



## Realizing a Child Friendly City as Protection towards Children in Indonesia

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Article's Information	Abstract
<p><b>keywords:</b> <i>Child Friendly City; Regulation.</i></p> <p><b>DOI</b> : <a href="https://doi.org/10.25041/constitutionale.v2i2.2420">https://doi.org/10.25041/constitutionale.v2i2.2420</a></p>	<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><i>The future of human civilization are in the hand of children nowadays. In order to. In order to deliver the better future human civilization the government should create a friendly place for children to live on and growth. By that the government of Indonesia has created the regulations where the focus are to protect the rights of the children. In this research aims to know how far the regulations of child-friendly city in the law regulations have reached. This research uses a normative juridical approach, by examining the regulation of a child-friendly city through the laws and regulations. The data analyzed is secondary data in the form of doctrine or opinion of constitutional law experts, and books, including scientific journals, primary data in the form of UUD 1945 and the law regulations. The data obtained were analyzed deductively and thoroughly by using the low systematic research and the hierarchical level of the low regulations.</i></p> <p><i>From the research results, it is found that the Government has made efforts in developing Child Friendly City. Facilitated by the relevant law regulations that are built on the basis of commitment from each network actor to create a Child Friendly City so the policy can run effectively, efficiently and on</i></p>



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*target. with the character of each related institution in each child protection program, creating the opportunity for the creation of a child-friendly city by accepting ideas and suggestion for the policy of Child Friendly City to build the same perception..*

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## A. Introduction

Children become part of the younger generation as one of the human resources who will have great potential as the successor to the ideals of the nation's struggle, which has a strategic role and has special characteristics and characters that require guidance and protection in order to ensure physical, mental and physical growth and social development. Therefore, preparing the young generation in the future as the nation's heir means building and prospering children's lives as early as possible and children must receive protection from various parties. Different policy directions certainly shape the day-to-day functioning of the system in a system that has a major impact on children.

The United Nations states that children has the right to special care and assistance. The family as society's core and natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members (in particular children) should be given the necessary protection and assistance, so that they are able to assume responsibility in society.<sup>1</sup> The government has made efforts to realize sustainable child protection in each region. To protect the rights of these children, the government actually has a planning program so that districts or cities become child-friendly Districts/Cities.<sup>2</sup>

This program focuses in the process of protecting children's rights. Looking further at child protection in the constitution, the rights of children is part of human rights which stated in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution (UUD NRI 1945) which states that every child has the right to survival, growth, development, and the right to have protection from violence and discrimination.<sup>3</sup> The child protection policy implementation is based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and the basic principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) including the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of the best interests of the child, the principle of the right to life, survival and development, and the principle of respect to children's opinion.<sup>4</sup>

Child-friendly districts/cities or *Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak* (KLA) is a government program as an effort to reduce the number of violence against and towards children with the

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<sup>1</sup> Prinst Darwan, *Hukum Anak Indonesia* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bhakti, 1997).

<sup>2</sup> Christy Abraham et al., "Safe Cities Programming and Campaigning in the ActionAid Federation," *Gender & Development* 23, no. 1 (2015): 31–44, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2015.1013668>.

<sup>3</sup> Darmini Roza and Laurensius Arliman S, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Untuk Mewujudkan Kota Layak Anak Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 25, no. 1 (2018): 198–215, <https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol25.iss1.art10>.

<sup>4</sup> Jauhari, "Perbandingan Sistem Hukum Perlindungan Anak Antara Indonesia Dan Malaysia ,," *Asy-Syir'ah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah dan Hukum*, accessed August 5, 2021, <http://asy-syirah.uin-suka.com/index.php/AS/article/view/70/70>.

hope of a better future.<sup>5</sup> Effective child protection system<sup>6</sup> requires the existence of interrelated components.<sup>7</sup> These components include social welfare systems for children and families, and mechanisms to encourage appropriate behavior in society. In addition, a supportive legal and policy framework is also needed as well as data and information systems for child protection. Article 5 of the Ministerial Regulation No. 11 of 2011 explains that the KLA Development Policy is applied based on the principles that include:

- a. good governance, consisting of transparency, accountability, participation, information disclosure, and the rule of law,
- b. non-discrimination, by not distinguishing ethnicity, race, religion, gender, language, political understanding, national origin, economic status, physical or psychological condition of children, or other factors,
- c. the best interests of children, defined by deciding what is best for children the main consideration in every policy, program and activity,
- d. the right to life, survival and development of children guaranteeing the right to life, survival and development of children to the maximum extent possible,
- e. respect for children's views, namely acknowledging and ensuring that every child who has the ability to express his opinion is given the opportunity to express his views freely on all matters affecting.

In order to realize a child-friendly city/regency, this cannot be separated from the role and participation of each element of society in the city/regency area.<sup>8</sup> The establishment of child-friendly districts/cities is one of the success factors in the development of child legal protection.<sup>9</sup> We need to know that by realizing child-friendly districts/cities, it will thus realize legal protection for children. Implications for improving police policy and practice include better law and enforcement, better identification, and increased awareness of protecting children.<sup>10</sup>

In order of the efforts to develop the high quality human resources who are able to lead and maintain the unity and integrity of the nation within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, consistent development is necessary for survival, physical, mental and social growth and development and protection from all possibilities that will harm the concept and the nation in the future.<sup>11</sup> Based on the

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<sup>5</sup> Irfani Fithria Ummul Muzayanah et al., "Is There Social Capital in Cities? The Association of Urban Form and Social Capital Formation in the Metropolitan Cities of Indonesia," *International Journal of Urban Sciences* 24, no. 4 (2020): 532–56, <https://doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2020.1730934>.

<sup>6</sup> An effective child protection system protects children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. At a fundamental level, the causes of various problems such as violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children are interrelated. To find the root of these problems and to identify the various actions that must be taken to protect children, a systems-based approach is needed, not a narrow issue-based approach that focuses only on certain groups of children. Further in, *Perlindungan Anak*, UNICEF, New York.

<sup>7</sup> Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, "Menteri Yohana: Membangun Kepedulian Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Anak," Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, 2016, <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/30/427/menteri-yohana-membangunkepedulian-masyarakat-dalam-upaya-perlindungan-anak>.

<sup>8</sup> Nkululeko Sibanda and Privileged Tatenda Gwaba, "Locating Scenography in Theatre for Development Projects at the University of Zimbabwe: The Case of 'Safe Cities' Project," *Research in Drama Education: The Journal of Applied Theatre and Performance* 22, no. 4 (2017): 525–36, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569783.2017.1358083>.

<sup>9</sup> Karen Capo et al., "Creating Safe Spaces for Children's Voices to Be Heard: Supporting the Psychosocial Needs of Children in Times of Trauma," *Journal of Early Childhood Teacher Education* 40, no. 1 (2019): 19–30, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10901027.2019.1578309>.

<sup>10</sup> Natalie Djohari, Gitanjali Pyndiah, and Anna Arnone, "Rethinking 'Safe Spaces' in Children's Geographies," *Children's Geographies* 16, no. 4 (2018): 351–55, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14733285.2018.1487032>.

<sup>11</sup> Martha Riananda and Siti Khoiriyah, *Hukum Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak* (Bandar Lampung: Zam-Zam Tower, 2017).

background analysis mentioned above, the authors formulate several problems which include:

- (1) Problems children's rights' fulfillment in Indonesia and
- (2) Creating child-friendly districts/cities that provide protection for children's rights.

This research will discuss how child-friendly districts/cities will be able to realize legal protection for children's rights that are protected by the state. The research uses normative research methods and uses a statue approach to answer the problems in this article.

## B. Discussion

Various problems regarding children are still an on going issue which requires solution for the rising problems. These problems include children as assault victims, children as criminal perpetrator, and negligence towards children's rights. To overcome these problems, a solution is urgently needed.

In correlation towards children's protection in the convention on the right of the child as a part of human rights is already mentioned in Article 2B point 2 of the 1945 Constitution, "Each child has a right to live, to grow and develop, and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination". According to Qurrotul based on his book, children is a subject and citizen that has the right protect their constitutional rights including ensuring regulations that is pro towards children's rights or juridical product that connects children's physical development and psychological necessities.<sup>12</sup>

These provisions provide a firm foundation that children have the right to obtain special protection and must obtain opportunities and facilities guaranteed before the law. Moreover, children are rightful of other facilities to support their physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and social well-beings. These condition are adequate situation to develop healthy, normally, freely with integrity.<sup>13</sup> Aligned to that condition, Article 8 of Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights stipulated that human rights' protection, enhancement, enforcement, and fulfillment are the government's responsibility. Whereas, the role of the government in implementing their obligation based on the regulation is through facilitating and ensuring the mentioned human rights above. Subsequently, these conditions are repeated in Article 52 of Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights:

- 1) Each child has the right of protection by parents, family, society, and state.
- 2) Children's rights are human rights and for their interests the child's right is recognized and protected before since inside the womb.

This law states that the parents, family, society, government, and state's responsibility is an array of event enforced continuously to fulfill the children's right. These array of event is sustained to ensure children's growth and development, either physical, mental, spiritual, or social which aims to realize a better life for children. Children is hoped to be the country's potential, tough, nationality regeneration which is embraced by integrity and Pancasila values, supported by a will to maintain the nation's unity.<sup>14</sup> It is mentioned again in Article 60 Law No. 35 of 1999 on Human Rights:

- 1) Every child has the right to obtain education and lecture as individual development complimenting their skills, talent, and intelligence.
- 2) Every child has the right to find, accept, and give information according to the level of intellectual and age for development as long as it is linear with decency.

<sup>12</sup> Qurrotul Munawwarah, *Praktik-Praktik Pembinaan Anak (Kajian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia)* (Malang: LPAI-M, 2010).

<sup>13</sup> Shanti Dellyana, *Wanita Dan Anak Di Mata Hukum*, 1st ed. (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 1988).

<sup>14</sup> Regulations Number 23 of 2003 concerning Protection of Children

It is clearly mentioned that children's rights correlated with various basic needs which will support the child in fulfilling rights by enhancing their creativity skills based on the law. Therefore, the definition contained in the law must be optimized to achieve children's rights.

Besides that, the effort on children's protection needs to be implemented as early as possible since before they are born until they are 18 years old. Focusing on the conception of child protection that is complete and comprehensive, this law lays down the obligation to provide protection to children based on the following principles:

- a. Non-discrimination;
- b. The child's interest;
- c. The right to life, the right to live, and development

In the preamble to the declaration, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) has ratified the declaration on the rights of the child, it is implied that human beings are obliged to provide the best for children. This is a principle affirmation towards child protection that has been universally applied world wide to ensure child protection's law enforcement. This declaration consists of 10 principles on children's right,<sup>15</sup> as follow:

- 1) Children have the right to enjoy their rights in accordance with the declaration's provision. Each child with no exclude must guarantee their rights without discrimination towards race, skin color, gender, language, religion, political views, nationality, social status, wealth, birth, and other category of themselves or their family;
- 2) Children have the right to special protection and must obtain the opportunity guaranteed before the law and other facilities that motivates them to develop physically, psychologically, morally, spiritually in a healthy and normal situation. These consideration are incorporated into the law as the best interest for the child;
- 3) Children since birth has the right to have a name and nationality;
- 4) Children has the right and must be guaranteed socially to grow and develop healthily. Therefore, before and after a child is born there should be maintenance and protection towards the child and mother. Children have the right to fulfilled nutrition, recreational housing, and health service;
- 5) Children with physical, mental and social disabilities due to certain conditions must receive special education, care and treatment;
- 6) In order for a child's personality to grow optimally and harmoniously, they need affection and understanding. As far as possible he should be brought up under the care and responsibility of his own parents, and in any case should be endeavored to remain in a loving atmosphere, physically and mentally healthy. Children under the age of 5 (five) years are not allowed to be separated from their mothers. The community, and the government in authority are obliged to provide special care to children who do not have families, and to children who cannot afford it. It is hoped that the government or other parties will provide financial assistance for children who come from large families;
- 7) Children have the right to free compulsory education at least at the basic education level. They should receive protection which enhances their general knowledge, and which allows equal opportunities to develop their abilities, personal opinions, and feelings of moral and social responsibility. Therefore, children can become useful members of society. The interests of the child must be guided for the education and guidance child concerned: first of all the responsibility lies with their parents. Children must have free opportunities for play and recreation that are directed towards educational purposes, the

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<sup>15</sup> Kemenkumham RI, *Memperkuat Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Di Indonesia Sebuah Buku Panduan Untuk Mengintegrasikan RANHAM Dalam Pekerjaan Anda* (Quebec: Equitas – International Centre for Human Rights Education, 2008).

community and the government in authority must strive to improve the implementation of this right;

- 8) In every cases a child must be prioritized in accepting protection and help;
- 9) Children must be protected from all forms of neglect, violence, and exploitation. It cannot be the subject of trade. The child may not work before a certain age, he may not be involved in work that can harm his health or education, or that can affect his body, soul, and moral development<sup>16</sup>; dan
- 10) Children must be protected from acts that lead to social, religious or other forms of discrimination. They must be raised in the spirit of understanding, tolerance, and friendship between nations, peace, and universal brotherhood with full awareness that their energy and talents must be immortalized to their fellow human beings.<sup>17</sup>

Regarding the responsibility of the state, government and local governments in order to fulfill children's rights and protection in implementation in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is regulated in several articles. These articles oblige and provide responsibility for respecting the fulfillment of children's rights without distinction of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order, and physical and/or mental condition, as well as protecting, and respects children's rights and is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in the field of child protection.<sup>18</sup> Maidin Gultom explained that child protection is all efforts made to produce a situation where children can carry out their rights and obligations, so that in the process of growth and development a child can be passed naturally, physically, mentally and socially.<sup>19</sup> Lebih lanjut beliau menjelaskan bahwa perlindungan anak adalah satu bentuk perwujudan dari Gultom further explained that child protection is a form of embodiment of justice in society, so that in various fields of state and social life, efforts must be made to protect children.<sup>20</sup>

In relation to legal protection, the applicable law in this case is related to law as a system. Related to this, Lawrence Friedman stated that there are three components that influence law as a system which are substance, structure, and culture. Legal substance according to Friedman is related to the rules and regulations regarding how an institution should behave.<sup>21</sup> The legal structure is talking about institutional rather than the legal system that determines whether or not the law can be implemented properly.

The structure is part of the legal system that moves within a mechanism, the legal structure is the framework or framework, and as parts of the law that continue to survive, or parts that provide some form and limitation to the whole. According to Friedman, the legal structure will lead to institutions in a court practice with regard to the number of judges or people associated with the court.<sup>22</sup> Meanwhile, according to Friedman, legal culture is an element of social attitudes and values that come from society. so that here culture is an attitude of the community

<sup>16</sup> Santi Kusumaningrum, Clara Siagian, and Harriot Beazley, "Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Children and Young People's Vulnerability and Wellbeing in Indonesia," *Children's Geographies*, 2021, 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14733285.2021.1900544>.

<sup>17</sup> Handayani and I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi, "Urgensi Perlindungan Anak Di Indonesia," *BESTUUR*, 2013, 514, <http://jurnal.hukum.uns.ac.id/index.php/bestuur/article/view/337>.

<sup>18</sup> Mulyawan, "Paradigma Baru Hukum Perlindungan Anak Pasca Perubahan Undang- Undang Perlindungan Anak," *Mahkamah Agung RI*, 2015, 1, <https://www.pn-palopo.go.id/index.php/berita/artikel/164-paradigma-baru-hukum-perlindungan-anak-pasca-perubahan-undang-undang-perlindungan-anak>.

<sup>19</sup> Maidin Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia* (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2008).

<sup>20</sup> Gultom.

<sup>21</sup> Lawrence M. Friedman, *Sistem Hukum : Perspektif Ilmu Sosial*, ed. Nurainun Mangunsong (Bandung: NusaMedia, 2018).

<sup>22</sup> Friedman.

that can come from the habits, views or thoughts of the community as a control grip for the law in various things that exist in society.

In line with this, the nature of Indonesian child protection is sustainable protection, and this must also be realized by every element of government, including local governments.<sup>23</sup> In creating child-friendly districts/cities, it will have a major impact on achieving the desired protection of children's rights. The fulfillment/protection of child-friendly districts/cities will be related to the Child Friendly City or *Kota Layak Anak* (KLA) Development Policy directed at the fulfillment of children's rights as regulated in Article 6 of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation no. 11 of 2011 which includes covering:

- a. civil rights and freedoms;
- b. family environment and alternative care;
- c. basic health and well-being;
- d. education, use of leisure time, and cultural activities;
- e. special protection.

Arif Gosita opines that child protection has a correlation with several provisions:<sup>24</sup>

- a. Range of the Protection's Scope
  - 1) Basic protection includes, among others: clothing, food, housing, housing, education, health, law;
  - 2) Covering things that are physical and spiritual;
  - 3) Classification of primary and secondary needs which result in priority fulfillment.
- b. Guarantee of implementation of protection:
  - 1) Naturally, there needs to be a guarantee for the implementation of this protection activity, which can be known, felt by the parties involved in the protection activity in order to achieve maximum results;
  - 2) This guarantee should be stated in a written regulation either in the form of a law or regional regulation which is simple in formulation but can be accounted for and disseminated evenly in the community;
  - 3) Arrangements must adapt to the conditions and situations in Indonesia without neglecting the methods of protection carried out in other countries that are worthy of consideration.

Arif Gosita continues :<sup>25</sup>

- a. An embodiment of justice in a society. This justice is social justice which is the main basis of child protection;
- b. A joint effort to protect children to carry out their rights and obligations in a humane and positive manner;
- c. A human problem which is a social reality. According to the actual proportion in terms of mental, physical and social aspects of child protection, this means that the understanding, approach, and handling of children is carried out in an integrative, interdisciplinary, intersectoral and interdepartmental way;
- d. A result of interaction between certain parties, due to the existence of an interrelation between existing phenomena and influencing each other. So it needs to be researched, understood, and internalized by anyone (object and legal subject) involved as a component of the existence (existence) of child protection;

<sup>23</sup> Teguh Kurniawan, "Peran Parlemen Dalam Perlindungan Anak," *Jurnal Aspirasi* 6, no. 1 (2015): 37–51, <https://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/article/view/467>.

<sup>24</sup> Arif Gosita, *Masalah Perlindungan Anak*, 1st ed. (Jakarta: Akademika Pressindo, 1989).

<sup>25</sup> Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia*.

- e. An individual action that is influenced by certain social elements or a particular society, such as interests that can be a motivation or social institutions, social values, norms (laws), status, roles and so on;
- f. Can be a legal action (juridical) which can have legal consequences that must be resolved guided and based on the law;
- g. It must be cultivated in various fields of livelihood and family life, society, nation and state. The level of child protection in a society or nation is a benchmark for the level of civilization of that society and nation;
- h. It is a field of national law development. Ignoring the issue of child protection will disrupt national development and the welfare of the people and children. As well as participating in national development are the rights and obligations of citizens;
- i. It is a field of voluntary service with a broad scope with a new (innovative) style;

Ahmad Kamil said that the public needs to realize that child protection is the responsibility of parents, family, community, government and state. Child protection is a series of activities that are carried out continuously for the protection of children's rights. Where this has been stated in Article 25 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection that:<sup>26</sup>

- 1) Community obligations and responsibilities towards Child Protection are carried out through Community role activities in the implementation of Child Protection;
- 2) The obligations and responsibilities of the community as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by involving community organizations, academics, and child observers.

So the role of parents and those around the child is very important because they can participate in helping the fulfillment of children's rights as mandated by the law, because in the implementation of the fulfillment of children's rights, it becomes a series of activities to fulfill children's rights.

### **Bandar Lampung City's Efforts to Realize KLA**

The has been started since 2006 through the development of 5 districts/cities and in 2017 it has covered 126 districts/cities. In 2018 there were 177 districts/cities that won the Child Friendly City award. Based on the Decree of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment of the Republic of Indonesia No. SK49/MEN.PP/IV/2007 of 2007 concerning the Determination of District/City Development of a Child Friendly City Model in an effort to fulfill children's rights and protect children, the government has made policies related to child care. Therefore, the next step is how the government makes Bandar Lampung a decent city for children. By making Bandar Lampung a child-friendly city, it is hoped that children can fulfill their rights and protect their safety, by improving facilities, facilities and infrastructure in Bandar Lampung City, socializing activities that can support also play an active role so that the community and related institutions can better understand and understand various matters relating to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection.

The regional government's duties as a central apparatus is to coordinate all central agencies in the region, in addition to his duties as a regional apparatus to lead regional offices and their branch offices in the context of decentralization. Moreover, the regional government alignes to the principle of assistance in which the regions carry out various central government affairs in the context of decentralization.<sup>27</sup>

The relationship between the Central Government and the Regional Government is something that is widely discussed, because this problem in practice often creates a spanning

<sup>26</sup> Ahmad Kamil and M. Fauzan, *Hukum Perlindungan Dan Pengangkatan Anak Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2008).

<sup>27</sup> Yusmilarso Yusmilarso, "Pemerintah Daerah Di Indonesia (Kajian Paradigmatik)," *Perspektif* 2, no. 3 (1997): 11–18, <https://doi.org/10.30742/PERSPEKTIF.V2I3.551>.

of interest between the two government units.<sup>28</sup> Especially in a unitary state, the efforts of the central government to always maintain control over various government affairs are very clear. The relationship between the central government and local governments covers very broad issues, which can be related to nationalism and nation-building issues, it can also be related to the issue of national democracy and local democracy, and therefore it is also related to the issue of the relationship between the state and society. This includes the relationship to child protection in the regions, which will later relate to the Central Government.

Therefore, following up on the regulations issued by the central government, the city government of Bandar Lampung together with policy makers made the Regional Regulation of the City of Bandar Lampung Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection; Bandar Lampung Mayor Decree Number 415/III.08/HK/2017 concerning the Establishment of a Child Friendly City (KLA) Task Force Team for the City of Bandar Lampung for the 2017-2019 period.

In this regard, local governments make regional regulations on the basis of the guidelines and standards that have been poured by the government. Regional regulations as instruments for the local government authority's implementation must have a character that respects, protects and fulfills the rights of the community, especially people with disabilities in the public services it provides.<sup>29</sup>

Armed with existing regulations, Bandar Lampung City divides several steps towards KLA. The first stage in 2018 received awards at the Pratama level and in 2019 the intermediate level. In this very early stage, the city government prepares a grand design that will be the benchmark for further development. The next stage in 2020 is to get an increase in the award, namely the nidya level. It is hoped that the achievements of Bandar Lampung city in improving the facilities and infrastructure of a child-friendly city can continue to increase with the construction of various child-friendly facilities. Therefore, the Bandar Lampung government puts it in the vision and mission towards KLA. The vision of KLA Bandar Lampung City is a Healthy, Smart, Faithful, Cultured, Superior and Competitive Bandar Lampung Based on People's Economy.

Based on the above, the examples that are carried out, for example

- (1) improving the quality of service to the entire community;
- (2) improving the quality of public education services;
- (3) increase the carrying capacity of infrastructure on a steady scale to support economic development and social services;
- (4) develop and strengthen the regional economy based on the people's economy;
- (5) develop a religious, cultured community and develop regional culture; and
- (6) realizing good and clean government and organizing partnerships with the community and the business world.

There are several factors that influence local governments in realizing KLA in Indonesia, including the following:<sup>30</sup>

- a) Laws and regulations and policies for the fulfillment of children's rights; Juridically, the legal umbrella is to fulfill the rights that cover the various interests and needs of children, both children who live normally and children who live in need of special services;

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<sup>28</sup> laurensius Arliman S, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Di Dalam Melindungi Hak Anak Di Indonesia," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 47, no. 1 (January 30, 2018): 10–21, <https://doi.org/10.14710/MMH.47.1.2018.10-21>.

<sup>29</sup> Zulkarnain Ridlwan, "Perlindungan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas (Rights Of Persons With Disabilities)," *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 7, no. 2 (October 26, 2013), <https://doi.org/10.25041/FIATJUSTISIA.V7NO2.382>.

<sup>30</sup> Basri Basri, Arif Rohman, and Yahya Ahmad Zein, "Pengaruh Child Abuse Terhadap Regulasi Penetapan Tarakan Sebagai Kota Layak Anak," *Perspektif* 18, no. 1 (January 27, 2013): 23–31, <https://doi.org/10.30742/PERSPEKTIF.V18I1.111>.

- b) budget for children's right fulfillment. Currently, the city/regency government has not complied for the children's right fulfillment's budget. However, there is an indirect budgeting for the necessity of children. A special budget for the fulfillment of children's rights has not been submitted by the relevant agency or agency that handles children's problems, because the regional regulations that have been attempted by the agency or agency that specifically handle children's problems have not been enacted by the Regional People's Representative Assembly or *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah* (DPRD), so this is an urgent factor in the fulfillment of children's rights;
- c) number of laws and regulations, policies, programs and activities that received input from children's forums and other children's groups;
- d) availability of human resources trained in CRC and capable of implementing children's rights into policies, programs and activities;
- e) available data on children disaggregated by sex, age, and sub-district;
- f) involvement of community institutions in the fulfillment of children's rights; Non-governmental organizations must encourage the state and government to be responsible for providing facilities and accessibility for children, especially in ensuring optimal and directed growth and development, and
- g) involvement of business section in fulfilling children's.

As social control, law is positioned as social rules and processes that try to encourage good and useful behavior or prevent bad behavior. Regarding this social control, the law will always be related to legal culture. Legal culture is closely related to the legal culture of the community, the higher the legal awareness of the community, a good legal culture will be created and can change people's mindsets about law.<sup>31</sup>

The granting of regions' autonomy is expected to accelerate the realization of community welfare through service improvement, empowerment and community participation through governance. In addition, a broad autonomy policy is given to manage and manage the various interests and welfare of the local community.<sup>32</sup> So in line with what is stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which revoked Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, it brought new consequences related to the mapping of concurrent government affairs between levels of government.<sup>33</sup>

In order not only to become a symbolic movement, the government of Bandar Lampung City, as the leading sector of KLA and the main implementer of child protection affairs in Bandar Lampung City, carried out several activities, including:

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) training for Child Friendly City Task Force Teams, Educators, Health Workers, Children's Forums, Community Institutions, Mass Media, Business World, KUA Officers, Mosque Officers;
2. Socialization of alternative care;
3. Socialization of parenting for parents (parenting skills);
4. Socialization and Evaluation of Child Friendly Villages/Kelurahan or *Evaluasi Desa/Kelurahan Layak Anak* (DEKELA);
5. Socialization, monitoring and evaluation of Child Friendly Health Centers or *Puskesmas Ramah Anak* (PUSRA);

<sup>31</sup> Rudy, *Pembangunan Hukum Di Daerah Membangun Legislasi Yang Mengayomi* (Bandar Lampung: AURA, 2017).

<sup>32</sup> The granting of wider authority to regions as a form of autonomy as described previously is a consequence of the administration of government being divided into levels of government, in addition to having a positive impact on regional independence in managing their territories.

<sup>33</sup> Budiyo Budiyo, Muhtadi Muhtadi, and Ade Arif Firmansyah, "Dekonstruksi Urusan Pemerintahan Konkuren Dalam Undang-Undang Pemerintahan Daerah," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 17, no. 3 (December 1, 2015): 419–32, <http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/kanun/article/view/6077>.

6. Socialization, monitoring and evaluation of Child Friendly Schools or *Sekolah Ramah Anak* (SRA);
7. Socialization for children in conflict with the law or *Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum* (ABH), Socialization for Children with Special Needs or *Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus* (ABK);
8. Socialization to create child-friendly places to practice religion; 9. Establish Cooperation or *Momemorandum of Understanding* (MOU) with several institutions; 10. Establishment of the Child Friendly Company Association or *Assosiasi Perusahaan Sahabat Anak* (APSAI) which combines several business actors in Bandar Lampung City, who care about children's rights.

When detailed, there are several programs promoted by the city government. In the field of education, to improve Bandar Lampung City as a Child Friendly City or *Sekolah Ramah Anak* at the intermediate or secondary stage, one of the indicators that must be met is to strive for Child Friendly Schools as an innovation, namely the declaration of child-friendly schools where the SRA declaration is attended by: Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Bandar Lampung City; Education and Culture Office of Bandar Lampung City; National Facilitator for Child Friendly Schools. Socialization of friendly schools was also carried out. The essence of a local government administration has been regulated in the distribution of authority to be able to realize government functions in the fields of public services, development and empowerment, and security.<sup>34</sup>

### C. Conclusion

The role of local governments in child protection is very urgent, even things have been stated in articles that explain how the responsibilities and obligations of local governments in protecting children's rights. in realizing the governance of the fulfillment of children's rights by the local government must be realized properly. The role of local governments in protecting children is to make their area a child-friendly area. Local governments must play a role in: 1) Mainstreaming the fulfillment of children's rights; 2) Institutional strengthening; 3) Expansion of reach; 4) Build a network; 5) Institutionalization and culture of KLA; 6) Promotion, Communication, Information and Education; and 7) Certification and Appreciation.

Protecting children in their development to adulthood, it is appropriate for local governments to focus on several factors that influence the formation of an area into a Child Friendly City or *Kota Layak Anak* (KLA), namely: 1) Laws and policies for the fulfillment of children's rights; 2) Budget for the fulfillment of children's rights; 3) Number of laws and regulations, policies, programs and activities that received input from children's forums and other children's groups; 4) Availability of trained human resources on child friendly city and capable of implementing children's rights into policies, programs and activities; 5) Available data on children disaggregated by sex, age, and sub-district; 6) The involvement of community institutions in the fulfillment of children's rights; and 7) Involvement of the business world in the fulfillment of children's rights. Therefore, to create a child-friendly city in Indonesia, a common paradigm regarding children is needed, good cooperation is needed between various parties who really want to prioritize the best interests of children.

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<sup>34</sup> Yusdianto Yusdianto, "Hubungan Kewenangan Pusat Dan Daerah Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah," *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)* 2, no. 3 (2015): 483–504, <https://doi.org/10.22304/PJIH.V2N3.A4>.

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