

## EVALUATION OF BENGKULU CITY REGIONAL REGULATION NO. 11 OF 2021 CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITIES

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### ABSTRACT

**Received: 28-10-2024**

**Accepted: 29-02-2025**

**Keywords:**

*Policy process Evaluation, Regional Regulations, KLA*

*Based on Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2021 of the City of Bengkulu concerning the implementation of a Child-Friendly City. KLA is a city with a development system that ensures the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection of children carried out in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner... This study aims to find out the evaluation of the policy process of regional regulations focusing on article 8 Number 3 regarding the fulfillment of family environmental rights and alternative child care. Research Methods Using Qualitative The results of the study show that the evaluation of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2021 Bengkulu City concerning Child-Friendly Cities regarding article 8 Number 3 concerning the fulfillment of family environmental rights and alternative care, that the City Government has provided facilities in every fulfillment for childcare. It can be concluded that: 1) The city government in providing facilities has been fulfilled, either in the form of complaints or assistance. 2) There is still a lack of a routine agenda and a lack of comprehensive socialization programs for the community. Suggestion, by improving and developing the program agenda as a whole in the form of comprehensive socialization to the community on children's rights in order to seek understanding, as well as public awareness about child protection and rights.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning the policy of Child-Friendly Regency or City in article 1 paragraph 2 of Child-Friendly City Regency, hereinafter abbreviated as KLA is a district or city with a development system that ensures the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection of children which is carried out in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Bengkulu City is one of the cities that has begun to implement policies regarding the regional action plan for the implementation of a Child-Friendly City, where Bengkulu has entered the red zone due to the high number of cases of sexual violence and crimes involving children. In Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2021 concerning the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities. To

ensure the fulfillment of children's rights reasonably and child protection, strategic policies and efforts are needed through the implementation of a Child-Friendly City in Bengkulu City. This is stated in Article 8 of the Regional Regulation, regarding the fulfillment of rights in the family environment and alternative parenting where it is written in No. 3 the City Government is obliged to provide facilities to fulfill the rights of child care and the outside environment.

This study aims to find out the evaluation of the policy process of the local government of Bengkulu city regarding child-friendly cities.

The CIIP evaluation model was developed by Daniel Stufflebeam, who defined evaluation as the process of obtaining and providing information for alternative decision-making. The CIPP model consists of four types of evaluation, namely:

Context evaluation, Input evaluation, Process evaluation, Product evaluation.

## 2. METHODS

According to Lexy J Moleong, qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects. This includes explaining behavior, perceptions, motivations, behaviors, and others as a whole, in terms of language and in certain natural contexts, using various natural methods.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Providing Alternative Parenting

As has been conveyed by Mrs. Sri Kurniati, SH as the Mobilizer of non-governmental organizations sub-coordination PPHA Bengkulu City on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated that *"In the assessment of KLA, alternative parenting there are several OPDs that handle alternative care, one of which is such as social services, it is in the form of orphanages and LKSA, LKSA is the same or can be like an orphanage but more private, in the orphanage there used to be a flower orphanage hoping that LKSA has been replaced one of them, which collaborates with social services and the government, namely the Bina Netra Amal Mulia social home. The home for the blind which is an LKSA (Private), a social service that plays a role there for alternative care. If the DP3AP2KB Office is more preventive in child protection, so that bullying or violence against children does not occur. For victims, we provide services, namely UPTD. For facilities and infrastructure in the children's forum, we provide and provide services in the form of assistance."*

Questions were also asked to Dianawati budiman as the Chairman of the Bina Netra Amal Mulia social home, the interview was held on June 14, 2024 at 14:48 WIB which stated that *"This orphanage has been formed since 91, but initially it was only for the blind. After that, many children with disabilities who really need education or a place to study,*

*are now open to everyone. For alternative parenting has been fulfilled, judging from the fact that the food intake and the fulfillment of children's rights here have also been fulfilled from their needs, we give them from food and others. For the program there is not yet, if for activities we hold activities such as making handicrafts and dancing, this activity is carried out in children's free time. As a result of this parenting, some of them are already in school, college and some have finished, while children who are not enough for school, the orphanage focuses more on children's skills."*

### B. Fulfilling the right to children's growth and development and protecting MSME and ABH children.

As has been conveyed by Mrs. Sri Kurniati, SH as the Mobilizer of non-governmental organizations sub-coordination PPHA Bengkulu City on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated that

*"In fulfilling the right to grow and develop children of MSMEs and child abh faced the law, they work more with LPKA, if in LPKA it is more about children as perpetrators. If those who are serving a criminal sentence or undergoing the process of punishment from the actions they have committed, there is coaching, placed in LPKA, but if the children solve problems by peaceful means, maybe one of them, for example, a fight between them and not a process but resolved by a peaceful way is in Bapas."*

As stated by Dr. Tati Yogawanti as the Sub-Substance of Social Rehabilitation for Children and the Elderly. Bengkulu City on July 1, 2024 at 15:45 WIB which stated that

*"For ABH, we are Mentoring, the efforts carried out by the social service in assisting ABH have been maximized, from the companion carrying out fulfillment for counseling, his mental problems must be corrected first, the social service provides recommendations to the BKKBN for efforts to assist the psychological problems. For MSMEs, there are people with disabilities, there are abandoned elderly people, there are street children, we create a sense of comfort in providing guidance so that children do not wander on the streets. They are also put in a halfway house, their basic needs are met, they provide guidance, social,*

and guidance to their families. The program will be scheduled routinely, maybe in July, maybe later to schools, to go to red light streets."

### **C. Protecting children from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.**

As has been conveyed by Mrs. Sri Kurniati, SH as the Mobilizer of non-governmental organizations sub-coordination PPHA Bengkulu City on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated that

*"Children who are cruel and inhumane can be children who are victims of parental violence, bullying, and children who are victims of whether it may be from the family, such as incest, domestic violence, if they report it. We have a service called UPTD Humaira, which handles children who are victims either from families or other people. The UPTD here is a service, only as assistance, if the process is at the UPPA Police, the UPTD collaborates with the UPPA Police to handle ABH children, we accompany them until they are peaceful, if you want to follow up, it is at the UPPA Police for the legal process."*

The interview conducted with Mrs. Yesji Apriyeni YT, Amd as PA Staff the interview was held on June 14, 2024 at 16:28 WIB which stated *"Efforts to protect children, efforts are already there, we already have socialization, there is already UPTD, PPA humaira, socialization in sub-districts and in schools. A complaint place in the form of a UPTD has been provided that accepts complaints and will be accompanied later. The responsibility to fulfill children's rights is the responsibility of all of us, both parents, society, all responsible. Counseling almost every year exists, which explains children's rights, how to protect children, how to convey about counseling or mentoring places, this children's rights counseling has been socialized in hotels, we invite both the community, children and children's forums."*

### **D. Conduct training for parents on good parenting**

As has been conveyed by Mrs. Sri Kurniati, SH as the Mobilizer of non-governmental organizations sub-coordination PPHA Bengkulu City on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated that

*"For now, the training, if yesterday already existed, such as training for school dropouts,*

*children who are facing the law, we hold socialization, parents are involved. For this year, we only hold more activities to the children's forum, if the parents are still not."*

### **E. Providing family learning center facilities**

The interview conducted with Mrs. Sri Kurnati, SH as the non-governmental mobilizer of the Bengkulu City PPHA sub-coordination interview was held on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated

*"We have puspaga, there are many family learning centers, such as fostering families of toddlers, fostering youth families. That includes puspaga. So what is more for the fulfillment of children. There is their policy, in each village and made in the form of a decree, and they have cadres to foster families of toddlers. This is partly in the field of family planning such as in the village in posyandu. And facilities such as for children in orphanages have orphanages, LKSA, for ABH children are in LPKA if children are treated cruelly at UPTD in service. That's the facility provided by the city government."*

### **F. Playing an active role in helping the family in carrying out their obligations**

*"Such as respecting parents, diligent study and being good in social relations. And children are not far from parental supervision, both in socializing with the community and their peers."*

### **G. Organizing pre-marriage education programs**

As has been conveyed by Mrs. Sri Kurniati, SH as the Mobilizer of non-governmental organizations sub-coordination PPHA Bengkulu City on June 7, 2024 at 09:54 WIB which stated that

*"Our Pre-marriage Education is in collaboration with Kemenak, so they hold a Pre-marriage socialization Catin (Bride-to-be) before there is socialization. Now they are developed as if they go to schools, because within the scope of schools the understanding of socialization is still limited, this is held in the MAN model, so they socialize with these children that this is the impact of young marriage, the risks, the impact in the future, both in terms of health, reproduction, and mentality. So*

*pre-marriage education already exists, socialization is carried out for brides-to-be."*

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Process Evaluation**

The implementation of a child-friendly city in the fulfillment of children's rights, child inclusion education and the formulation of policies regarding children's education where in previous research there were still many unfulfilled in terms of children's civil rights and children's freedoms as well as the fulfillment of children's rights to obtain their right to education. By seeing that there are still many children's problems, the author questions where this problem lies even though there are already policies regarding children's rights and child protection, such as Bengkulu City Regional Regulation No. 11 Rahun 2011 concerning Child-Friendly Cities. However, the number of studies that discuss the evaluation of local regulations regarding the implementation of child-friendly cities based on the evaluation of the public policy process is still small. Seeing the implementation of a child-friendly city is related to public policy, where it is very necessary to see, assess the purpose of the policy or make a child-friendly city policy. In this study, the author focuses on the evaluation of the process of fulfilling family environmental rights and alternative care against article 8 Number 3 regarding the fulfillment of facilities for child care rights and the family environment. The CIPP evaluation focuses on the Process that seeks answers to whether this program is being implemented and looks at the process of its implementation, based on the results of the researcher's interview. Looking at the evaluation of the process, there are several obstacles from the evaluation of the process, lack of understanding and public awareness of the protection of children's rights, lack of development of service programs, limited sources of funds and human resources, lack of collaboration between communities, the government and regular assessments to see the implementation of the program more optimally.

At this stage, there are several aspects in the form of shortcomings in the implementation of the policy, in the form of:

1. Alternative care: In fulfilling the facilities for alternative care, there are already opds that handle it, with the existence of orphanages, Iksa, and in the form of organizations such as children's forums. As

well as the shortcomings and obstacles to alternative parenting, the researcher concluded from the interview process, the obstacles include the lack of a routine agenda for public understanding of children's rights involving children's forums as services in the form of assistance at the Child Protection Office. The source of the budget is in the form of funding for alternative care administrators, namely orphanage administrators, and the fulfillment of services should be broader, not only in the form of services but more in a tangible form, directly in the field, providing knowledge about children's rights and seeing firsthand the problems of fulfilling children's rights.

2. Fulfilling the right to children's growth and development and protecting children MSMEs and ABH has included the fulfillment of the institution and the roles of each OPD, both the role of LPKA and the role of Bapas, for the institution has been running and with the existence of a halfway house. The obstacle is a lack of understanding from families who are not serious in assisting children, even though children have been given guidance from relevant institutions or OPDs but still recur. With this, there is a need for special fulfillment for children, such as holding socialization that involves children more deeply in fulfilling children's mental, spiritual, and health wellness.

3. Protect children from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. In the form of services and assistance already exist. Perhaps for the shortcoming factor, there is still a lack of understanding for the community in knowing the function of the form of services and assistance from existing services. And the lack of programs in relation to children's rights. As well as human resources that are still limited.

4. Conducting training for parents on good parenting styles.

In terms of facilities for training parents, there are still no facilities, this only exists in the form of an organization in the form of a children's forum.

The obstacles include the absence of activities that directly involve parents. And there is no public awareness about good parenting, there is no routine program of activities that directly involve parents. And coordination for the implementation is not running.

5. Provide family learning center facilities. In terms of facilities with family learning centers, such as fostering toddler families, fostering adolescent families for facilities in fulfilling

children is quite running, but this is only in the form of assistance.

6. Playing an active role in helping the family in carrying out its obligations. assisting the family in carrying out its obligations, perhaps in the form of the way each parent raises the child, in terms of understanding the parenting style and parental participation in learning about the family which will later produce parents who are obliged to be responsible in the family.

7. Organizing pre-marriage education programs. In terms of facilities, it is only in the form of cooperation between the women's and children's empowerment office and the Ministry of Religion in the form of socialization. The obstacles include the lack of programs from related forums in handling pre-marriage education programs. And there is still a lack of community education, as well as a lack of comprehensiveness in the delivery of programs regarding pre-marriage education.

Meliht from Model Lester and stewards, Jr. in the evaluation of the process. Evaluation related to the policy implementation process, from the implementation process that the implementation or implementation in the aspects of article 8 number 3 has gone well, judging from the implementation process, the relevant OPDs have tried their best in their implementation and their implementation with the existence of fulfillment facilities for children even though it is still lacking in terms of socialization aspects.

Goal free evaluation evaluation model which looks at the true impact of program operations. Looking at the positive influence on the program, namely the fulfillment of children's rights in terms of skills and creativity in children in order to have a change effect on children's creativity

Formative evaluation model. Looking at whether the program has achieved its goals or not. looking at the fulfillment of fulfillment facilities to achieve the goal of a child-friendly city in terms of fulfilling the construction of child-friendly facilities has gone well, but in terms of the goal for the fulfillment of children's rights in the implementation of child-friendly cities has not yet been seen that there is still no routine agenda regarding children's rights.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted by researchers related to the evaluation of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2021 concerning the implementation of child-friendly cities, focusing on the fulfillment of family environmental rights and alternative parenting, Article 8 Number 3 written in the Regional Regulation, that the City Government is obliged to provide facilities to fulfill the rights of child care and the family environment.

1. It was concluded that the city government in providing facilities has been fulfilled from the existence of facilities in each OPD that handles children's problems, both in the form of complaints and child assistance, both in the form of consultation and referral as well as legal, collaborating with institutions, both legal institutions and social institutions, and has involved children's participation in conveying children's rights and protection through children's forums. Even though the program has been implemented well, it is possible that there is still a high rate of crime and neglect, as well as the fulfillment of a decent life can be fulfilled.

The obstacles are still the lack of routine agendas, the lack of knowledge from program support or socialization of understanding of the community, the lack of comprehensive socialization programs regarding children, the lack of information and consultation services for parents, the lack of budget sources, and the lack of development of services regarding children's psychology and mentality.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researcher recommends suggestions related to the evaluation of the process of regional regulation number 11 of 2021 concerning child-friendly cities which focuses on article 8 number 3 in the fulfillment of family environmental rights and alternative care where the City Government is obliged to provide facilities, the facilities provided by the government in each existing OPD should be able to improve and develop its program agenda as a whole, both in the form of comprehensive socialization to the community about children's rights and about the child-friendly city program. It should be through the development of programs regularly and comprehensively for the community, both through children's forums can seek understanding, as well as awareness of the people of Bengkulu city

regarding the protection and rights of children, that the importance of fulfilling the protection and rights of children to create a good future for the nation's successors.

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