

## **IDENTIFICATION OF OBSTACLE OF TASK GROUP OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN THE ATTEMPT OF CHILDREN SPECIAL PROTECTION RIGHT ON IN BENGKULU CITY**

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### **Abstract**

*The policy of Child-Friendly City in Bengkulu city create consequence of the implementation of regulation and children's basic right fulfillment by task group of Child-Friendly City. In other hand as a form of policy and regulation which leads to development, Child-Friendly City cannot be separated from structural obstacle or socio-structural faced by task group of child-friendly city. This phenomenon can be considered from the number of cases involving children as victim or doer in Bengkulu City. Therefore, this study aims to identify the obstacle faced by task group of child-friendly city in implementing the policy of Child-Friendly City (KLA) in Bengkulu city. This study used qualitative with data collecting through interview, observation, and documentation. The sampling method was conducted by using purposive method and snowball sampling. The result of this study shows that the obstacles experienced by task group of child-friendly city were: non optimal cooperation carried out between OPD (Local Government Officer Organization), lack of Human resource and expert who can support the implementation of program, lack of budget in implementing the program so that it affect the unavailability the decent facility in supporting KLA, the leader considered not visionary in implementing KLA. Therefore the regulation is not suitable with the program.*

*Keywords: Obstacle of Task group of child-friendly city, Hak Perlindungan Khusus*

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### **Introduction**

**L**ike adult, children are individuals who have right and demand which need to be fulfilled and cared for. According to the Regulation of Women and Children Empowerment Minister Number 13 year 2011 about Guidelines for Child-Friendly City/District Development, in article 1 it is explained that children's rights is a part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, families, community, government and country. Therefore the fulfillment of children rights becomes parents' obligation and all components of society. The goal is that children have the ability to become personal and superior generation and character.

However, the efforts to fulfill the rights and needs of children have challenges and obstacles in the middle of social change happening right now. The number of cases and problems involving children is one of the benchmarks indicating that the effort to fulfill these rights and needs has challenges and obstacles that need to be solved. Nowadays children are becoming individuals who are threatened by adults, peers and various other crimes (Melati, 2015: 34).

As the effort to address this phenomenon, a policy regarding the Child-Friendly City was developed as a support in fulfilling the basic rights of children. This policy was born as an effort to create an environment at the family, responsive community in fulfilling the needs and basic rights of children, physically and psychologically.

Regulations and policies made in addressing these issues include the issuing of the Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Children Protection No. 11 of 2011 concerning Child-Friendly City/District Development Policy. Article 1 Paragraph 3 states that Child-Friendly City/District is a City/District that has an integrated system between various components of society aimed at fulfilling children's rights. The article also stated that interagency commitment is needed in the effort to fulfill children's needs.

In its development, Child-Friendly City or known as KLA refers to the clusters and Indicators established in the Regulation of Women's Empowerment and Children Protection Minister. Minister decree No. 13 year 2011 article 8 explains that children's basic rights that must be fulfilled include: a). Civil rights and freedoms, b). Family environment and Alternative Care, c). Basic health and welfare, d). The use of free time and cultural activities, e). Special protection. In its implementation, KLA has development which includes: preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

As the effort to make the Child-Friendly City program effective, a task group of Child-Friendly City was formed. In PPPA minister decree No 11 of 2011 article 1 it was mentioned that the Task group of child-friendly city is a coordinating institution that aims to coordinate all aspects related to efforts to realize Child-Friendly City. In its implementation, the Child-Friendly City program has guidelines that serve as a reference for district and city governments to implement Child-Friendly City in accordance with PPPA ministry decree No. 13 of 2011 about Child-Friendly City/District Development Guidelines.

Therefore, the KLA program began in 2014 to all districts / cities in Indonesia, in order to create a responsive environmental climate in fulfilling the needs of children. in organizing Child-Friendly Cities. As one of the cities in development of all fields, Bengkulu city is involved in the implementation of Child-Friendly City. This is indicated by the issuance of Bengkulu mayor decree No. 151 of 2013 concerning the implementation of the KLA Organizing Policy in Bengkulu City. This rule was appear as a derivative form of Bengkulu Governor Decree No. L.157 XXXV of 2013 concerning the reference to the implementation of a child-friendly city/regency in Bengkulu city. The decision finally led to the formation of a Task group of Child-Friendly City in Bengkulu City. The Task group of child-friendly city in Bengkulu City covers all OPD units related to children.

Therefore, as a Task group of Child-Friendly city, it is expected that it can hold the responsibility to carry out the fulfillment of children needs. As a step in supporting the successes of the KLA in Bengkulu City, various efforts were designed including developing a mainstreaming policy (PUHA), determining the focus of the program, arranging priority activities and trying to integrate the KLA with Short, Medium and Long Term Regional Development Plans (RJPM). This step is a strategy in integrating the rights of children in each program from the preparation of policies, programs, program implementation up to the evaluation of the KLA program. Where, evaluation is a form of performance appraisal of a task group of child-friendly city through variable indicators that have been prepared based on the ministerial regulation on women's empowerment and child protection. In relation to the implementation of the program, one aspect of the right that becomes the focus of the KLA program is the fulfillment of special protection rights for children in Bengkulu City. According to Law No. 35 of 2014 which is a revision of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning special protection for children, then in article 1 it is explained that special protection is a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to get a guarantee of a sense of security against threats endanger physically and psychologically in their growth and development.

As a developing region, Bengkulu City has high problems regarding children. Data from the PPA unit published in the bengkulu.com daily newspaper explained that from May 2016 there were at least 5 cases of sexual abuse, 2 cases of raping, 3 cases of violence against children and 18 cases of domestic violence. The data collected is believed to be only part of the data in the field. In addition, data from the Women's Crisis Center (WCC) of Cahaya Perempuan Bengkulu, reported by bengkulunew.com, recorded throughout 2016, the number of violence against children and women were 225 cases. Even child violence was up to 10 cases and violence in courtship (KDP) as many as 19 cases. The phenomenon of violence involving children and women as victims was like iceberg that appears slightly on the surface, but actually it is bigger.

The study conducted by Himawati (2017) explains that the efforts of task group of child-friendly city in fulfilling special protection rights for children have been carried out, including: attempting to disseminate information about KLA to the public, forming a Bengkulu City children's forum and establishing cooperation with non-governmental organizations in organizing Responsive activities in children. However, as a policy of the government, the Child-Friendly City Program as a program that attempt to provide special protection to children cannot be separated from various obstacles that occur. In the process, various structural and cultural constraints color the process. This can be seen in the period of 3 years since the implementation of the KLA in Bengkulu City, there were still high cases of violence against women and children in Bengkulu City. Data obtained from the Women's Crisis Center explains that from January to May 2017 there were 58

cases of violence against women and children. Until the end of 2017, it was recorded that cases of violence against women and children in Bengkulu Province was 148 cases and Bengkulu City became the largest case of violence against women and children among other districts. Other data obtained from Bappas (community forum) that there were 127 children in Bengkulu committed a crime. In addition, the current position of Bengkulu City is still stagnant at the middle level and has not moved towards a higher level in the 5 levels of the child-friendly city/district. It is different from some other Cities/Districts which also simultaneously carry out a Child-Friendly City program, but have been able to reach the level of *nindya* which is a higher level than the *madya*.

In response to these conditions, it is necessary to identify the obstacles experienced by task group of child-friendly city in fulfilling child protection rights in Bengkulu city, particularly in the case of child protection in the city of Bengkulu. Following up on this matter, this study wanted to identify obstacles in the task group of child-friendly city in fulfilling their rights to protect children. This is because, the need for obstacles mapping as an effort to find solutions or solving problems experienced by task group of child-friendly city. Therefore they can work to find solutions to realize a responsive program towards Child-Friendly City. Especially in fulfilling special protection rights which are important aspects in the midst of so many cases of violence that occur in children, children dealing with the law (ABH), exploitation of children etc.

## Research Methods

In this study, the approach used is a qualitative approach. The choice of an approach rooted in non-positivistic philosophy is motivated because it places the position of the researcher as a key instrument which can later describe the condition of objects naturally (Sugiyono, 2009: 1). The sampling method was purposive and snowball sampling and is carried out when the researcher enters the field until the completion of the research. The data collection techniques used include: interviews (in depth interviews), observation, and study documentation. The data analysis method used by the research team adopted an interactive data analysis technique that adopted the Miles and Huberman model (Burhan Bungin, 2003: 69). The data analysis technique becomes a stage which is carried out simultaneously from the commencement of the study to the completion of the study. Therefore the determination of the conclusions of the results of the study depends on the stages and process of data collection and analysis conducted by the research team. Some of the activities carried out on this data analysis method were: 1). Data Reduction, 2). Data Presentation, and 3). Conclusions.

## Discussion

The implementation of the KLA program, which was initiated in 2013 by Bengkulu Province, has been implemented in several cities/regencies in Bengkulu Province. One of them is Bengkulu City. In the implementation of the program, the various OPD (Regional Apparatus Organizations) involved are expected to be able to synergistically implement the program based on the duties and functions of each OPD. All of them are coordinated in a unit called the Task group of Child-Friendly city. Various meetings and funding allocations are managed in order to achieve the program and fulfill 5 child rights clusters. Those right are the Civil Rights and Freedom, the Right to Get Alternative Care, the Right to Health, the Right to Education and the Right to get special protection.

However, despite numerous efforts, the obstacle is one of the phases passed by the Task group of Child-Friendly city in implementing child-friendly city program in Bengkulu City, especially in an effort to fulfill the protection rights of children in Bengkulu City. The right of Special protection to children deals with aspects of handling children dealing with the law (ABH), children exploitation and cases of violence against children.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the Task group of Child-Friendly city which includes several OPDs is: Social Service, Bengkulu Province DP3AKB, Bengkulu City DP3AKB, UPPA Polres, and the Prosecutors Office, obtained a picture that there are some obstacles experienced by each OPD in implementing the Child-Friendly City program in Bengkulu City. As one of the DPOs that have

links in aspects of alternative care, especially to children, the Social Service of the Social Service has several obstacles in efforts to provide special protection rights to children, including:

**a. Budget Allocation**

The implementation of the program must be in line with the available budget. So far this condition has been felt by the Social Service. So the strategy used is to implement a program of activities according to the capacity of the Social Service. That is, the Social Service on the research opportunity, represented by the Head of Social Rehabilitation, runs the existing indicators in the KLA adjusted to the program of activities that have become Social Service programs before. This is an effort to overcome the lack of available budget problem. In fact, there are many other aspects that must be addressed.

This has an impact on the lack of facilities which is considered to be one of the obstacles faced by the Social Service. The availability of funds is indeed relevant to the allocation of funds provided by related parties, for example, in the matter of parenting. During this time the care home is still owned by the Provincial government. The absence of similar facilities in the City/Regency causes the transfer of the problems of children dealing with the law. So that there are efforts to provide facilities and infrastructure that support the basic needs so that there is always an increase in program services in the Social Service. The same thing was also felt by the DP3AKB Bengkulu province and also the Bengkulu City DP3AKB.

**b. Labels Attached To Certain Agencies**

As a service that has a duty in assisting social welfare issues. Social Service is often associated with all aspects related to social welfare issues. Therefore it is thought that tupoksi from this Social Service is so many. In fact, according to the interviewees, all OPDs have their own duties and functions to overcome social welfare problems. It is not always done by the Social Service, although the main task of the Social Service is to handle the problems of PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems).

**c. Human Resources Availability**

The existence of Human Resources is an important aspect of the sustainability of the KLA program in the future. Human resources are expected to not only focus on the quantity aspect, but also in terms of quality. This is because, in the realization of the KLA program implementation requires consistency so that the program can run synergistically with the OPD. Reality on the ground shows that employee transfers are technically an obstacle to program implementation. We often find that employees at the OPD level are often diverted to other job functions. Therefore it causes a lack of focus in solving one problem in the field being worked on; hence mastery of the planned program is less than optimal. In fact, the KLA program requires continuous consistency in order to be able to walk gradually according to the plot. The aspect of availability of resources is also felt by the prosecutors' OPD, DP3AKB Bengkulu City and also DP3AKB Bengkulu Province.

**d. The Leaders Not Visionary Yet**

Leadership is an important aspect that goes forward in front of it as a milestone in change. One obstacle experienced by task group of child-friendly city is a leader who is considered not yet fully visionary in realizing the KLA program. Vision is the most important foundation. So that the vision of a leader who has clear goals and objectives will certainly make every effort to implement the KLA program in the field.

As one of the official institutions that deal with the problems of children dealing with the law. Then the prosecutor's office clearly has an important role in realizing the KLA program. The Attorney General's Office is one of the official institutions that act as a party who has an interest in carrying out the media in efforts to implement restorative justice through diversion. Furthermore, cases involving children as perpetrators and victims in Bengkulu City are categorized relatively high in the last 3 years. Thus, legal efforts in dealing with children's problems are indeed an important concern of all elements of society.

#### **e. The cooperation from OPD is not maximal**

Cooperation is an important aspect in supporting the sustainability of the program. However, the implementation of the KLA program is still perceived as a stand-alone program. Tupoksi is run only according to the programs that have been listed. In fact, the involvement of various OPDs should be an important aspect that needs to be done to realize KLA program on an ongoing basis, so that the implementation of the KLA Program in Bengkulu City can rise to the next level.

The same thing happened in Bengkulu UPPA Police, DP3AKB Province and Bengkulu City, the problems faced were related to the problem of the lack of human resources in carrying out existing tasks and functions, the lack of budget that are actually needed in the implementation of program activities. It has an impact on the availability of facilities and infrastructure needed. The lack of synergies between each OPD, leaders who are not yet visionary are also obstacles. This is because leader who was supposed to be able to participate in activities related to the KLA, apparently cannot attend and are only represented by staff.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of study, the following conclusions are obtained:

In the implementation of the Child-Friendly City Program in Bengkulu City, there are several obstacles that occur and are experienced by the Local Government Officer Organization (OPD) in carrying out their duties and functions to fulfill the special protection rights for children. These obstacles include: Not optimal cooperation carried out by OPD, lack of human resources and experts, lack of budget in implementing programs so that it impacts on the availability of facilities and infrastructure and program implementation, lack of coordination carried out by each OPD in the implementation of the Child-Friendly City program, as well as leaders who are considered not yet visionary and in line with the program.

#### **Suggestion**

The suggestions that can be used as recommendations are:

1. The need for regular meetings between each DPO to discuss the implementation agenda of the KLA program. The goal is that the implementation of the program can run continuously. And facilitate coordination for the implementation of further programs. Besides that, it is to bring up a sense of partnership and synergy between institutions. So that development is interpreted as the result of work and joint effort.

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