

Enactment and Development of Child-Friendly City Policies in Indonesia

Heru Susetyo¹, Afdol², Erizka Permatasari³, Hani Nur Azizah⁴, Fawzi Muhtadi⁵, Nur Alim Arrazaq⁶
{hsusetyo@ui.ac.id¹}

Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, 16424, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

Abstract. Indonesia has governed the Child-Friendly City's regulation since 2011 through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection Regulation. After being implemented for more than five years, none of Indonesia's cities and regencies have reached the Child-Friendly City's Status. The highest-ranking that was successfully obtained was the 'Main' predicate. However, this 'Utama' predicate is obtained by several cities who don't have specific regulations on Child-Friendly City such as Surabaya and Surakarta, compared to Depok, Yogyakarta, and Magelang who obtained 'Nindya' predicates and already have regional regulation of Child-Friendly City. This tier research will compare the implementation of Child-Friendly City in two eligible cities for children. This research method is empirical and comparative with a qualitative approach. Data obtained through literature studies and field research.

Keywords: Enforceability, Development, Policy, City, Child

1 Introduction

In a survey conducted by the Economist Intelligence Unit (2019), the world's best places to live in were mostly located in North America (Canada & USA), Europe, and Australia. These cities are considered worthy as the best cities because they have low crime rates, minimal crime threats, have a very complete and advanced infrastructure and are child-friendly cities. By contrast, the world's worst cities, still according to Mercer Consulting in 2016 are Baghdad (Iraq), Bangui, Sana'a (Yemen), Port Au Prince (Haiti), and Khartoum (Sudan). What about the cities of Indonesia? None of Indonesia's cities fall into the category of best cities or uncities that are comfortable to live in. However, cities in Indonesia are also not included in the worst category.

In its development, legally, the Awareness of the Government of Indonesia in terms of providing a more livable environment for children began since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through presidential decree No. 36 of 1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. With the ratification of the convention, Indonesia must comply with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as described as follows: "... *When countries signed the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), it is expected that legislation at all levels will be brought into compliance with the provisions of the Convention.*" One of the provisions stipulated in the convention is the implementation of Child-Friendly City.

In line with this, this paper will answer two important problem formulations: (1) How is child-friendly city in Depok, Surakarta, Magelang, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya?; and (2) What are the alternative child-friendly city policies that can be applied by the Depok City Government?

2 Literature Review

Child-Friendly City is a district / city that has a development system based on children's rights through the integration of commitments and resources of the government, community and business world that planned thoroughly and sustainably in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights. The KLA consists of 6 institutional indicators and 25 indicators of substance grouped into 5 child klaster rights clusters namely civil rights and freedoms; alternative family and parenting environments; basic health and well-being; education; utilization of leisure time and cultural activities; and special protection.

According to UNICEF, Child-Friendly Cities must guarantee every child's right to (1) participate in influencing policies towards their cities; (2) to express their opinion on the city they want; (3) participate in family, community and social life; (4) obtain basic services such as healthcare, education and housing services; (5) be able to drink clean water and have access to proper sanitation; (6) Protected from exploitation, violence and persecution; (7) Free to walk safely on the streets; (8) meet and play with friend theme; (9) have green spaces for growth and animals; (10) living in a pollution-free environment; (11) may participate in cultural and social activities; (12) become a citizen who has equal rights and opportunities in nature to access every ministry, regardless of ethnic origin, religion, income, gender and disability.

3 Method

The research method used in producing this paper is the normative legal research method. In normative law research, researchers only use library materials or secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials that regulate or discuss about Child-Friendly Cities both national and local regulations governing Child-Friendly Cities. Technical data analysis used in this research is technical qualitative data analysis.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Child-Friendly City Arrangements in Indonesia

In general, Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child through the Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on The Rights of The Child. As a follow-up to the ratification, the government through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has issued legal instruments for implementing child-friendly city policies as follows:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 concerning Child-Friendly Regency/City Development Policy.
2. Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12-year 2011 concerning Indicators of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13-year 2011 concerning Guidelines for Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.
4. Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Evaluation of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.

Above regulations are further set forth in the form of regulations at the regional level, can be in the form of Regional Regulations or Mayors / Regent Regulations, either united in child protection regulations or made in a separate regulation.

4.2 Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities in Depok, Surakarta, Magelang, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya

Before explaining more about the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities in each region, we have summarized the achievements achieved by each region in the Child-Friendly City award as described in Table 1.

Table 1. Child-Friendly City Awards obtained by each City in 2017-2019

Years	Depok	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya	Surakarta
2019	Nindya	Nindya	Nindya	Main	Main
2018	Nindya	Nindya	Nindya	Main	Main
2017	Nindya	Nindya	Madya	Main	Main

In this case, Tabel 1 shows that the author will compare the implementation of Child-Friendly City that received the Main award (Surakarta and Surabaya) with the Child-Friendly City with the Nindya (Depok, Magelang, and Yogyakarta) awards.

4.2.1 Child-friendly city law instruments

Table 2 shows the child-friendly city regulation in each region

Table 2. Child-Friendly City Regulation in each region

	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Legal instruments	Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2013 on The Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities	Surakarta Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2012 on The Implementation of Child-Friendly City.	Regional Regulation No. 20 of 2017 on The Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts	Yogyakarta Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2016 on Child-Friendly City	Surabaya City Regional Regulations on The Implementation of Child Protection

Based on Table 2, We discovered an interesting fact: even Surakarta and Surabaya are awarded as eligible cities for children with Utama-tier, they don't have any specific regional regulation for Child-Friendly Cities. Child-Friendly City Arrangements in Surakarta are still regulated and the Mayor's Regulation. This is different from the city with nindya category that already has a special regional regulation on Child-Friendly City.

4.2.2 Civil rights and freedoms

Table 3 shows Implementation of Children Civil Rights and Freedom's fulfilment.

Table 3. Implementation of Children Civil Rights and Freedom's fulfilment

Indicators	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Child Friendly Forum	Available at RW and Kelurahan level.	Solo City Children's Forum	Magelang Children's Forum.	Child-Friendly Forum held in each hamlet.	There is, but coordinated directly by DP5A. There is nothing in every RW and Kelurahan. Child ID card.
Birth Certificate and Child Identity Document	Child ID card.	KUWAT SWEEP PROGRAM	Child ID card.	Kartu Child Identity.	Child ID card.

Based on Table 3, in Depok, in addition to being involved in Child-Friendly Forum, children are also involved in the Deliberation of Village Development Plan (Musrengbangkel) and Deliberation of District Development Plan (Musrengbang). While Surakarta has an innovation to make SAPU KUWAT (One Package of Population Affairs Fulfilled), a service to make birth certificates easily, free and direct.

4.2.3 Family environment and alternative parenting

Table 4 shows implementation of family environment and alternative parenting's rights fulfilment.

Table 4. Implementation of family environment and alternative parenting's rights fulfilment

Indicators	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Child-Friendly Village / RW	Initiator of Child-Friendly RW. Pilot RW: RW 13 Cisalak Village. It has a dedicated RW Child-Friendly website.	Child Friendly Family, Child Friendly RT, Child Friendly RW.	Child-friendly villages and Child-Friendly Subdistricts.	192 Child-Friendly Villages, but only a few villages that still implement the Child-Friendly environment.	Don't have Child-Friendly RT yet

Based on Table 4, in Magelang, Child-Friendly Villages and Child-Friendly Sub-Districts are not yet owned by every village and sub-district. It is recorded that only 11 out of 21 sub-districts are designated as Child-Friendly Sub-Districts and 72 out of 372 villages are designated as Child-Friendly Villages. While di Yogyakarta, although there are 192 Child-Friendly Villages, only a few villages are still actively implementing child-friendly programs.

4.2.4 Basic health and wellbeing

Table 5 shows the Implementation of children basic health and wellbeing rights fulfilment.

Table 5. Implementation of children basic health and wellbeing rights fulfilment

Indicators	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Complete Basic Immunization	Available	Available	Available with achievement of 24.8% from target of 23.8%	Available	Available
Non-Smoking Areas	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

4.2.5 Utilization of leisure and cultural activities

Table 6 shows Implementation of children utilization of leisure and cultural activities rights fulfilment.

Table 6. Implementation of children utilization of leisure and cultural activities rights fulfilment

Indicators	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Compulsory Study 12 years	It's there and it's free.	It's there and it's free.	It's there and it's free.	It's there and it's free.	It's there and it's free.
Early Childhood Education	Only 3 State Early Childhood Education of 1292 Early Childhood Education	14 State Early Childhood Education of 523 Early Childhood Education	1 State Early Childhood Education of 147 Early Childhood Education	20 State Early Childhood Education of 708 Early Childhood Education	2 State Early Childhood Education of 2809 Early Childhood Education

Based on Table 6, although depok city has provided mandatory learning facilities for 12 years, but the educational facilities in depok city are not adequate. There are only 26 public junior high schools in Depok. The number is considered to have not met the needs of children to continue their education to a higher level when compared to the number of public elementary schools in Depok which amounted to 238 elementary schools.

4.2.6 Special protection

Table 7 shows that to provide the Government of Surabaya provides facilities Kampung Anak Negeri and Child Friendly Shelter to accommodate children facing certain cases. The same service, which distinguishes child-friendly shelters, is intended for children's victims of sexual abuse, children facing the law, and other cases that are quite severe. While Kampung Anak Negeri is intended as a permanent residence for children with cases that are not as severe as children accommodated in Child-Friendly Shelter. The child who lives there is covered by the government and gets counseling facilities online. In Depok and Surakarta, until now, there is no children's rehabilitation center. As for child labor, Depok still faces difficulties in handling it because of the difficulty of identifying children who come from Depok with other child laborers who are speeders.

Table 7. Implementation of children special protection rights fulfillment

Special Protection	Depok	Surakarta	Magelang	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Handling of children exempt from forms worst job kid	There is no child-only rehabilitation house yet.	Integrated Service Technical Implementation Unit for women and children (UPT. PTPAS)	BRSAMPK (Center for Social Rehabilitation of Children In Need of Special Protection) "Antasena"	Center for Social Rehabilitation of Bina Karya Dan Laras (BRSBKL)	Kampung Anak Negeri and Child-Friendly Shelter
Handling of children facing the law (ABH)	There is no child-only rehabilitation house yet.	Integrated Service Technical Implementation Unit for women and children (UPT. PTPAS)	BRSAMPK (Center for Social Rehabilitation of Children In Need of Special Protection) "Antasena"	Center for Social Rehabilitation of Bina Karya Dan Laras (BRSBKL)	Kampung Anak Negeri and Shelter Friendly Anak

4.3 Alternative Child-Friendly City Policy in Depok

Here are some alternative child-friendly city policies that can be applied in Depok:

1. Improving the quality and quality of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Child-Friendly City in Depok City.
2. Working with NGOs and/or Companies in the framework of implementing corporate social responsibility in terms of providing children's rights, such as the construction of rehabilitation houses for children as victims or children facing laws requiring restoration or construction of Green Open Spaces.

5 Conclusion

In general, Depok, Magelang, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Surabaya already have legal instruments in the implementation of Child-Friendly City and its supporting facilities, both in terms of infrastructure, activities, and so on. Nevertheless, there are some things that need to be improved, especially in the supervision and evaluation of the implementation of Child-Friendly City. To be able to realize a Child-Friendly City, Depok city can improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Child-Friendly City and work together with related parties in terms of providing children's rights.

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