plus, 2023

It should be possible, with the collaboration between the government and the public prosecutor's office, to reduce the number of cases in the city of Medan, but in reality, it is still far from what people expect. In the principle of governance, there needs to be strong synergy between government, private / NGO and society in solving complex problems such as the drug problem that exists in the City of Medan, it needs to play a third role in tackling the problem in order to create a drug-free city. Based on the phenomenon, the author felt that it was necessary to do a study of the

Collaborative Governance Act like what was implemented in the Rehabilitation of Victims of Drug Abuse in the Medan City?

2. LITERATURE STUDY

Previous research aims to serve as a basic pattern of support for this research as a comparison of research results for the next step. Of course, this previous research was linked to drug rehabilitation. The following are the results of previous research relevant or related to the research object; Collaborative governance in Drug Prevention in the City of Lhokseumawe [1], The results of research show that the process commitments of stakeholders are cast through the MoU, but not effective because there are no details of the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) related to drug prevention commitments. Anggran is still under regulation, especially the drug prevention plan that is currently under discussion. City Council of People's Representatives (DPRK). Besides, the commitment of direct surveillance to the Medan in drug prevention is still much done by government agencies. Furthermore, there is still no common vision and mission, but only the vision of the BNNP is embedded by the stakeholders.

The result between the positive impact achieved through cooperation is the presence of innovative programmes in drug prevention and the emergence of the Drug Prevention Plan, which, once approved, will be the legal protection used by stakeholders in the prevention of drugs. The negative impact is seen in the number of cases and drug users every year that have not shown a decline as there are still unresolved obstacles such as supporting regulations, binding agreements and budget factors for funding drug prevention programmes. [14], indicates that in the drug control in Bone district in disclosure has been quite good, but in drug control has not been effective because of the facts that happened in the Medan still there are who do not have a common procedure and agreement. Collaborative action in drug control in Bone district in facilitating collaboration is good, can be seen by giving room to other parties to socialize about drug control as well as advancing the process of collaboration by holding meetings with the parties about the efforts that have been made. The impact of this collaboration has also been positive as the parties involved have tried to suppress the number of drug users in Bone District.

According to the findings of data in the Medan show that the form of collaborative government in drug control in the East Java Province is carried out through three indicators: prevention, deterrence and policy of prevention and suppression of the abuse of the black trafficking of drugs. This is evident from the criteria of collaborative governance that are still not met, the Distripaktive Accountability/Responsibility

and Access to Resource criteria on the prevention indicators [15].

Sukmawati et al (2019), The findings show that the implementation of Permendagri No. 12 Year 2019 on P4GN facilitation is already in progress but has not been maximized. It is based on the drafting of regional regulations that have not yet been implemented, as a result of which, so far, the action plan has just been examined. Socialization was carried out separately and not intensively between the North Aceh Pemda, BNNK Lhokseumawe and Polres North Aceh. Socialization is done through seminars, socialization and technical guidance. In public empowerment mapping, the North Aceh district government needs breakthroughs and innovations in drug control as well as more serious in marking and mapping drug-prone areas [14]. Cahyono (2020), shows that there are three actors: government, private and public. The government here that is involved in the prisoners' training is the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), a private entity that participates, the Labour Training Agency. (BLK). The form of collaboration is to provide guidance and building in religious knowledge, morality, education and work practice according to each skill. The community we are referring to here is an Integration Program carried out outside the marketplace by the Marketing Hall (BAPAS) and the prisoner becomes a client guided by the mentor of the marketing client. Their forms of collaboration are guidance on the increase of their religious devotion, intellectual attitudes and behavior, and mental and physical health.

A collaborative process describes a system in which collaboration is the primary model for behavior, decision-making, and activity. There are three variables in this cooperative process. The collaborative process should consider, among other things, the dynamics of collaboration, collaborative actions, and the effects and coordination of the collaboration process [2 and 6] . The Collaborative Governance Regime Theory (CGR) details how collaborative processes are dynamic and qualitative, generating temporary actions and effects before leading to major impacts [4].

Collaborative Governance

Effective collaborative actions must be expressed implicitly with clear objective formulation (Donahue, 2004). This is because it would be difficult to carry out a collaborative action if the aim of the collaboration itself was not used explicitly [3]. Collaborative actions in practice are very diverse such as empowering the community, establishing licensing processes, gathering resources, facilitating, advancing the collaborative process, monitoring new management systems/practices, and so on [5].

3. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The location of the research was carried out in the city of Medan, precisely at the office of the Provincial Narcotics National Agency (BNNP) of North Sumatra and the Foundation of Medan Plus. The researchers chose this location, because the town of Medan is itself a contributor of the number of cases as many as 2,416 cases, higher than other cities or districts in the province of North Sumatra. Descriptive research is the research used to answer a problem formula that relates to the question of the existence of autonomous variables, either on only one variable or more [13]. This study uses several data collection techniques are Observation Method, Interview, and Documentation.

In this study, the information the author uses is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique that takes samples not on a random basis, region or layer, but on the basis of considerations focused on a specific purpose. Therefore, determining the selected subjects or people must be in accordance with the specific characteristics that the sample possesses. Who became the Informer in this study is as follows:

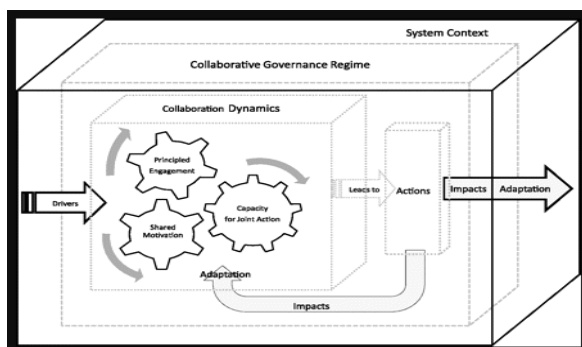


Figure 2. An Integrative Framework for

Tabel 3.1 Informants

No	Names	Positions
1	Julius, SH	Head of Rehabilitation Section BNNP North Sumatra
2	Eban Totonta Kaban	Foundation Director Medan Plus
3	Desy	Foundation Counselor Medan Plus
4	Risky	Resident
5	Mulyadi	Resident
6	Melda	Resident Family
7	Gilang	Neighborhood Community Addiction Center
8	Putri	Neighborhood Community Addiction Center
9	Anggi	Neighborhood Community Addiction Center
10	Nur Fitri	Psychiatrist

Source: Research Results 2023

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Profile of the National Narcotics Agency and the Medan Plus Foundation

President's Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2010 on the National Narcotics Agency Chapter 1 Article 1 Paragraph 1 of the Declaration of the President of the Republik of Indonesia The NPA is a non-ministerial government agency located below and accountable to the President through the coordination of Chief of State Police. According to the regulations, the status of the BNN becomes a Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) with a vertical structure to the provinces and districts/cities. In the province, the provincial BNN is formed, and in the Kapakpaten/city, the regional BNN was formed. Currently, the BNN has a regional representation in 34 provinces, while at the district and city level, it has 100 BNN Kapakpaten/Kota. Gradually, this representation will continue to increase with the development of the level of virility of drug abuse in the region. With the presence of BNN representation in each region, give a broader and strategic motion space for BNN in the efforts of P4GN. In an effort to improve the performance of the prevention and suppression of abuse and the black trafficking of drugs, and to the vision of "Indonesia Free of Drugs".

Medan Plus Foundation is a Swedish Society Foundation (SSM) that originally existed as a community-based organization of People With HIV AIDS (ODHA) and Victims of Drugs in Medan City, North Sumatra. The organization's birth began with a

meeting of some former drug addicts, some of whom were infected with HIV in Medan City in 2002. The meeting was possible because of the collaboration between the Galatea Medan Foundation, the Bethesda Medan Pool Foundation and the Jakarta Spiritia Foundation.

It eventually promotes a sense of concern and a desire to be powerful even though drugs and HIV have become part of their lives. With the genuine intentions and courage that existed, a drug victim and ODHA community organization was founded in the Medan on September 23, 2003 called MEDAN PLUS. At that time, society and the state were not ready to accept the presence of people infected with HIV or drugs. The situation makes it worse for people who are infected with HIV and drugs to be able to continue their lives. What is often happening is the marks of discriminatory acts and stigmatization of the ODHA community and drug victims by society and the state. Minimum attention and care from the state increases the rate of pain and death in the ODHA and Drug Victims community.

The denial of the presence of ODHA and drug victims in a family and neighborhood is also a challenge for Camp Plus. Provision of quality and community-friendly health services is still very far from ideal. The worrying situation can be understood by Medan Plus because there is still a minimum of information and knowledge about HIV and Drugs in society and the country. The organization's journey doesn't start easily, but it helps to strengthen the commitment of the people involved in the organization. Likewise, time after time, the more and more purified motivation in this struggle can be achieved. Slowly but surely the change is happening. The spirit of being healthy and caring for one another continues to grow naturally. This is the strength for Camp Plus to keep moving forward until it reaches the goal of "We will continue to fight until the stigma and discrimination against Odha and drug victims no longer exists."

4. 2. Collaborative Governance in the Rehabilitation of Victims of Drug Abuse

In efforts to rehabilitate victims of drug abuse, relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Social Ministry, and the Police have an important role to play. The Ministry of Health is responsible for providing guidelines and policies related to drug rehabilitation, overseeing rehabilitation-related health services, and ensuring the availability of effective rehabilitation programmes [12].

The police have a role to play in law enforcement related to drug abuse, the exposure of drug networks, and support rehabilitation efforts of victims of drugs abuse through existing rehabilitation programmes. Medan Plus Foundation is one of the non-

governmental organizations involved in the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse. As a rehabilitation institution or rehabilitation centre run by NGOs, the foundation provides comprehensive rehabilitation facilities and programmes to assist drug abuse victims in their recovery process. The Medan Plus Foundation can offer medical services, counselling, therapy, as well as social support and reintegration to the community. The objective of this collaboration is to enhance the effectiveness of the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse through collaboration between government, NGOs, health institutions, and communities, improve the accessibility and quality of rehabilitation services for victims, improve coordination and exchange of information among all relevant parties to ensure coordinated and appropriate decision-making

Collaborative Actions

Collaborative actions have various forms that are carried out by the agency both in the form of socialization activities as well as the bimtek performed by the parties that collaborate. The Medan Plus Foundation plays a crucial role in providing adequate and comprehensive rehabilitation facilities for victims of drug abuse. The facilities provided by the foundation are not only limited to safe and comfortable residence, but also include a variety of therapeutic rooms specially designed to support the victim's rehabilitation process. The therapy room includes individual counseling rooms, group therapy rooms, and art-based therapy areas, where drug abuse victims can interact with therapists and others in an open and supportive atmosphere.

Provision of Rehabilitation Facilities

The Medan Plus Foundation has rehabilitation facilities with adequate capacity to accommodate victims of drug abuse. This capacity is essential to ensure that every victim gets adequate attention and supervision during the rehabilitation program, so far we can accommodate 25 people at a time. (Eban Totonta Kaban, interview on June 23, 2023). The Medan Plus Foundation provides various kinds of rehabilitation services, including: hospital care programmes, and post-rehabilitation programmes. The services include individual counselling, group therapy, art-based therapies, as well as medical services that include health monitoring, replacement treatment, and emergency medical care. By providing a variety of services, the Medan Plus Foundation strives to create a holistic and comprehensive rehabilitation approach to meet the needs of individual victims of drug abuse. (Desy, interview on June 23, 2023).

Table 4.1.
Field Plus Foundation Facilitation Data in Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims

	Facility Name	Maximum Capacity	Current number of patients	Description
1	Rehabilitation Center	50	35	A safe and comfortable home for drug abuse victims during the rehabilitation process. The facility provides a bedroom, a bathroom, and a common area for group activities and socialization.
2	Counseling Room	-	-	A dedicated room for individual counselling sessions between counsellors and victims of drug abuse. This place is designed to provide privacy and comfort during counselling sessions.
3	Group Therapy Room	20	15	A room for a group therapy session involving several drug abuse victims in a group. The facility is designed to enable victims to interact and support each other in the recovery process.
4	Art-based therapy room	10	8	A space for art-based therapy sessions, such as the art of painting, music, or dance, that can help the expression and recovery of victims of drug abuse through art media.
5	Sports Facilities	-	-	A place for sports activities that support the physical and mental health of the victims. The facilities include a gym, fitness equipment, and an area for gymnastics or yoga.
6	Library	-	-	A room with a collection of books and literature relevant to the recovery of victims of drug abuse. This library allows victims to read and obtain information that supports recovery.

Source: Yayasan Medan Plus 2023

Aiyub, et all (2020) has argued that collaboration between various stakeholders can provide significant benefits in the rehabilitation efforts of victims of drug abuse. This collaboration enables better coordination in providing comprehensive and holistic rehabilitation services. In addition, involving various parties can also optimize existing resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes [1].

Collaborative Governance also highlighted the importance of transparency and accountability in the implementation of rehabilitation programmes. Previous research indicates that the foundation and other relevant parties should involve all stakeholders in the decision-making and evaluation process of the program. By involving all stakeholders, it will be easier to measure and monitor the results of rehabilitation programmes and implement sustainable improvements [6 and 12].

The rehabilitation programmes offered are also varied, including hospital and post-rehabilitation programs, as well as medical services that support victim recovery. These rehabilitation programmes can take place over varying periods of time, depending on the severity and needs of the individual victim. There are short-term rehabilitation programmes aimed at assisting victims in dealing with withdrawal symptoms and developing strategies to prevent recurrence of addiction. The Medan Plus Foundation also relies on funding from various sources, including community donations, sponsors, cooperation with governments or donor agencies, as well as other sources of revenue.

Using existing resources, the foundation is able to run rehabilitation facilities and provide the necessary services to support the recovery of victims of drug abuse.

Counseling and Education

BNNP and the Medan Plus Foundation play a very proactive role in organizing comprehensive awareness and education programmes, aimed at providing wider public understanding of the dangers and serious consequences associated with drug abuse. The collaboration between the BNNP and the Medan Plus Foundation in this programme covers a variety of activities involving participants from different sections of society. The program not only focuses on the holding of seminars and workshops in public places, but also involves the active participation of the community through group discussions, community meetings, and other social activities.

BNNP and the Medan Plus Foundation are organizing ongoing awareness-raising campaigns, using various media and communication platforms. The campaign included the installation of banners, leaflets, brochures, and posters placed in strategic locations, as well as the use of social media, mass media advertising, and media coverage to reach a wider audience. By actively involving the public and providing accurate information, this collaboration aims to raise public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, change attitudes and behaviours related to drug abuses, and provide knowledge and skills to the public to face the challenges and pressures that may trigger drug abuse.” (Julius, Interview on June 22, 2023).

The Medan Plus Foundation has implemented an educational programme aimed at providing information and education to a wide range of communities, including the families of the victims, the general public, and stakeholders. The program is carried out using a variety of delivery methods, such as lectures, group discussions, visual presentations, and other interactive activities. The counselling program is aimed at a wide range of people, including the families of victims of drug abuse, the general public, as well as related parties such as medical personnel, educators, and social workers. The involvement of these groups is essential to enhance understanding, awareness, and participation in rehabilitation efforts for victims of drug abuse. The frequency of implementation of the design program may vary depending on the needs and schedules that have been established. The Medan Plus Foundation scheduled the appointment as a periodic event, such as monthly or triennial, or arranged it according to the specific requests and needs of the group of participants. The flexibility in scheduling the program allows the foundation to reach a wider target audience and according to the availability of resources.” (Anggi, Risky dan Melda. Interview on June 26, 2023).

The counseling materials delivered by Medan Plus Foundation cover various aspects related to drug abuse. For example, materials may include an understanding of the types of drugs, their negative impact on individuals and society, signs and risks of abuse, as well as the importance of rehabilitation. In addition, the materials may also include information on how to detect and help individuals involved in drug abuse, as well as prevention strategies and actions that can be taken by the community. Of course, we actively involve the community in the outreach program. Community participation is important in creating an environment that supports the recovery of drug abuse victims. The foundation can work with local communities, support groups, community organizations, or other institutions in organizing the extension program. Community involvement can include providing input, sharing experiences, and helping to disseminate information about the extension program. (Denny Sugara Siagian, Gilang and Mulyadi. Interview on June 23 and 28, 2023).

The foundation cooperates with educational institutions, such as schools, colleges, or training centers. The purpose of this collaboration is to deliver extension programs to students, college students, or trainees. Involving educational institutions helps to reach a wider target audience and broaden the scope of efforts to prevent substance abuse.

Table 4.2
Data of the Educational and Advisory Programme
in the Rehabilitation Process of Victims of Drug Abuse

No	Education and Extension Program	Target Group	Delivery Method	Frequency of Implementation
1	Education on the Danger of Drugs	Victims of drug abuse	Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkoba	Monthly
2	Providing information on the negative effects of drugs	General Public	Visual Presentation, Brochure	Each Trimester
3	Healthy Living Skills Training	Families of drug abuse victims	Workshop, Simulation	Bi-monthly
4	Socialization Prevention of Drug Abuse in Schools	High school students	Ceramah Interaktif, Media Audiovisual	Each Semester
5	Individual and group counselling	Victims of drug abuse	Therapeutic Approach, Structured Discussion	Weekly
6	Introduction to Medical Personnel	Medical Personnel	Seminars, Workshop, Case Study	Quarterly

Source: Yayasan Medan Plus 2023

The counseling materials cover aspects related to drug abuse, including types of drugs, their negative impacts, signs and risks of abuse, and the importance of rehabilitation. The program also actively involves the community by working with local communities, support groups, community organizations, and educational institutions. This collaboration is expected

to improve the quality and sustainability of the rehabilitation program. Continued efforts to strengthen collaboration, improve coordination, and allocate adequate resources are expected to have a positive impact on the rehabilitation of drug abuse victims in Medan City.

Monitoring and Counseling

The Medan Plus Foundation is fully engaged in providing in-depth support and counselling to victims of drug abuse during the rehabilitation process to ensure optimal recovery. This accompaniment not only focuses on the emotional aspects, but also covers various practical aspects that help victims face and overcome the challenges that arise during their rehabilitation process.

The Medan Plus Foundation provides rehabilitation programmes that include counselling, support, health monitoring, replacement treatment, and other medical services. The program is designed to help victims of drug abuse cope with the psychological, social, and physical challenges associated with their condition. The Medan Plus Foundation adopts a holistic approach that includes cognitive, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches in support of rehabilitation of drug abuse victims. This approach allows consultants to work with clients in identifying negative thinking and adverse behavior as well as developing new, healthier and more adaptive strategies. Medan Plus Foundation Counselors have relevant education and training in counseling or psychology and work experience in drug abuse rehabilitation, required certification or license, as well as good communication and empathy skills. For the duration of the program depends on the needs and development of each victim. The program can last for several months to several years, depending on the severity of the abuse, the victim's response to the program, and the fulfilment of the established rehabilitation objectives. (Denny Sugara Siagian dan Nur Fitri. Interview on June 23 dan 27, 2023).

The Medan Plus Foundation is working with associated agencies to enhance the rehabilitation program of drug abuse victims. This collaboration involves health institutions, educational institutions and associated governmental institutions. The collaboration with these associated institutions increases the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes and provides wider and comprehensive services to victims of drug abuse. This collaborative governance process promotes synergies between various stakeholders to better results in the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse.

Table 4.3
Counseling Techniques and Number of Counseling Sessions in Rehabilitation Victims of Drug Abuse

No	Counseling Techniques	Description
1	Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	Focus on the relationship between thought, emotion, and behavior. Counselors help victims to identify negative thinking and adverse behaviour, as well as help them turn them into more positive thinking and behavior.
2	Group Therapy	In group therapy, participants can share experiences, support each other, and learn from each other under the guidance of a counselor.
3	Motivational Therapists	Aims to increase the victim's motivation in the rehabilitation process. Counselors work with victims to identify internal motivations and build confidence and commitment to recovery.
4	Therapy Psychodynamics	Refers to an understanding of the victim's emotional dynamics and subconscious life. Counsellors help victims understand the roles of the past and its influence on current mental, emotional, and behavioral patterns.
5	Therapeutic Approach	One of the therapeutic approaches used by the Medan Plus Foundation is Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). It focuses on the relationship between thought, emotion, and behavior. Counselors use CBT techniques to help drug abuse victims identify negative thoughts, transform them into healthier mindsets, as well as build adaptive skills that can help them cope with challenges and trigger situations in everyday life.
6	Number of Consulting Sessions	The number of counselling sessions required by each individual may vary depending on their needs and progress in the rehabilitation process. The Medan Plus Foundation adjusts the number of counselling sessions according to the needs and developments of the individual victims of drug abuse.

Source: Yayasan Medan Plus 2023

Wahyuni (2019). Found that collaboration between non-governmental foundations and health institutions in the rehabilitation process of drug abuse victims can improve the effectiveness of guidance and counselling. The findings highlight the importance of integrating holistic counselling services into rehabilitation approaches. In the context of collaboration, non-governmental foundations have specialized expertise and experience in providing social and psychosocial support to victims of drug abuse.

In this study, guidance and counselling proved to be key factors in the rehabilitation efforts of drug abuse victims in the City of Medan. The Medan Plus Foundation has implemented a planned and sustained mentoring and counselling program. The findings suggest that a holistic and individual-based approach to guidance and counselling of drug abuse victims can help increase motivation and independence in the recovery process.

Monitoring and Evaluation

BNNP carries out careful monitoring and evaluation of the entire rehabilitation process carried out by the Medan Plus Foundation in order to ensure the effectiveness and success of the program. This monitoring involves continuous monitoring of compliance of drug abuse victims with established rehabilitation programmes. BNNP regularly monitors whether the victim follows a therapy schedule, follows established rules and guidelines, and implements

recommended recovery measures. In addition to monitoring compliance, BNNP also monitors the progress of drug abuse victims during the rehabilitation process. They monitored behavioral changes, health improvements, and improvements in the quality of life achieved by victims as rehabilitation programmes progressed.

The Medan Plus Foundation sets specific indicators and targets as a measure of the success of rehabilitation programmes. For example, the indicators used can include victim recovery success rates, reduced recurrence rates, improved quality of life, and participation in positive social activities. Targets are clearly defined for each indicator as a guide in evaluating the achievement of rehabilitation goals. We use various tools to monitor and evaluate rehabilitation programmes. Such tools may include self-assessment questionnaires, observations, interviews, and progress records. In addition, the Medan Plus Foundation can also use medical data and attendance records as a source of information in conducting evaluations. (Eban Totonta Kaban, Interview on June 23, 2023).

Monitoring and evaluation is carried out on a regular basis and scheduled as needed. The Medan Plus Foundation can schedule monitoring and evaluation sessions on a monthly, tri-monthly basis, or according to the phase of the rehabilitation program. The frequency specified depends on the complexity of the program and the expected success rate. To report the monitoring and evaluation results, the Medan Plus Foundation has a structured reporting mechanism. It involves data collection, data analysis, and the preparation of reports explaining findings and recommendations. The report form may include information on indicator achievement, trends, challenges faced, and follow-up plans. Responsibilities involved in the reporting system include consultants, program managers, and other related parties (Desy and Denny Sugara Section. Interviews on June 23 and 27, 2023).

The monitoring and evaluation carried out by the BNNP also enabled them to provide feedback to the foundation on the potential improvements that can be made in the rehabilitation program. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are used to inform policies and strategies in the collaborative governance process in the rehabilitation of drug abuse victims. The information and findings obtained from the Monitoring and Evaluation help the Medan Plus Foundation in identifying strengths and weaknesses of rehabilitation programmes, identifying areas of improvement, and making evidence-based decisions to improve the effectiveness of programmes. Monitoring results can also be used to report to stakeholders, working partners, and related stakeholder (Julius, Interview on June 22, 2023).

Monitoring and evaluation proved to be an important part of rehabilitation efforts for drug abuse victims in the City of Medan. Through appropriate monitoring systems, foundations and stakeholders can monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes. Routine evaluation enables decision-making based on valid and accountable data to improve the quality of the program. It has been shown that good collaboration between the various stakeholders in collaborative governance has a positive impact on the effectiveness of rehabilitation of drug abuse victims in the City of Medan. The use of data and information collected from monitoring and evaluation helps identify areas to be improved, efficiency in resource use, and improvement in the formulation of more effective strategies and policies in victim rehabilitation.

5. CONCLUSION

In the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse, Collaborative Governance actions play an important role in providing comprehensive and effective services. Some of the collaborative governance measures implemented in rehabilitating victims are:

1. Provision of Rehabilitation Facilities: Collaboration between government and foundation has ensured adequate and complete rehabilitation facilities, including safe shelters, therapeutic rooms, medical facilities and other support facilities. Proper supervision and care provides a safe environment and supports successful recovery.
2. Education and Enlightenment: Through cooperation with educational institutions, the foundation has successfully organized a drug abuse awareness program. The findings show that the program is effective in increasing public understanding and sensitization of the dangers of drug abuses.
3. Counselling: Collaboration with health institutions and counselling professionals has succeeded in providing adequate counseling services to victims of drug abuse. The findings show that the quality of services provided supports victims in dealing with the psychological, social, and emotional challenges associated with drug abuses. The correlation between counsellors and victims is considered positive and helps victims to cope better with the problem
4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Collaboration between government, foundations, and other related agencies has successfully implemented monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation programmes. The findings indicate that there are some obstacles in this process. One of the obstacles identified is an inconsistency between the indicators of success set to the real situation of the Medan. Some indicators may be less specific or do not fully reflect the important aspects of the

recovery of victims of drug abuse. As a result, the evaluation results may not fully reflect the success rate of the rehabilitation program.

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