

# **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY FOR A CHILD FRIENDLY CITY IN GORONTALO CITY**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The research aims to identify and describe (1) the implementation of the policy for a Child Friendly City in Gorontalo City. (2) Determination of the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City. The research approach used is a qualitative method with descriptive research methods. Sources of data in this study are primary data which was conducted using interviews with informants, namely employees in the SKPD of Gorontalo City and Community of Gorontalo City. The data analysis technique used is interactive analysis of the milles and huberman models. The results show that (1) The stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City are carried out based on the principle of input-process to output and outcome, where the implementation of the Child Friendly City that the Gorontalo City Government is trying to realize in these three steps still needs to be addressed, especially in the process. Implementation is still not fully in accordance with the implementation and assessment standards so that many incidents have an impact on the comfort, safety and health of children for a better future. (2) The implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City is influenced by 4 factors, each of which has advantages and disadvantages which then make a policy in achieving the title of Child Friendly City by the

Gorontalo City government has not been achieved. The most crucial aspects are communication, resources and bureaucratic structures that need to be paid attention to by the government in order to achieve the goal where the children in Gorontalo City can get a good living for the continuation of positive achievements for the children themselves, both the region and the country.

**KEYWORDS:** Child Friendly City, Policy Implementation

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Children are the capital of development, which will maintain and maintain and develop the results of Indonesia's physical, mental and social development. Therefore, the state has guaranteed the protection and rights of children who have poured in Law - Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. In order to minimize and at the same time eliminate the emergence of various social problems related to children, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia issued regulation number 11 of 2011 concerning policies for developing child-friendly districts / cities, Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 12 2011 concerning District / City Decent Indicators for Children, Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection number 13 of 20011 concerning Guidelines for the Development of a Child-Friendly City and

regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection number 14 of 2001 concerning guidelines for evaluating Eligible Districts / Cities Child. This is Indonesia's commitment to respecting and fulfilling children's rights where Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child since September 5, 1990 and transformed children's rights into a development process through a Child Friendly District / City (KLA) policy.

Gorontalo City as a city that is committed to making Gorontalo City a Child Friendly City has declared a Child Friendly City (KLA) since 2017. Gorontalo City is a child-friendly city which has many problems, including: 1) Lack of attention from the Government to the construction of facilities and infrastructure towards a Child Friendly City, can be seen from the lack of quantity and quality of school safety zones (Zoss), even though Zoss' existence is very effective in preventing accidents, especially for students who are still in elementary school; 2) For street children who are still widely available in Gorontalo City, the government has not provided shelter for them. The existing social institutions only handle street children for children who are residents of Gorontalo City. They are provided with training - training then returned to their parents. This is also the government should still be a concern for children - street children can use the provision owned; 3) Limited budget, is the reason why this orphanage can only handle children of city residents, so that for street children caught in raids, officers only arrive at the data collection and return it to their parents. So that efforts to alleviate street children cannot be done optimally.

In general, the issue of children in Gorontalo City has not become a priority in policies and budgeting for the Gorontalo City Government. The involvement of various parties as instructed in the Child Friendly City policy is only ceremonial. One of them is the problem of the Special Protection cluster, seen from the high

number of child problems requiring special protection in Gorontalo City.

Table 1. Number of Child Problems in Gorontalo City

No.	Kind of Problem	L	P	L + P
1	Abandoned Toddler (ABT)	50	56	106
2	Neglected Child (AT)	182	156	338
3	Street children	53	9	62
4	Children with Disabilities (ADD)	89	56	145
5	Children Who Become Victims of Violence	2	4	6

Source: Gorontalo City Social Service

In addition there are still many problems - problems in children such as psychological violence, physical violence and economic neglect, exploitation and sexual abuse. The level of child crime in Gorontalo City in 2019 was very high with 24 cases of Children Dealing with the Law (ABH).

In this study, researchers will focus more on the fifth cluster, namely special protection, where this cluster is the cluster with the highest score on the KLA assessment. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title: "Implementation of Child Friendly City Policy (KLA) in Gorontalo City".

#### RESEARCH METHOD:

This research was conducted at the Agency for Women's Empowerment, Population Control and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) Gorontalo City as the leading sector for Child Friendly Cities as well as several places that are considered as data sources in the Special Protection cluster which are descriptive studies in this research. The data analysis technique used in this study is an interactive model analysis according to Miles and Huberman.

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**RESEARCH RESULT:**

**1. The stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City:**

The stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City can be described as follows:

**a. Planning:**

There is a plan carried out by the Gorontalo City government as part of the follow-up to the blood regulation regarding Child Friendly Cities. In the planning process, all parties related to the 5 clusters in fulfilling children's rights then the planning process is outlined in a technical framework in the implementation of policies towards a Child Friendly City in Gorontalo City. The results of observations made by researchers found that planning was always carried out in the APBD process to the determination of programs and development related to child-friendly cities. Planning carried out by the government must endeavor to carry out strategic planning where this plan is prepared to determine the objectives of activities that have strategic meaning and have long-term dimensions. Through this strategic planning, the government prioritizes 4 clusters, namely civil rights and freedoms, family environmental rights and alternative care, health rights and education rights although points on special protection rights have high points. This is because special treatment is a step taken by the government due to negligence in the first 4 clusters.

**b. Implementation:**

The implementation of the Child Friendly City policy has been carried out by the Gorontalo City government through all existing elements ranging from empowerment and protection of children as an effort to special treatment of children and also various preventive efforts such as education, health and care in accordance with human rights (children). Basically, the implementation has been carried out in

accordance with standards but because the government's target is still new and the existing regulations (regional regulations / perda) are also similar, so everything still needs evaluation including in terms of facilities and infrastructure for implementing policies towards a Child Friendly City.

The results of field observations by researchers found that many facilities did not meet the criteria for a Child Friendly City, then the implementation which could be proven by the support from OPD in Gorontalo City was still not optimal because many development budgets had not been devoted to achieving Child Friendly Cities in Gorontalo City. Implementation of child-friendly cities which have various indicators on the clusters (5 clusters), in which case the entire cluster has not been properly fulfilled where the least optimal is the temporary special protection which is good, namely civil rights and health.

**c. Monitoring and evaluation:**

Monitoring is carried out by the Gorontalo City government on aspects that are preventive in nature and as a prevention of various deviations in children whose ultimate goal is a better child's future. Meanwhile, the evaluation emphasizes things that are technically less than optimal, such as the availability of public facilities that do not endanger children and various investments that do not damage children's future. Evaluation is also carried out to reduce the high number of problems that fall under special protection rights, where there is assistance for children who experience legal problems and empowerment of children who are categorized as neglected children.

The results of field observations carried out by researchers found that monitoring was always carried out by the government, namely the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and heads of OPD. The synergy in implementation must be continuously monitored as part of the effort to improve various facilities and fulfillment of indicators for Gorontalo City in

achieving Child Friendly City. Monitoring that is being carried out is still in the nature of regular monitoring and lacks substantive and follow-up actions that have not been budgeted by the government.

## **2. Determination factors for the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City:**

The determinants of the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City can be described as follows:

### **a. Communication factor:**

Communication on the policy of a Child Friendly City in which Gorontalo City strives to point to a Child Friendly City is not optimal in the downward communication where the community lacks information and socialization regarding this matter and the extent of sanctions for violations in the aspect of special protection to children. Meanwhile, coordination also still needs to be improved, where there has not been good cooperation between SKPDs and integrated development policies that are not yet fully in line with the theme of a Child Friendly City which Gorontalo City should be able to achieve in 2019 after the existence of regional regulations regarding this matter.

The first challenge in the SKPD in Gorontalo City in realizing a Child Friendly City in Gorontalo City, especially in the special protection rights, namely in good communication and coordination. One of the major challenges in determining organizational communication patterns is the process associated with communication networks. Communication networks can help determine organizational climate and morale, which in turn will have an effect on communication networks. The challenge in determining organizational communication patterns is how to convey information to all parts of the organization and how to receive information from all parts of the organization. To

carry out and achieve these goals, in the organization there are several formal and informal communication networks in the organization.

### **b. Disposition:**

The influence of the disposition or attitude of the implementer in the implementation of the Gorontalo City government policy towards a Child Friendly City (KLA) is very crucial because the implementer as the implementer is the spearhead of the good efforts to improve and increase the level of comfort, safety and health of children and as a catalyst in making a policy supportable. by various parties. The initiative attitude of the implementers, in this case the task force in implementing policies, will greatly contribute to the effectiveness of public policies in Gorontalo City.

### **c. Resource:**

Resources that support the implementation of public policies, especially Child Friendly Cities, so that Gorontalo City can achieve these criteria, competent human resources with all abilities and a variety of committed attitudes will have a crucial impact. In a systematic effort, a policy implementation must be supported by employees in an SKPD who are truly competent and also truly committed to their duties and responsibilities. Meanwhile, financial support is also very important, especially in the provision of facilities that all pay attention to the rights and needs of children in Gorontalo City.

### **d. Bureaucratic Structure:**

Dalam regulations Gorontalo City area No. 7 in 2019 has been set, the steps in the implementation of these policies then the procedure is regulated in more detail in a plan. The SOP in this policy is still quite flexible because all parties are interrelated to create representative facilities and infrastructure as well as various preventive efforts to reduce the

occurrence of deviations in children in Gorontalo City. In the planning to evaluation stages, which mainly revisit planning improvements, the local government continues to strive to place the right apparatus in the task force and also to follow up on various findings related to bureaucratic structural factors.

**DISCUSSION:**

**1. The stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City:**

The research findings (interview results combined with observations) on the stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City are described in the following table :

Table 2 : Findings on the stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City

No.	Context	Findings
1	Planning	Clarity of the legal umbrella in implementation
		Implementation procedure
		Organizing and delegating authority
		The substance of the clear assessment
		Assessment and implementation standards
		Budget planning
		Facility development planning
		The priority scale that must be prioritized by the government
		Planning for cooperation with other parties
		Follow up on monitoring and evaluation
2	Implementation	The creation of KLA in the family through the family function
		Creation of KLA in terms of education
		Creation of KLA in terms of health
		Creation of consulting services and counseling guidance
		Assistance for children with legal problems

3	Monitoring and Evaluation	Empowerment of abandoned children
		Prevention of promiscuity for children in Gorontalo City
		Term routine monitoring
		Monitoring on facilities and infrastructure
		Monitoring levels
		Evaluation on the handling of special protection for children
		Evaluation of the policy catalyst factors in reducing objective failure
Evaluate the assessment of each cluster		

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2020

Based on the interviews and observations described above, it can be said that the stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City are carried out based on the principle of input-process to output and outcome where the implementation of the Child Friendly City that the Gorontalo City Government is trying to realize in these three steps is still It must be addressed, especially in the implementation process which is still not fully in accordance with the implementation and assessment standards so that many incidents have an impact on the comfort, safety and health of children for a better future.

The urgency of the achievement of these programs and policies must be able to be managed properly by prioritizing matters relating to the development and empowerment of human resources focusing on children. Because children are the hope of every parent and family, in a broad scope, children are the hopes of the nation and state. The concept of a Child Friendly City (KLA) is essentially a district / city that has a child rights-based development system and includes guarantees for the protection of children.

The support of the government and all parties is very important for this, as according to Saldi and Listyaningsih (2016) that the implementation of a Child Friendly City is an

effort to fulfill children's rights that must be done by local governments. There are still obstacles in implementation, seen from the institutions that implement them do not have commitment from existing resources and active cooperation has not been built. Efforts to strengthen government institutions, society and the business world to be proactive in fulfilling children's rights through socialization, facilitation of human resources, budgets and infrastructure have been fulfilled, although in practice the commitment to fulfilling children's rights has not been fully optimal. Suggestions that can be given are to improve communication more intensively and synchronize sitting together to equate views on the urgency of fulfilling children's rights.

A basic evaluation needs to be carried out such as the finding that the implementation of KLA in Gorontalo City is only based on the mandate of the law and the absence of a regional regulation regulating KLA in Gorontalo City only focuses on the task force at both the sub-district and district levels, so that the implementation of KLA has not been fully implemented. This is evidenced by the existence of implementers who do not know the system and mechanism of the KLA policy in Gorontalo City and there are still many implementers who have not been specially trained in child-appropriate specialization. The budget used for the development of policies on the establishment of KLA is not yet available specifically, it is only limited to the budget for each OPD which is still insufficient. There is no deadline for achieving the KLA policy development. And there are no special facilities for children's play in each sub-district or village, there is still a lack of smoke-free areas.

A child-friendly city must be achieved by the City of Gorontalo because children are a very important potential for a nation, the future generation of the nation and a determinant of the quality of human resources (HR) which has crucial value for the survival of the nation and state. All efforts to protect and maintain the

existence of children and promote their welfare are important long-term investments for the preservation of the quality of human life now and in the future. This is in line with what is expressed by Gultom (2014: 12) that, the position of children as the younger generation who will carry on the noble ideals of the nation, candidates for future leaders of the nation and as a source of hope for previous churches, need protection in order to obtain the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop naturally, both spiritually, physically and socially.

This is also consistent with the statement from Roza and Ariliman (2018) that the current legal and policy framework is actually conducive to promoting children's rights, but there are still some gaps. The legal framework should designate a government agency with clear duties, authorities and responsibilities for the handling and provision of child protection services. Indonesia also faces challenges in ensuring the alignment of local governments with the government towards child protection policies. Local governments must take a system-based approach that prioritizes child protection, as a form of positive steps for local government participation. The absence of clear definitions of authority for child protection services at the provincial and district levels has resulted in fragmented and poorly coordinated actions. Local governments are unlikely to focus on allocating adequate budgets for child protection, and capacity for implementation is generally weak. Meanwhile, the Government has realized child protection in Indonesia with the presence of the CL Law and also presents a Child Friendly City / Regency, to realize real protection for children by the Regional Government.

## **2. Determination factors for the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City:**

The implementation of policies is something that is important, maybe even more important

than policy making. The research findings (the results of the interview combined with the observation) on the determinants of the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in the City of Gorontalo are described in the following table:

Table 3: Determination factors for the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City

		regulated in a Perda	
			The absence of a task force at the village level
			SPM in child and parent consultation services is not yet available

Source: Researcher Processed Data, 2020

No.	Context	Findings	
		Positive	Negative
1	Communication	Communication in 1 SKPD	Communication between agencies
		Communication targets regional heads	There has been no socialization to the community
			Just an appeal
2	Disposition	The attitude of the drafter and the initiation of good policies	The executor is not maximal
		Support from other institutions	Cooperation with the community has not been established
		The same vision of each DPO	
3	Resource	Apparatus competence	Implementing commitment
		There is a large budget from PAD	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure
		Central government assistance	
4	Bureaucratic Structure	There is the formation of a City task force which is	The flow of solving children's problems is not well regulated

Based on the interview described above, it can be said that the implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City is influenced by 4 factors, each of which has advantages and disadvantages which then make a policy to achieve the title of Child Friendly City by the Gorontalo City government has not been achieved. The most crucial aspects are communication, resources and bureaucratic structures that need to be paid attention to by the government in order to achieve the goal where children in Gorontalo City can get a good living for the sake of sustaining positive achievements for the children themselves, both the region and the country.

From the results of various observations made and then analyzed through interviews, there are many challenges in implementing Child Friendly Cities in Gorontalo City which are divided into internal and external aspects. On the internal aspect, the inhibiting factors in policy implementation are the lack of public knowledge and understanding of the KLA policy, there are still many children's interactions for the sake of momentary pleasure, there is no budget specifically for KLA, there is no budget but not maximized, there is still a lot of corruption and unequal child assistance data on the actual condition of children, special education facilities for children are still lacking. The aspect of external factors that hinders the implementation of the policy on the formation of KLA in Gorontalo City, namely the need to increase local income not

through cigarette fish and the full support of the community to realize KLA in Gorontalo City . Inhibiting factors in the implementation of the KLA Development Policy in Gorontalo City, among others , the limited financial resources, especially to carry out work programs that require a large budget; Not optimal communication coordination between policy implementers; The social life of the people of Gorontalo City who is individualistic and tends not to care less; and the role of the children's forum has not been maximized in realizing the right to participate for children; and the low commitment of leaders and policy implementers.

For this reason, it is necessary to develop organizational capacity, as according to Melyanti (2018) that organizational capacity development is a process that can increase the ability of a person, an organization or a system to achieve the goals envisioned. There are several things that must be considered in capacity building within the scope of the organization. These include the structure, processes, and managerial systems that can make an organization run optimally in the face of dynamic change. It also relates to the people who are in it, physical facilities and infrastructure, existing resources, and the transformation process to maximize existing resources to become a product or service.

These results are consistent with the statement of Prasetyo (2013) in his study, showed results that each stakeholder ( policy stakeholders ) can complement each fulfilling children's needs based respective and mutual monitoring or control. Rangga Reisdian (2013) in his research states that implementation standards refer to implementation indicators. The existence of strategies that can be implemented, policy resources, implementing organizations in implementing policies of the main agencies, assisted by related organizations.

This is also supported by Fithriyyah's (2017) statement that talking about children's problems, even though there are many

regulations governing child protection, violence against children continues to occur. And whatever it takes, be it physical, psychological, economic, or sexual violence, it must bring injustice and cause pain and suffering to its victims. Cases of violence that are no less dangerous are the imposition of the will on children such as overloaded study schedules and courses. In addition, there are also forms of neglect of children, such as children. Apart from families who are not friendly to children, the available public facilities are not sensitive to children, as evidenced by the lack of children's play areas. Then another child problem that is no less important is the very lack of space to participate in the public space, both in terms of planning, implementation, and evaluation.

The various determinants of a Child Friendly City in Gorontalo City can of course be a supporting factor (disposition / attitude of the implementer) and an obstacle (communication, resources and bureaucratic structures), so there is a need for a stimulus from the government on these targets. This is in accordance with the statement from Duadji, et al (2018) that the potential for community institutions that have concern for child issues and support for local government policies, but both are not synergistic, development programs are still implemented partially, segmented, sectoral, have not been integrated and do not involve or inclusive of community potential. It can be concluded that a solution that can be developed is to build a dialogue-based collaborative planning model in a multi-stakeholder forum as a strategic material for the city in accordance with the implementation of 3 stages which become areas for accelerated development for Child Friendly Cities.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Based on the results of research and discussion in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:



1. The stages of implementing the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City are carried out based on the principle of input-process to output and outcome where the implementation of the Child Friendly City that the Gorontalo City Government is trying to realize in these three steps still has to be addressed, especially in the implementation process which is still not fully in accordance with implementation and assessment standards so that many events have an impact on the comfort, safety and health of children for a better future.

2. The implementation of the Child Friendly City policy in Gorontalo City is influenced by 4 factors, each of which has advantages and disadvantages which then make a policy to achieve the title of Child Friendly City by the Gorontalo City government has not been achieved. The most crucial aspects are communication, resources and bureaucratic structure that the government needs to pay attention to in order to achieve the goal where children in Gorontalo City can get a good living for the sake of sustaining positive achievements for the children themselves, both the region and the country.

#### **SUGGESTION:**

Based on the research results and conclusions described above, the suggestions for this study are as follows:

1. It is necessary to monitor that really records all aspects that are still lacking in policy implementation then formulate an evaluation and follow-up that is right on target in a plan. Then it is necessary to conduct socialization on the Policy for Child Friendly City Development on a regular and sustainable basis up to the village level so that the community can better know and understand matters related to the Policy for the Development of a Child Friendly City, especially related to work programs to be implemented, so that It is hoped that the community can support and play an active

role in the implementation of the Policy for the Development of a Child Friendly City in Gorontalo City .

2. To minimize the unfavorable determinant factors in the realization of Child Friendly Cities, Gorontalo City Government through related OPDs in order to carry out Communication, Information and Education (IEC) to the community so that people know and understand about Child Friendly City policies. The Gorontalo City Government collects the data needed to fulfill children's rights, one of which is to gradually produce birth certificates and MCH for all children in Gorontalo City. Gorontalo City Government is looking for new sources of income from other sectors such as tourism, industry, and local taxes.
3. Gorontalo City Government must allocate a special budget for Child Friendly Cities to related OPDs, especially in the education and health sectors. Then, through the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), make a cross-sectoral timeline schedule for the target time to achieve the development of child-friendly city policies and then oblige all elements to participate in this.

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