

## Evaluation Of The Child-Friendly City (*Kla*) Program

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### **ABSTRACT**

#### **KEYWORDS**

*Child-Friendly  
City, Program  
Evaluation, The  
Law*

*The Child-Friendness City Program in Bengkalis Regency has been evaluated using William N. Dunn's 6 criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. This evaluation includes policy goals and objectives, financial capabilities and Human Resources (HR), children's safety and needs, distribution of activities, policies, and decrees, and implementation of policy products. This program has two inhibiting factors: community participation and facilities. Children in Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection was defined as someone not yet 18. Bengkalis Regency implements the Child-Friendly City program and has met several indicators to obtain this title. However, there were still cases of children conflicting with the law even though this program has been implemented. This evaluation aims to resolve these cases.*

#### **KATA KUNCI**

Kota Layak Anak,  
Evaluasi Program,  
Hukum

### **ABSTRAK**

Program Kota Layak Anak di Kabupaten Bengkalis telah dievaluasi menggunakan 6 kriteria William N. Dunn, yaitu efektivitas, efisiensi, kecukupan, pemerataan, responsivitas, dan ketepatan. Evaluasi ini mencakup tujuan dan sasaran kebijakan, kemampuan finansial dan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM), keamanan dan kebutuhan anak, distribusi kegiatan, kebijakan dan surat keputusan, serta implementasi produk kebijakan. Terdapat dua faktor penghambat dalam program ini, yaitu partisipasi masyarakat dan fasilitas. Anak dalam Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak didefinisikan sebagai seseorang yang belum berusia 18 tahun. Kabupaten Bengkalis menerapkan program Kota Layak Anak dan telah memenuhi beberapa indikator untuk mendapatkan predikat tersebut. Namun, masih terdapat kasus anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum meskipun program ini sudah dilaksanakan. Evaluasi ini bertujuan untuk mengatasi kasus-kasus tersebut.

### **1. Introduction**

The definition of a child according to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection based on Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection is that a child is not yet 18 years old and includes children still in the womb. Children are

vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual violence because children are often seen as weak or helpless and have a dependence on and protection from the adults around them. This also makes children feel helpless when threatened not to tell anyone what they are experiencing. In almost every case revealed, the perpetrator is usually

someone close to the victim who should be the child's place of refuge. Not a few perpetrators of violence are people who dominate the victim, for example, parents or teachers.

Therefore, children must be looked after and protected with dignity, interests, and rights. The rights referred to in this case can be physical, psychological, or intellectual – the right to life, the right to grow, the right to be loved, the right to speak, the right to express and determine themselves. Every element of society realizes real forms of action to protect children, and of course, the state guarantees their existence so that children can grow and develop as they should. Following Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, child protection covers children who are not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb, and includes children's rights to live, grow, develop,

Regency/City Friendly for Children is an adjustment that Indonesia has also made, considering that the administrative regions in Indonesia are divided into two types of units, namely Regency and City. The problems that children often face are not only found in cities but can also be found in districts. Due to this, paying attention to districts with challenges that are no less complex than cities is necessary. Child-Friendly City is a term that was first introduced by the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment in 2005 through the Child-Friendly City Policy. Based on that reason, there must be accommodation from the district government. The term Child-Friendly City becomes Child-Friendly Regency/City. Recently, it has often been shortened to KLA.

Bengkalis Regency is one of the Riau Province regencies implementing the Child-Friendly Regency/City program. The rise in cases related to children is the basis for the immediate implementation of the decent city program in every area of the Bengkalis Regency. As a form of institutional strengthening in implementing the Child-Friendly Regency/City Development Policy in Bengkalis Regency, Bengkalis Regent Decree Number 285/KPTS/VIII/2011 concerning the Establishment of a Regency Task Force was made. The Bengkalis Regency Government, through the women's empowerment and child protection service, in 2015 made a declaration and action plan regarding a child-friendly city in Bengkalis Regency. A Child-Friendly City (KLA) is a manifestation that involves all components of the District District, Villages, sub-districts, communities, individuals, community groups, and community organizations in Bengkalis Regency. The movement of the Child-Friendly City/Regency program in Bengkalis Regency this time involves companies and press/media personnel. As the fourth pillar, the role of the media is very important in terms of communication and publication facilities to socialize child-friendly city activities in every place, from the district to the sub-district, village, and sub-district levels. This decent city program is a routine activity of the Government every year carried out by the Bengkalis Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DPPPA). This is done to minimize the possibility of problems often experienced by children so that they can be protected and receive proper rights from the government. 2022 Bengkalis Regency will still receive the Primary level Child-Friendly City Predicate. However, in 2023, Bengkalis Regency will be even more aggressive in achieving the title of Child-Friendly City to an even higher level. The efforts that must be made must

fulfill 24 criteria, including: In order for the predicate of a child-friendly city in Bengkalis Regency to continue to rise to a higher predicate, we must fulfill the 24 indicators that have been determined by the assessment team, including, the existence of a legal umbrella or regional regulation on a child-friendly city, the availability of institutions, the involvement of the business community and media, children's rights to obtain birth certificates, child-friendly information, children's rights to participate, child marriage, consultation institutions for parents and families, child-friendly infrastructure, health facility delivery, prevalence of child nutrition, IYCF, health facilities with child-friendly services, availability of drinking water and sanitation for children, KTR and IPS cigarettes, fair 12 years, SRA, PKA, victims of violence and exploitation, victims of pornography and emergency situations, people with disabilities, ABH terrorism and stigma. These twenty-four indicators, which are included in five clusters, are mandatory requirements that must be achieved by the Bengkalis Regency Regional Government through the women's empowerment and child protection services from the assessment team to obtain a higher title as a child-friendly city. After going through various processes to upgrade the Child-Friendly City to a higher level, finally, Bengkalis Regency, through the relevant Department, submitted it again for assessment. Bengkalis Regency has finally been crowned a Child-Friendly Regency (KLA) with an Intermediate or up one rank from the previous six editions. The success of Bengkalis Regency was announced on the night of the KLA Award in the city of Semarang on Saturday, July 22, 2023.

Obtaining the Middle-Level Child-Friendly City Award in Bengkalis Regency is certainly a step in the

government's seriousness in creating a safe environment for children and fulfilling children's rights. However, this does not mean it can eliminate cases of children in conflict with the law. Some cases occur against children every year even though there is a Child-Friendly City Program and several government efforts in the form of policies and the formation of institutions related to child protection. It can be seen from the following table regarding children who conflict with the law.

**Table 1.1 Recapitulation of Children in Conflict with the Law in Bengkalis Regency in 2022**

No.	Subdistrict	Children perpetrators	Children victims	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Bengkalis		7	7
2	Bantan	1	2	3
3	Stone Hill		1	1
4	Mandau	5	10	15
5	Rupat	1		1
6	North Rupert			
7	Little Siak	2	1	3
8	Edge	1	6	7
9	Bandar Admir		2	2
10	Talang Muand	2	1	3
11	Bathin Solapai	4	9	13
<b>Amount</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: Bengkalis Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service 2023

Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that there are still many cases of children in conflict with the law in every sub-district in Bengkalis Regency, namely in the case of children as perpetrators totaling 16 people, children as victims totaling 39 people, and the total number of cases regarding children relating to existing laws in Bengkalis Regency has a total of 55 children.

Children in such conditions are called children in conflict with the law, a legal practice in India. It uses the term Children in Conflict with the Law while children in conflict with the law are those related to the justice process, with classification: Children as witnesses, Children as victims, and Children as perpetrators. In this case, children must be given special protection, which special protection is included in one of the Development policy clusters

## 2. Methods

The type of research used was descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe and illustrate existing phenomena, both natural and human-engineered, which pays more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities. Qualitative descriptive research places more emphasis on meaning. Here, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive research method because this research explores phenomena that were also related to the Performance Analysis of the Riau Province Ombudsman. In this research, research informants were taken using the purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method was where informants were

selected because they were considered to have contributed to the research. The data collection techniques were through observations, interviews, and documentation.

## 3. Findings and Discussion

According to William N. Dunn (1999) in Riant Nugroho (2008, 472-473), evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment. The evaluation concerned producing information regarding the value and benefits of policy outcomes. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, namely how far needs, values, and opportunities have been achieved through public action; evaluation contributes to clarification and criticism of the values underlying the selection of goals and targets; and evaluation provides for the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem formulation and recommendations. So, although it was concerned with the overall contribution of the policy process, policy evaluation was more concerned with the performance of the policy, especially in the implementation of public policies. Evaluation of "formulation" was carried out on the post-action side, which was more on the "process" of formulation than on policy content, which usually "only" assesses whether the process was following agreed procedures. In general, Dunn describes the policy evaluation criteria as follows:

- Effectiveness questions: Have the desired results been achieved?
- Efficiency questions: How much effort is required to achieve the desired results?
- Adequacy asks: How far does achieving the desired outcome solve the problem?

- Equity asks: Are the costs of benefits distributed equally benefits costs?
- Responsiveness asks: Do policy outcomes satisfy particular groups' needs, preferences, or values ? 1) truly useful or valuable?

### **1. Effectiveness**

Effectiveness can be seen from the policy goals and objectives. Let's look at the objective, which regulates the development of child-friendly districts/cities as regulated in the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities. It is to build Regency/City Government initiatives that lead to conceptual transformation efforts. Children's rights into policies, programs, and activities to fulfill children's rights in the Regency/City. This protection was provided so that children feel comfortable and at ease, and their rights as children were guaranteed, which should be protected by the state even if the child has committed deviations.

### **2. Efficiency**

In this case, efficiency is related to adequate financial capabilities and Human Resources (HR). Financial, namely in the form of the flow of money in and out of the management of an agency or institution. Funds/finance are needed when evaluating the implementation of the Child-Friendly Regency/City development program in Bengkalis Regency. Not only financial but adequate human resources were also needed because they were the ones who would manage financial matters. Based on observations made by the author, the human resources used to implement policies regarding the

development of child-friendly districts/cities, especially for children in conflict with the law, still need to be improved. Staff needs help to accommodate all the needs required during orientation.

### **3. Adequacy**

This sufficiency aspect can be seen from the elements of value and needs. Based on the results of observations, children's safety was considered to be in the not very safe category because there were still many cases of children in conflict with the law, whether children as perpetrators, children as victims, and children as witnesses. Meanwhile, in terms of needs, it was still less effective because there was still a shortage of workers/staff in institutions that handle cases of children in conflict with the law, especially at the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A).

### **4. Equalization**

The aspect of equity, in this case, was in the form of distribution /delivery activities, which usually take the form of diversion rights, which transfer the resolution of children's cases from the criminal justice process to a process outside of criminal justice, which should be given equally to children who conflict with the law without selecting only certain cases. In essence, diversion has been carried out following applicable procedures.

### **5. Responsiveness**

The government's responsiveness through related agencies, namely the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service, can be seen from the existence of policies and decrees to implement the regulations of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.

#### **6. Precision**

In this case, the accuracy can be assessed from the policy product that has been fulfilled, namely in the form of the Child-Friendly Regency/City Development policy in Bengkalis Regency, which has been implemented. This policy product was very influential because it aims to guarantee children's rights, especially children who conflict with the law.

#### **Inhibiting Factors in the Child-Friendly City Program Evaluation Process**

##### **a. Society Participation**

In this case, community participation in implementing the Child-Friendly City program in Bengkalis Regency. Community participation was considered to be still lacking in implementing the need to improve City program policies. This can be seen from the fact that many people still keep quiet when they see a case related to the law because they don't want to get involved, and there is also some homeport when a problem occurs.

##### **b. Facility**

Facilities are quite important because they relate to comfort and safety for children. The facilities referred to in this case are needed to protect children in conflict with the law. It was found that there still needs to be supporting facilities, namely in special children's prisons, and appropriate places for investigations that make children comfortable when facing the law and not feeling.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Evaluation of the Child-Friendly City proChild-Friendly Regency can be seen from 6 criteria according to William N. Dunn: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

##### **1. Effectiveness**

Effectiveness can be seen from the policy goals and objectives. Let's look at the objective, which regulates the development of child-friendly districts/cities as regulated in the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities. It was to build Regency/City Government initiatives that led to conceptual transformation efforts. Children's rights into policies, programs, and activities to fulfill children's rights in the Regency/City. The goal of a policy,

##### **2. Efficiency**

In this case, efficiency is related to adequate financial capabilities and Human Resources (HR). Financial, namely in the form of the flow of money in and out of the management of an agency or institution. Adequate human resources were also needed because they are the ones who will manage financial matters. Based on observations made in the field by the auto resources used to implement policies regarding the development of child-friendly districts/cities, especially for children in conflict with the law, it still needs to be improved.

##### **3. Adequacy**

Astill needs to improve the results of observations. Children's safety is considered in the not-very-safe category because there were still many cases of children in conflict with the law, whether children are perpetrators, victims, or witnesses. Meanwhile, in terms of needs, it is still less effective because there was a shortage of workers/staff.

#### 4. Equalization

In essence, diversion provisions have been carried out following applicable procedures. In this case, the equity aspect is in the distribution of distribution/delivery activities, which usually take the form of diverstakeights that transfer the resolution of children's cases from the criminal justice process to a process outside of criminal justice.

#### 5. Responsiveness

The government's responsiveness through related agencies, namely the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service, can be seen from the existence of policies and decrees to implement the regulations of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Development of Child-Friendly Districts/Cities.

#### 6. Accuracy

The policy product that has been fulfilled is the Child-Friendly Regency/City Development policy in Bengkalis Regency, which has been implemented. This policy product is very influential because it aims to guarantee children's rights, especially children in conflict with the law.

### **Inhibiting Factors in the Child-Friendly City Program Evaluation Process**

There were two inhibiting factors in implementing the Child-Friendly City program in Bengkalis Regency, namely:

1. Society Participation
2. Facility

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