Implementation of Banyuwangi Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 Concerning the Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts
(A Study of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Children in the Special Protection Cluster Who Experience Exploitation and Violence in Banyuwangi Regency)

Nuika Adisty Saindya
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi
nuikaadistys@gmail.com

Sri Wilujiang
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi

Leni Vitasari
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi

Abstract
The child-friendly district policy is introduced as an example of dedication to the fulfillment of children’s rights because children are seen as a sign of optimism for the nation’s future and are considered to attract positive attention, so they must be protected and their rights fulfilled. In this study, the objectives to be achieved are to analyze and describe the implementation of Banyuwangi regional regulation number 7 of 2018 concerning the implementation of child-friendly districts, especially the fulfillment of children's rights in the special protection cluster in the Banyuwangi Regency. The method used in this study is a qualitative method based on Tachjan’s thinking. The results of this study indicate that the implementing agent: The Banyuwangi Regency Government has implemented the child-friendly district policy, especially in the case of special protection. Although in general, the implementation of the implementor is good, on the other hand, the commitment and responsiveness of several related institutions still need to be maximized. On the program aspect: various programs have been provided by the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Government as a forum to support the design to implementation, to support these programs, there is a budget, Human Resources (HR), and facilities for the community have been cooperated by the Banyuwangi Regency Regional Government. In the target group aspect: the community has responded well to this policy and has participated. However, some still do not care and do not understand the existence of this policy, which causes them to tend to be less active. Based on this, communication in the form of socialization with the community needs to be maximized.

Keywords: policy implementation, child-friendly districts/cities, fulfillment of children’s rights

INTRODUCTION

The people of Indonesia are strongly committed to implementing child protection measures. The Child Decent District Policy is only one of the numerous ways that this devotion and commitment are displayed. One of the measures offered as an illustration of a commitment to ensuring the realization of children's rights is the child-friendly city or district policy.

A development system based on children's rights, Child Decent City/Regency, has a long-term future plan for policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and protection. It does this through integrity, commitment, and the resources of the government, citizens, and business world.

It is the goal of the creation of Child Decent Cities/Districts (KABUPATEN LAYAK ANAK), as described in PPPA Ministerial Regulation No.11 of 2011 regarding child-decent district development policies, to spur government innovations that will encourage efforts to recast the concept of rights into policies, programs, and implementations to protect children's rights. According to Article 4 of Law Number 23 of 2002 Concerning Child Protection, every child has the right to live, grow, develop, and participate fairly in accordance with human dignity and the right to be protected from violence and discrimination. Creating a good urban ecology for kids and ensuring that kids have access to the facilities they require, such as educational spaces and playgrounds, are examples of acts...
Implementation of Banyuwangi Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 Concerning the Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts (A Study of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Children in the Special Protection Cluster Who Experience Exploitation and Violence in Banyuwangi Regency)

N. A. Saindya, Sri Wilujeng, Leni Vitasari

related to the concept of kid-friendly districts. These efforts can aid kids in developing a good urban ecology. By coordinating and facilitating actions in sub-districts and sub-districts, the local government in this situation is in charge of implementing child-worthy districts.

One of the districts that carries out the child-worthy district policy is Banyuwangi Regency, which has been recognized in the intermediate level. Despite winning the intermediate category Decent Child Regency Award for Banyuwangi Regency, the rights of children in special protection clusters who suffer from exploitation and violence have not been met. The exploitation case was proven by the finding of children who had become buskers at intersections of highways and red lights in the city, as well as the discovery of child laborers selling food at various ATMs and stores in Banyuwangi Regency.

According to news reports published on the liputan6.com website on July 1, 2022, Banyuwangi Regency is still a violent and exploitative city. In Banyuwangi, the number of incidents of violence against children rose from 65 in 2020 to 98 in 2021. According to data posted on radarbanyuwangi.jawapos.com on August 24, 2022, there were 40 instances of child abuse and exploitation. This demonstrates that the primary problems in Banyuwangi Regency, which are listed in the fifth cluster of the Banyuwangi Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018, namely special protection, are still child abuse and exploitation. Based on the explanation of the problem above, the formulation of this research problem is "How is the implementation of Banyuwangi regional regulation number 7 of 2018 concerning the implementation of child-worthy districts related to the fulfillment of children's rights in special protection clusters in Banyuwangi Regency?".

The objective of this study is to understand and analyze how Banyuwangi Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018—which relates to the execution of child-worthy districts, particularly the fulfillment of children's rights in special protection clusters, is being implemented.

METHOD

According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2006: 4), this study takes a qualitative method, which aims to describe events or phenomena as they actually occur, with the data generated coming from people's written or spoken words or observable behavior. From the seen object, the researcher will produce descriptive data. Researchers want to understand and describe how the Banyuwangi Regional Regulation 7 of 2018 concerning the implementation of child-worthy districts, particularly the fulfillment of children's rights in special protection clusters, has been implemented through qualitative research methods.

In this study, researchers chose to use purposive sampling techniques. The informants who helped researchers obtain information and data in this study were Mrs. Henik Setyorini as Head of the Banyuwangi Regency Social Office as the key informant and Mr. Fadjar as the Head of the Banyuwangi Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) Division as the main informant. Furthermore, as for the process of determining additional informants using the snowball sampling method, this technique is a sampling of data sources that initially amounted to a small amount and then became enlarged. Additional informants from this study are Mr. Bambang as Head of Field Coordinator of the Civil Service Police Unit of Banyuwangi Regency, Mrs. Rima as the Community who became the Parent/Guardian of the child, and Mrs. Lina as Community who became the Parent/Guardian of the child.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Each regional leader is given permission by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) to work toward putting the policy into practice and making their particular cities/districts child-worthy. It can be deduced from the implementation of child-friendly city policies in Banyuwangi Regency in accordance with Banyuwangi Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Child-Worthy Districts that the local government itself, which is the regent, has the authority to make all decisions pertaining to this Child-Worthy Districts. This demonstrates that the government is involved in the implementation of all policies as a coach or implementer. In a sense, coaches are also actors who direct and direct others in the implementation of policies. Additionally, the Banyuwangi Regency's task force team for the child-friendly city strategy will be given the regent's judgments.

Based on this, the Banyuwangi Regency Government started this policy with a stronger commitment by creating a number of regional regulations regarding the fulfillment of children's rights, followed by the creation of a task force for the development of child-friendly districts in the region, which was approved by Banyuwangi Regent Decree Number: 188/510/KEP/429.01/2012. Furthermore, a database of children in Banyuwangi Regency is part of fundamental data collecting. All pertinent SKPDs complete the data-gathering phase, which is subsequently followed by the policy-planning process. RAD (Regional Action Plan) for Decent Child Districts is being prepared in accordance with RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan), RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan), and other plans. Following that, all SKPD (Regional Apparatus Work Units) will deploy RAD. After then, monitoring, assessment, and reporting come as the last phase. While reporting to the center is done once a year, evaluation is done every three (3) months. Additionally, socialization and performance evaluation are tactics to fortify each SKPD's resolve to keep advancing the fulfillment of children's rights. The Social Office and other relevant organizations work with villages to conduct routine socialization. Additionally, socialization takes place in Banyuwangi Regency schools and local offices. The socializing activities sometimes may not require involving the public, according to the head of the Banyuwangi Regency Social Office, who also noted that social media can be used for this purpose.

In services, initiatives, and forums pertaining to child protection, a number of developments involving the fulfillment of children's rights in Banyuwangi Regency are described. Programs that help Child Decent Districts function well are crucial. Banyuwangi Regency has therefore implemented a number of programs to support the sustainability of policy. These include Banyuwangi Children Center (BCC), village children's forum, sub-district children's forum, district children's forum, and Banyuwangi Cerdas scholarships. Homesickness room services are also available.

Banyuwangi Regency has developed a budget, human resources (HR), and infrastructure to support programs relating to child protection as part of its design and implementation. In this instance, regular coordination meetings are held to assess the effectiveness of the in-charge working groups and gauge the overall effectiveness of the Child Decent District Policy's implementation. In order for the program to be successful, implementors' dedication to performing and fulfilling their responsibilities is crucial. The Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency is presently pursuing a strategy to increase the emergence of children's forums, ranging from village children's forums to sub-district children's forums to district children's forums. When situations or issues involving children's rights need to be addressed, the purpose of the development of this children's forum is to act as a pioneer and rapporteur representing children in each region.
An Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Protection (P2TP2A), which is an Integrated Service Center that provides services for women and children victims of violence in Banyuwangi Regency, has been formed to address the issue of child victims of violence. This center is coordinated by the Banyuwangi Regency Social Office. According to the Regent of Banyuwangi Number's decision, P2TP2A of Banyuwangi Regency was established; /262/KEP/429.011/2021. Complaint management, health services, social rehabilitation, enforcement and legal aid, repatriation services, and social reintegration are all included in the P2TP2A integrated service activities. The Civil Service Police Unit (SatPol PP) of Banyuwangi Regency, meantime, handles issues with child exploitation through routine field patrols to examine and deal with conduct that violates public order.

The Civil Service Police Unit (SatPol PP) of Banyuwangi Regency will support and give social punishments to kids who are identified as being exploited, like kids who become street performers, kids who work at traffic lights and shops, and others. Additionally, the Social Service will handle it in partnership with other institutions qualified to handle and facilitate the kid in accordance with their needs if the victim of child exploitation and violence needs additional assistance. The Banyuwangi Regency Government does not have a particular budget for managing situations involving this special protection. As a result, in every instance of child abuse or exploitation, aid will be given in accordance with the victim's needs. In this instance, each SKPD and task force will offer facilities and infrastructure in line with the field adopted.

From the perspective of human resources, the Banyuwangi Regency Social Office institutionally oversees the development of the Child Decent District policy. It is hoped that with the presence of a task force made up of participants from related agencies (police, The Civil Service Police Unit (SatPol PP), health offices, social services, education offices, DPPKB, community empowerment agencies, village governments, and all sub-districts throughout Banyuwangi Regency), all cases of violence against children can be avoided and eliminated as soon as possible. So that incidents of child abuse and exploitation can be put down in a way that affects the creation of kid-friendly regions in Banyuwangi Regency. Because numerous parties are involved in the implementation of this district policy, coordination and synchronization are crucial in this situation. In fact, this circumstance can occasionally become problematic since the task force's lack of devotion makes the performance less responsive and responsive to handling cases. Ineffective coordination and communication are other variables in a policy's execution.

This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Mrs. Heni Setyorini as Head of the Social Office of Banyuwangi Regency as follows:

"The most difficult thing is coordination with other SKPD. Sometimes there are those who are not responsive and responsive or sometimes have to wait for acceptance and then wait for the budget to come down. So the awareness must be increased again and that we always socialize and evaluate during coordination meetings."

According to the interview's findings, coordination is difficult because there hasn't been much follow-up on the outcomes of the work that has been done in coordination. It is obvious that the coordination of the implementers of the Child Decent District Development Policy is still not perfect from the description of the elements of communication between organizations and implementing activities. In fact, because this tactic is coordinated, collaboration is crucial to its effective execution. Although efforts have been made to strengthen coordination, such as the regular evaluation meetings held with SKPD at the Child Decent District Task Force every three months, and the communication network built by stakeholders is quite good, some implementing agencies still do not fully understand their responsibilities and functions, which makes it challenging to bind good cooperation. Synchronization is particularly challenging to do because the coordination follow-up that has been done is still somewhat limited.
The involvement of PKK women in the implementation of socialization, as well as the involvement of children who are members of the children's forum and the participation of parents who become more aware of the protection and enforcement of children's rights by supervising, teaching, fostering, and reporting if there are problems that need further assistance, show the condition of the surrounding community in supporting the fulfillment of rights. In spite of this, there are still some people who are unaware of and unconcerned about the presence of this district policy that is child-worthy. The following was stated by Mr. Fadjar, Head of PPPA Banyuwangi Regency:

“Although Decent Anak Regency is more well-known among SKPD than the community, the community responded favorably and has started to become more information literate. Many people, though not all, choose not to report because they feel ashamed after experiencing, say, sexual violence. But so far, the neighborhood has been quite supportive and helpful. If something happens, they let us or the authorities know right away so we can deal with it.”

According to this assertion, the people in Glagah District, Banyuwangi Regency called Ibu Rima as parents or guardians and PKK women with children said: “It is unquestionably acceptable as long as it is beneficial and not detrimental. A good policy is the Child Worthy District policy. But occasionally, even when the general public is aware, there are still people who fail to report, and occasionally, cases go unresolved. In certain cases, the information is also immediately above it rather than at the bottom. In order to receive information and support, people do not update. If it can be arranged once a month or every two months, I'm hoping that there will be opportunities for interaction and counseling, making Posyandu or village activities beneficial companions. Because the policy's existence is very beneficial to people like me.”

According to the interview, it is clear that the community and stakeholders, who are policy participants, firmly support the Child Decent District Development Policy in Banyuwangi Regency. The public, however, anticipates that socialization will also be stepped up so that more people will be aware of and benefit from policies.

Discussion

The fifth (five) child rights cluster in the creation of child-worthy communities is the special protection of children. According to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, the execution of child protection as a whole involves specific protection in order to uphold children's rights. Child protection is a type of protection that is only provided to kids under specific conditions. One of the indications for the fulfillment of this child rights cluster is the availability of service providers for the Child in Need of Special Protection (AMPK) program. Children in Need of Special Protection (AMPK) include children who are in conflict with the law, come from marginalized minority groups, are exploited financially or sexually, are trafficked, or have been abused by drugs, alcohol, or psychoactive substances. It also includes children who are in emergency situations (refugees, victims of riots, victims of natural disasters, or children caught up in armed conflict). The services provided to Children in Need of Special Protection (AMPK) include medical, psychiatric, psychosocial, legal (medico-legal), consultation, rehabilitation, infrastructure help for children with special needs, special education, repatriation, and social reintegration.

One of the organizations assisting Children in Need of Special Protection (AMPK), P2TP2A (Center for Integrated Services for Women and Children Empowerment), offers counseling as well as legal and emotional support. In addition to counselors or those who provide therapy, P2TP2A also permits volunteers to provide services for Children in Need of Special Protection (AMPK). P2TP2A volunteers also go through coaching or training to enhance their capacity to offer...
counseling to AMPK, which in this case is children who have been the victims of violence. When looking into complaints of assault against children, the Banyuwangi Police Women and Children Protection Unit Investigation Team adopted a very constructive approach. In order to prevent child abuse, exploitation, and other social issues, the Banyuwangi Regency Government also developed a Children's Forum at the village level.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the agency responsible for implementation has a favorable attitude toward the application of cluster 5 (five) rights, specifically special protection. This is demonstrated by the creation of institutions/forums for children in need of special protection (AMPK) through the provision of free legal and psychological assistance services by P2TP2A for children victims of violence, the provision of guidance to P2TP2A volunteers to help them hone their protection skills for children victims of violence, the provision of programs that support the fulfillment of children's rights and protection, and the creation of Children's Forums from the organization.

The Child Decent District Development Policy's implementers in Banyuwangi Regency have, for their part, largely favorable and encouraging comments to make. Due to the dedication of the leadership, in this case the regional head, as well as efforts to popularize this policy by interested parties in the sub-district and village through meetings with parents/guardians and meetings in schools, the Child Decent District Development Policy has been implemented in Banyuwangi Regency. However, certain implementing agencies are also expected to do more than simple judgments or rewards in implementing these regulations. This seems difficult to achieve because not all implementing organizations agree on the importance of implementing children's rights in the framework of regional development. Each SKPD that implements the policy has a different level of urgency in upholding children's rights.

Implementing the Child Decent District Development Policy requires excellent coordination. A central government policy, the Child Decent District Development Policy is carried out by the district or city local government in cooperation with the district or city local government, beginning with the local government, business world, and community. Coordination is necessary for the Child Decent District Development Policy to operate. This is done to avoid work duplication among stakeholders and guarantee that everyone is aware of the main obligations of each pertinent party. Every three months or four times a year, the Banyuwangi Regency Social Office, the leading sector, aims to hold coordination meetings to achieve effective coordination in order to evaluate and discuss how closely each SKPD's programs and activities adhere to the Child Decent District Development Policy.

It is clear from the description above that Banyuwangi Regency's implementation of the District/City Policy (Child Decent Regency) is mainly going according to plan. This is demonstrated by the fact that the majority of children's rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) have been met. Before children's rights may be fully fulfilled, there are a number of concerns that need to be addressed further. Create district/city government programs that serve as a springboard for attempts to turn the Convention on the Rights of the Child from a legal framework into development plans and programs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of discussions related to research on the Implementation of Banyuwangi Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Child Decent Districts Related to the Fulfillment of Children's Rights of Special Protection Clusters in Banyuwangi Regency, there are conclusions obtained by researchers as follows:

1. Executing Agent
The Banyuwangi Regency Government has implemented a child-worthy district policy, especially in special protection cases, in this implementation the government has tried to realize Banyuwangi Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Child-Worthy Districts by fulfilling predetermined indicators. The synergy between the Regional Government and SKPD makes this policy work well. However, communication between SKPD is still not synchronized, so many policy implementing agents cause several KLA task forces that do not understand in detail about the tupoksiyanya. Although in general the implementation of the implementor is good, on the other hand, the commitment and responsiveness of several related institutions still need to be maximized.

2. Program

Programs launched by the local government of Banyuwangi Regency in the implementation of the Child Decent Regency Policy have been carried out, including the Village Flower program, in the program the Regent of Banyuwangi went directly to villages in Banyuwangi Regency to directly review how the social conditions of children in the village and pay attention to if there are children who need special assistance. In addition, the Ruang Rindu program, Banyuwangi Children Center, Children's Forum, and other programs are forums provided by the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency to support policy sustainability. In its design and implementation, Banyuwangi Regency has prepared a budget, Human Resources (HR), and facilities to support programs related to child protection. However, even though these programs have been running, the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency has not provided a special budget for the implementation of the Child Decent District Policy, so that in handling child cases do not have a fixed budget and must be submitted to the Central Government. In addition, the guidance and provision of social sanctions for child laborers who are still carrying out work activities are still ineffective, so that child labor does not feel the deterrent effect. As a result, the working children still continue to carry out their activities.

3. Target group

The main target of the Child Decent District Policy is children, but in this case the whole community and parents/guardians are the most instrumental in protecting children's rights. In this case, the community has been joined by the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency in activities that support the implementation of child-worthy districts, such as involving PKK mothers in the implementation of socialization and forming child forums as pioneers and reporters if there are certain problems related to child protection. Although in general the community has responded well to this policy and has participated, there are still people who are less concerned and do not understand the existence of the policy which causes them to tend to be less active. In addition, the shame caused by the problems that are being experienced causes people to be reluctant to report cases of violence, so things like this more or less cause the problem of high cases of violence in children. Based on this, the implementation of socialization regarding KLA is still not optimal.

Based on the research that has been done, there are suggestions that need to be put forward by researchers, namely:

1. Executing Agent

The Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency needs to increase the intensity of communication with all SKPD of Banyuwangi Regency so that communication becomes more synchronized, so that each KLA task force of Banyuwangi Regency can understand the tupoksiyanya. This aims to increase the commitment and responsiveness of the implementor.

2. Program

The Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency needs to provide a special budget for handling cases related to KLA policies so that in its implementation there is no need to go through a submission process so that
problems are handled faster. In addition, the Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency needs to provide a deterrent effect and solutions to child workers or parents/guardians of these children. Because in fact, coaching and social sanctions alone are not effective enough to stop the activities of child labor.

3. Target Group

The Regional Government of Banyuwangi Regency needs to carry out more massive and equitable socialization, because no matter how good a KLA development program or activity is, it should be socialized as widely as possible so that it can be felt by children and the community. This will increase awareness, awareness and active participation of the community so that people play a more important role in preventing violence and exploitation of children.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Keputusan Presiden Nomor 1 Tahun 2000 Tentang Ratifikasi Konvensi ILO 182.
Peraturan Daerah Banyuwangi Nomor 7 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kabupaten Layak Anak.
Peraturan Menteri PPPA No.11 Tahun 2011 Tentang Kebijakan Pengembangan Kabupaten Layak Anak.
Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Pasal 12 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (UU-PD).
Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak.
LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

Our focus:
Social and Culture

Our Scope:

www.dataindonesia.id, diakses pada tanggal 21 Oktober 2022
www.merdeka.com, diakses pada tanggal 21 Oktober 2022
www.ngopibareng.id, diakses pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2022
www.radarbanyuwangi.jawapos.com, diakses pada tanggal 25 Oktober 2022

Join with us at http://journal.neolectura.com/index.php/Literatus