



Effectiveness of Implementation of Child-Friendly Villages According to Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 Concerning Child-Friendly Cities in Gorontalo City

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ABSTRACT

The issue of the effectiveness of the implementation of child-friendly villages according to regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 on Child-Friendly Cities in Gorontalo City is the focus of this study. The Urban village *kecepatan* *kecepatan* Anak policy was initiated as an effort to support the acceleration of *kecepatan* Anak, but its implementation faces various challenges such as budget constraints, lack of facilities, and increasing cases of violence and exploitation of children. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the policy through a normative approach, using secondary data in the form of legislation, legal theory, and related documents. The results showed that there are three important aspects that affect the effectiveness of this policy: first, the child protection policy in urban village which must include the fulfillment of children's rights, justice, and empowerment. Second, an active children's forum that serves to provide space for children's participation in decision making. Third, adequate facilities such as playrooms, early childhood education services, and family consultations that play a role in supporting children's activities optimally. However, constraints such as limited land and Budget still hinder the implementation of this policy. Thus, optimizing the implementation of Urban village *Kesit* Anak requires increased coordination, better budget allocation, and the provision of appropriate facilities to ensure children's rights are met. This is important to support the achievement of the goal of a Child-Friendly City in Gorontalo City.

Keywords: Protection, Participation, Facilities

Introduction

Children are one of the groups of people who are vulnerable to violence. Violence against children can occur anytime anywhere and by anyone, for example, it can occur in the family environment, the community environment and even the educational environment in general.¹ Because most children do not know how to behave to avoid violence². Children's independence must be protected and expanded, children must get a life sentence and protection from parents, family, community, nation and State, Children's rights, namely Human Rights that need special attention, such as providing human rights protection for newborn children, supporting the growth and development of children until adulthood³. The child is a legal subject that has right and obligation. The right gives pleasure and flexibility to the individual who exercises it, while the obligation is a limitation and burden⁴

Children are the beginning of a chain that largely determines the shape and life of a nation in the future. The government already has a program to implement sustainable child protection in every region. To protect children, the government actually has a child-friendly district/city program.⁵ In

¹ Bakung, D. A., Abdussamad, Z., Muhtar, M. H., Apripari, A., & Hadju, Z. (2023). Tanggung Jawab Keperdataan Orang Tua Terhadap Anak-Anak Pasca Pereceraian di Wilayah Gorontalo (Penyuluhan Di Desa Kaarayaan District Mananggu Kabupaten Boalemo). *Jurnal Pelayanan Hubungan Masyarakat*, 1(2), 51-68.

² Rita Novianti & Muhammad Sahrul, "Implementasi Kebijakan Perlindungan Anak (Telaah Uu Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Pasal 9 Ayat 1)", Volume 1 Nomor 2, Oktober 2020; Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta. Hlm. 01.

³ Rafika Nur, "Sanksi Tindakan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak", BTN Perumnas 129 : Sulawesi Selatan, Hlm.6.

⁴ Salim HS, 2005 Pengantar Hukum Perdata Tertulis. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, hlm. 3.

⁵ Bakung, D. A., Wantu, F. M., Dungga, W. A., Ismail, D. E., Abdussamad, Z., Imran, S. Y., ... & Mandjo, J. T. (2022). Tanggung Jawab Anak Terhadap Orang Tua Lanjut Usia (Lansia) Di Desa Kaaruyan District Mananggu Kabupaten Boalemo. *NUSANTARA Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(3), 142-155.

particular, this program protects children from widespread violence in recent times. Child-friendly regions/cities are government programs that aim to reduce violence against children and deliver children to a better future.⁶

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 article 28b Paragraph (1) which gives children the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination. In Indonesia, in addition to the Constitution of 1945 article 28b paragraph (1), there are several rules that become a reference in the fulfillment and protection of children's rights. One of the latest rules is Law No. 35 of 2014 on amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.

Article 11 Number 12 and number 19 of Law No. 5 of 2014 on amendments to Law No. 23 of 2004 on Child Protection (UUPA) explains that the rights of children are included in human rights (HAM) which must be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by the family, community, and nation.⁷

According to general provisions, Article 1 point 5 of regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning child-friendly cities, confirms that :⁸

"A decent city for children, hereinafter abbreviated as KLA, is a city that has a child rights-based development system through the integration of government, community and business commitments and resources that are planned thoroughly and sustainably in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights".

Welcoming the Child-Friendly City policy that has been formulated by the Central Government, Gorontalo City has developed various initiatives for the development of Child-Friendly Cities both from local governments, the community, and the business world. Moreover, the development of Child-Friendly Cities in Gorontalo city is needed as a joint effort between local governments, parents, families, communities, and businesses to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. Then government affairs in the field of child protection in the form of policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, as well as protection from violence and discrimination, which are mandatory matters of Local Government.

Article 39 of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Urban village Kesitu Anak emphasizes efforts to accelerate the realization of Child-Friendly Cities through the establishment of children's villages. The regulation stipulates that eligible villages for this purpose must meet specific provisions, including the existence of policies on child protection, comprehensive data or profiles of children within the urban village categorized by gender, age, and other characteristics, and an active and visible Urban village Children's Forum participating in village-level development planning forums (Musrebang). Furthermore, the regulation mandates the presence of groups engaged in sports, arts, music, or other activities, and assigns the Urban village Children's Forum a role as both pioneers and reporters. Additionally, the percentage of children in the urban village receiving birth certificates must exceed the city's average percentage, reflecting the commitment to enhancing children's rights and welfare at the local level.

The fact is that there are many inequalities in the field, such as in various crowded centers and shopping centers in the city of Gorontalo many children begging, begging either for the needs of snacks or just join in, bringing donations that are not clear what the designation is used for.. This indicates that their well-being is not enough. There are even parents who take advantage of their child's disability to be the object of pity from anyone who sees it. As well as the number of children who get domestic violence in the environment.

The population of street children and vagrants and beggars in Gorontalo city continues to increase every year. This is as quoted in the Tribune website Gorontalo.com , the number of street children in Gorontalo City in 2021 was approximately 40 people, 83 homeless people and 81 beggars, so that the number reached 204 people. While this 2022, just four months, the total number has reached 177 people. The details of street children already numbered 40 people, vagrants 70 people, and beggars 67 people. Even so, he said Endang prepared a place for rehabilitation. Usually rehabilitation for 14 days.

There are also cases of domestic violence (KDRT) and Child Protection crimes in Gorontalo province reaching 124 cases. The data is based on data collected TribunGorontalo.com from the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (Ditreskrim) of the Gorontalo Regional Police from January to May 22, 2024. Domestic violence is an act committed against a person, especially violence against children, which causes suffering and misery physically, sexually, psychologically, or domestic neglect. Gorontalo city became the area with the highest number of cases, namely as many as 17 cases.

Departing from the above phenomenon, with the Child-Friendly City Policy, local governments should need to fulfill the rights of children, namely in terms of Child Protection, Child Welfare, and other children's rights. This is a big challenge for the Gorontalo City Government, especially every village in Gorontalo city, considering the lack of Budget in efforts to implement the fulfillment of children's rights, the provision of facilities for the fulfillment of children's rights.

Problems

How is the effectiveness of the implementation of Urban village Kesitak Anak according to regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning Kota Kesitak Anak in the city of Gorontalo?

⁶ Darmini Roza, 2018, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah untuk mewujudkan Kota Layak Anak diIndonesia,vol25.iss1.art10, fakultas Hukum Universitas Eka Sakti. Hlm. 199.

⁷ Huruji, R., Puluhalawa, M. R. U., & Muhtar, M. H. (2024). PENEGAKAN HUKUM KEKERASAN SEKSUAL TERHADAP ANAK DI POLRES BOALEMO (Studi kasus Diwilayah Kepolisian Resor Boalemo). *SINERGI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 1(5), 282-293.

⁸ Lahmado, N. G., Puluhalawa, M. R. U., & Muhtar, M. H. (2024). Tinjauan viktimologi terhadap tindak pidana kekerasan seksual pada anak di wilayah hukum Polres Boalemo. *Sinergi: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 1(6), 365-375.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses normative methods. Normative research method is doctrinal legal research or theoretical legal research, so called because in this normative research focus on Written studies that use secondary data such as using legislation, legal theory, legal principles, legal principles, and can be the results of scientific work of scholars (doctrine)⁹.

Discussion

The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of Child-Friendly Villages According To Regional Regulation Number 7 Of 2019 On Child-Friendly Cities

The Child-Friendly City policy formulated by the Central Government has developed in Gorontalo city through various initiatives involving local governments, communities, and businesses. The development of Child-Friendly Cities in Gorontalo city is a joint effort between local governments, parents, families, communities, and businesses to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. This policy includes programs and activities aimed at ensuring the rights of children so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and obtain protection from violence and discrimination. It is also part of the mandatory affairs of local governments in the field of child protection. In this context, Child-Friendly Cities are regulated in Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities.

To accelerate the realization of a Child-Friendly City, A Child-Friendly Village with certain provisions was formed. Urban village Keselit Anak must have a policy on Child Protection, data or child profiles that are separated by gender, age, and other characteristics, as well as a Urban village children's Forum that is active and involved in village/Urban village Musrembang. In addition, the existence of sports groups, arts, music, or other activities is required, with the Urban village children's Forum acting as a pioneer and rapporteur. Other indicators include the high percentage of children receiving birth certificate citations, the absence of child marriage and malnutrition cases in the past year, all children receiving formal and non-formal education, the availability of children's reading rooms or child-friendly information services (ILA) including in public spaces, the presence of family consultation groups, smoke-free public spaces, PAUD-HI services, and child-friendly spaces or playgrounds.

1. Policy on Child Protection

Protection is something that includes activities that are direct and indirect from actions that harm the child physically or psychologically . Child protection is a result of interaction due to the intercalation between existing phenomena and their mutual influence. Therefore, if we want to know will / existence of the occurrence of child protection is good or bad, right or not right, then we must pay attention to which phenomena are relevant, which has an important role in the occurrence of child protection activities¹⁰.

Perlindungan anak di Indonesia didasarkan pada nilai-nilai Pancasila, Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, serta prinsip-prinsip dasar Konvensi Hak Anak. Prinsip-prinsip ini mencakup non-diskriminasi, yang menjamin bahwa setiap anak mendapatkan perlakuan yang sama tanpa memandang latar belakang mereka; kepentingan terbaik bagi anak, yang menempatkan kebutuhan dan kesejahteraan anak sebagai prioritas utama dalam setiap keputusan yang menyangkut mereka; hak untuk hidup, kelangsungan hidup, dan perkembangan, yang memastikan bahwa setiap anak memiliki hak untuk menikmati kehidupan yang layak serta berkembang secara fisik, mental, dan sosial; serta penghargaan terhadap pendapat anak, yang mengakui pentingnya suara anak dalam pengambilan keputusan yang memengaruhi kehidupan mereka. Prinsip-prinsip ini menjadi landasan utama dalam upaya perlindungan dan pemenuhan hak-hak anak di Indonesia.¹¹ :

The Child Protection Policy in question is a child protection policy in the village, in particular protecting the rights of children and ensuring the welfare of children in order to support Child-Friendly Cities in Gorontalo. Child protection is enshrined in law. In Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, the responsibility of the state, government, parents, family and society has been regulated to provide protection to children in general.

According to Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, Article 1 Number 2 confirms that child protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

Article 5 of Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection stipulates that every child has the right to protection from various forms of threats that can harm them. These protections include the abuse of children in political activities, the involvement of children in armed disputes, the involvement of children in social unrest, and the involvement of children in events that contain elements of violence. In addition, children have the right to be protected from involvement in war and from sexual crimes. This provision affirms the commitment of the state to safeguard the safety, well-being and fundamental rights of children from all forms of exploitation and violence. To protect the rights of these children, the Gorontalo city government issued regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 on the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities, to support the acceleration of the Child-Friendly City, A Child-Friendly Village (KLA)

⁹ Irwansyah, 2020, "Penelitian Hukum", Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana, Hlm.98.

¹⁰ Tiffany Stella Watulingas, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindakan Orang Tua Yang Mengeksploitasi Anak", Lex Crimen Vol. IX/No. 2/Apr-Jun/2020, hlm. 2.

¹¹ Ana Al-Ulya, 2021, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Anak Korban Penelantaran Oleh Orang Tua Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak", Fakultas Hukum:Universitas Sriwijaya, hlm. 2.

was formed. As stated in Article 39 paragraph (2) letter a related to the child protection policy, namely all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination.

Chart 1.1. Profile Data of U II waste village children

No	Gender	Amount
1	Men	750 children
2	Female	660 children
Total		1,410 children

Source: Urban village Limbah U II

Data / profile of children in Urban village Limbah U II are 1,410, of which 750 are boys and 660 are girls.

Chart 1.2. Wumialo Village child profile Data

No	Gender	Amount
1	Male	208 child
2	Female	976 child
Total		1.184 child

Sumber Data : Urban village Wumialo

Data on children in Wumialo village amounted to 1,184, of which boys numbered 208 children, and women numbered 976 children. Child profile Data in Dulalowo Village shows the total number of children as many as 1,039 people. Of these, 531 were boys, while 508 were girls. This Data comes from Dulalowo Village and provides an overview of the gender distribution of children in the region. Data on children in Dulalowo village amounted to 1,039, where boys numbered 531 children, and women numbered 508 children.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Rolin Kamali, S.STP as the head of waste U II village, South City District of Gorontalo city explained that: the policy on child protection in Limba U II village, so far in the form of socialization, advocacy, communication, coordinating the implementation of child protection with related parties, in 2024 there are 1 cases of children as victims of violence that are resolved in a family way in the village.

Based on the results of an interview with Wumialo Village Secretary Meita Maliki, S.AP and Mrs. Rollyn Sofyan Daud, S.AP explained that: the policy on Child Protection in Wumialo village, we from the village always coordinate with Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, P2PA, and related parties. . Another child protection policy is to facilitate socialization carried out by the office that shelters children as a preventive measure to prevent violence against children;

Based on the results of an interview with the Secretary of Dulalowo village on behalf of Srie Muniati Hasan, S.E. and Aitasri Gumohune, S.AP, explained that: the protection of children in Dulalowo Village both children who are facing the law and children as victims, then the first effort we make is communication with related parties and taking a family approach, on the other hand, socialization is also carried out related to child protection as an effort to prevent violence against children;

The existence of child protection policies in each Urban village can support the acceleration of Urban village Kita Anak (KLA), based on respect and fulfillment of children's rights, gender justice and equality, non-discrimination, empowerment, and ensuring the best interests of children as victims and children who face the law. This is in accordance with Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning the protection of children and women that to prevent violence against children, provide services to victims, and empower. So that to protect the rights of children, a forum or Child Protection Task Force should be formed as a preventive effort to overcome the problems of children in the village.

2. Active Village Children Forum

The Urban village children's Forum is an initiative initiated by the urban village as a step to ensure the rights of children to be able to express their opinions freely in accordance with the child's age indicators. This initiative is in line with Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, where Article 4 affirms that every child has the right to live, grow, develop, and participate reasonably in accordance with human dignity and dignity, as well as get protection from violence and discrimination. This principle is also reinforced by the Convention on the rights of the child (KHA) in Article 12 paragraph (1), which states that the state is obliged to guarantee the right of the child to form his own opinion and express that opinion freely, by giving it the appropriate weight according to the age and level of maturity of the child.

In addition, the regulation of the Minister of women's empowerment and Child Protection No. 4 of 2011 on policy guidance on Child Participation in development confirms that child participation is the involvement of children in decision making related to matters related to them. This participation is

carried out on the basis of mutual awareness, understanding and will, so that the child can enjoy the result or benefit from the decision. This policy became an important basis for the establishment of children's forums in various villages, including in Limba U II village.

In the decision of the Limba U II village head number 800: Sekr/LUII/11/2023 on the establishment of the Limba U II village children's Forum, the children's forum has a strategic function. This Forum is a vehicle to learn and develop science and technology, establish communication and interaction among the Children of Gorontalo City, and create change cadres who become motivators for other children. In addition, this forum also serves to train children to think critically and be sensitive to social phenomena, increase love for local and national culture, and encourage concern for cleanliness, beauty, and environmental sustainability.

The establishment of the children's forum at the urban village level is not only a space for children to express their opinions, but also provides a deep understanding of their rights, as well as involving them in the decision-making process related to their self-development. This is very supportive of the creation of Urban village tepat Anak (KLA) as an integral part of the implementation of Kota tepat Anak (KLA). To achieve this goal, the involvement of children in the forum must include all children recorded in the urban village, not just Representatives or a small percentage of children, so that the inclusiveness and sustainability of the program can be guaranteed.

3. Child-Friendly Village Facilities

The Child-Friendly Village facilities refer to the infrastructure and equipment provided to support the implementation of a Child-Friendly Village (Urban village Layak Anak). These facilities aim to create an environment that promotes the optimal growth and development of children while ensuring their rights are fulfilled. Based on Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 on the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities, the facilities that must be available in a Child-Friendly Village include sports groups, arts programs, and other child-focused activities. Additionally, the village should provide children's reading rooms or Child-Friendly Information Services (ILA), which are accessible in public spaces, as well as family consultation groups to support parental roles. Smoke-free public spaces are also required to ensure a healthy environment for children. Other essential facilities include integrative holistic Early Childhood Education (PAUD-HI) services and specially designed playrooms or playgrounds that meet children's needs for play in a safe and comfortable environment. These facilities serve as vital components in realizing a Child-Friendly Village that aligns with the broader vision of a Child-Friendly City.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Rolin Kamali, S.STP as the head of waste U II village, South City District of Gorontalo city explained that: facilities or infrastructure in the village are limited, using facilities or buildings available such as a playground for children, family consultation rooms, it's just that there is no special children's Library.

Based on the results of an interview with Wumialo Village Secretary Meita Maliki, S.AP and Mrs. Rollyn Sofyan Daud, S.AP explained that: children's facilities available in Wumialo Village are a reading room or children's library, Paud-HI, a playground for children. The obstacle is the limited facilities or infrastructure in Wumialo village, namely the limited building specifically for children, it is influenced by the availability of the budget.

Based on the results of an interview with the Secretary of Dulalowo village on behalf of Srie Muniati Hasan, S.E. and Aitasri Gumohune, S.AP, explained that: existing facilities in Dulalowo village in the form of libraries or reading rooms for children, children's playgrounds located in every Paud and kindergarten, which are obstacles related to limited facilities and using existing buildings, this is considering the area of building construction that is not sufficient for the fulfillment of facilities for children, this is because the special budget for children in the village does not exist, only attached to every institution that houses related to children.

Based on the description above, the availability of good facilities or facilities in Urban village kita anak greatly supports the acceleration of Kota Kita Anak (KLA), both in terms of sports/arts groups or others, children's reading rooms/Information Services for children (ILA), family consultation groups, smoke-free public spaces, PAUD-HI services, spaces/mail parks for children. So that the availability of adequate facilities in the village will support the acceleration of child-friendly villages, on the other hand, related to the special budget for children in the village does not exist. But attached to any relevant government agencies.

Conclusion

The effectiveness of the implementation of Urban village Kesehatan Anak according to regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning Kota Kesehatan Anak is the effectiveness of the implementation of Urban village Kesehatan Anak (KLA) in the village, namely First related to Child Protection policies in the form of fulfilling children's rights based on fulfilling children's rights, justice and gender equality, non-discrimination, empowerment, and ensuring the, The second is related to the establishment of a children's Forum in the form of child involvement to provide space for children to express their opinions fairly and ensure children's rights, provide understanding of children, and involve children in decision-making related to Child Development, the third is related to facilities in the village are facilities and infrastructure in the village to support the activities of children in the village to be optimal. So that to support the acceleration of the implementation of Urban village Kel Anak (KLA), it must fulfill the rights of children in the Urban village.

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