



# IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 3 OF 2020 CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF *LAYAK ANAK* DISTRICTS AT THE OFFICE OF POPULATION CONTROL, FAMILY PLANNING, WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION IN NORTH BARITO REGENCY

**Emiatol\*, Setia Budhi, Jamaluddin**

Master of Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Submit : 08-03-2022

Accepted : 11-08-2022

\*Corresponding author

## Abstract

Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency. Thesis. Master of Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Lambung Mangkurat University, under the guidance of (I) Setia Budhi and (II) Jamaluddin. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the implementation of North Barito Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency and its inhibiting factors. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. Methods through interviews, observations and documentation. The results showed that the implementation of Layak Anak District policies in an effort to fulfill children's rights in North Barito Regency was quite good, seen from the commitments from various cross-sectors, programs or activities to meet the needs of children's rights. Although the fulfillment of children's rights has not been fully optimal because for sectoral interests, communication between organizations is running quite well, resources, budget and institutional commitment are still not good enough. In conclusion, the fulfillment of children's rights needs to be improved by local governments for the success of future development. s rights in North Barito Regency was quite good, seen from the commitments from various cross-sectors, programs or activities to meet the needs of children's rights. Although the fulfillment of children's rights has not been fully optimal because for sectoral interests, communication between organizations is running quite well, resources, budget and institutional commitment are still not good enough. In conclusion, the fulfillment of children's rights needs to be improved by local governments for the success of future development. s rights in North Barito Regency was quite good, seen from the commitments from various cross-sectors, programs or activities to meet the needs of children's rights. Although the fulfillment of children's rights has not been fully optimal because for sectoral interests, communication between organizations is running quite well, resources, budget and institutional commitment are still not good enough. In conclusion, the fulfillment of children's rights needs to be improved by local governments for the success of future development. resources, budget and institutional commitment are still not good enough. In conclusion, the fulfillment of children's rights needs to be improved by local governments for the success of future development. resources, budget and institutional commitment are still not good enough. In conclusion, the fulfillment of children's rights needs to be improved by local governments for the success of future development.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Regional Regulation, Layak Anak District, North Barito Regency.

## INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation of administrators and assets of the nation (Efendi et al., 2022). Then the success of child development will determine the quality of Indonesian human resources in the future (Mashudi, 2019). If child development is successfully implemented, superior human resources will become the strength of the Indonesian nation to be ready to face the next challenges (Sudarsana, 2015; Kadarisman, 2017; Susanto, 2021).

However, until now, various problems are still being faced in the development of child protection (Saraswati, 2015; Haling et al., 2018). There are still high cases of violence against children, child marriage problems, child labor problems and the negative impact of advances in information technology that makes children vulnerable to exposure to inappropriate information, are some of the problems faced (Wulandari, 2018; Efendi et al., 2022).

The issue of children is a cross-cutting issue, so child protection must be carried out in a coordinated manner between institutions, both government and community institutions (Utami, 2016; Duadji & Tresiana, 2018). For the basis of strengthening coordination, PP number 50 of 2019 was issued concerning the implementation of coordination of child protection, one of which regulates the implementation of Layak Anak districts/cities. Layak Anak districts/cities are districts/cities that have a children's rights-based development system through the integration of government, community and business commitments and resources that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, activity programs to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and protection.

Layak Anak city is a term that was first introduced by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in 2008 through the Layak Anak City Policy. To accommodate the district government, later the term Layak Anak City became District or Layak Anak City and later shortened to KLA.

The general objective of Layak Anak Districts/Cities is to develop district/city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions in the form of Policies, Institutions, Programs and Development Activities aimed at fulfilling the rights of children. children's rights in a Regency/City area.

Worthy is interpreted properly or appropriately, for example: being treated properly and appropriately (Fatcholi, 2021; Bakri, 2020). Eligible means the physical and non-physical conditions of an area where aspects of life meet the elements regulated and mandated in the United Nations International Convention on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified through Presidential Decree No. 39 of 1990) and translated into various laws and regulations. - Invitations and other policies related to children (Nur, 2017; Lefaan & Suryana, 2018; Ardinata, 2020).

The definition of a child according to article 1 paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, in chapter I of the general provisions of Article 1 paragraph (2), what is meant by a child is someone who has not reached the age of 21 (twenty one) years and is not married. Although there are many formulations regarding the boundaries and understanding of children, in principle these differences have the same implication, namely providing protection for children.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the term Implementation of Layak Anak Regency/City Program (KLA), implies the implementation of a real action from a plan that

has been prepared carefully and in detail related to the Layak Anak Regency/City (KLA) program in North Barito Regency. . Protection of children is very necessary in order to prioritize the best interests of children. The family as a shelter for children has an important role in fulfilling children's rights which include civil rights and freedoms; Family environment and alternative care; Basic health and child welfare; Education, leisure time and cultural activities; and special protection.

If the family in this case the parents ignore the rights of the child, then violence against children is very likely to occur. This, for example, can be caused by factors in the family's economic condition, which is in a slump, causing emotions to increase and the child becomes a place to vent the anger of his parents. This condition has a negative impact on children's conditions, both physical and psychological conditions, it is not impossible to affect the productivity of children in their social environment, playmates or even in schools as a place for children to learn.

In an effort to provide protection for children and fulfill children's rights, the Government of Indonesia began in 2005 implementing the Layak Anak District/City Program or commonly called KLA. Where the KLA implementation strategy is the mainstreaming of children's rights into development policies, programs and activities. Which starts from the Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation stages with reference to the principles of the Rights of the Child.

The indicators for evaluating Layak Anak Districts/Cities are if the following clusters are met, namely Cluster I: Civil rights and freedoms including Birth Certificates and Layak Anak Information and Child Participation; Cluster II: Family Environment and Alternative Care, which includes Arrangements on Child Marriage, Consultation Institutions for Parents and Families, Alternative Care Institutions and Layak Anak Infrastructure; Cluster III: Basic Health and Welfare which includes Delivery in Health Facilities, Nutrition Prevalence, Layak Anak Health Facilities and Non-Smoking Areas; Cluster IV: Education, Utilization of Free Time and Cultural Activities which include Early Childhood Education (PAUD) and 12 year compulsory education, Layak Anak Schools; and Cluster V: Special Protection for victims of violence,

There are 7 stages / levels for a Regency that can be said to be a Layak Anak Regency / City, namely Start Level, Initiation, Primary (500-600 points), Intermediate (600-700 points), Nindya (700-800 points), Main (800-900 points). points) and KLA (900-1000 points).

There are several reasons why Layak Anak Districts / KLA are important to realize, namely children are an inseparable part of human survival and the survival of the state; The high level of violence against children both in the school environment, community environment and family environment; Coordination and partnerships between stakeholders related to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection are still weak and must be strengthened so that they are integrated, holistic and sustainable; There is still limited children's play space that can increase children's creativity; Not all development documents in the Regency/City are in line with the Children's Quality of Life; Not all district/city stakeholders understand children's rights; and Not many regions have a legal basis for developing children in their territory and have not received APBD support.

Based on the results of the Self-Assessment of Layak Anak Districts (KLA) in Central Kalimantan in 2021, North Barito District is still at the Initiation level with 434.95 points, which is position 8 out of 14 districts in Central Kalimantan province.

For North Barito Regency in the Layak Anak Regency Self Assessment (KLA), the cluster that has not been fulfilled is cluster II, namely Family Environment and Alternative Care and

Cluster V, namely the existence of Special Protection from victims of violence, exploitation and pornography victims, special protection for persons with disabilities and protection from terrorism, so that they are still unable to move up to the primary position.

On that basis, in the context of raising awareness of all parties on children's rights and child-responsive development, the North Barito Regency Government has established Policies that are intended to protect and fulfill children's rights are adapted to regional needs and conditions of regional autonomy which are then set forth in the North Barito Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research by raising the title of the study "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency".

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Types of research**

The approach that will be used in this study is a qualitative approach because the researcher wants to draw conclusions in the form of data that describes in detail the phenomena that occur in the field. This is because the qualitative approach as a research procedure produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Qualitative research is research that relies on observations, interviews, and documentation on the object of research to produce data that describes in detail.

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. According to Nazir (2005), descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of present events. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate descriptive, picture or painting about the factors as well as the properties and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

### **Research sites**

This research was conducted in North Barito Regency. The reason the researchers chose North Barito Regency is because in North Barito Regency there are still many problems related to the implementation of Layak Anak Regency. The research schedule is carried out in June 2021 - June 2022.

### **Informants and Research Instruments**

Key informants who have direct contact with the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts in North Barito Regency, including the Head of the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency; Head of the Division of Protection of Women's Rights, Protection and Fulfillment of Children's Rights; Section Head of Protection, Basic Health Care, Education and Child Welfare; Head of Data Section on Violence of Women and Children; Head of UPT. PPA Muara Teweh; Head of Muara Teweh Police PPA Unit; and Society/Parents. However, this research does not rule out the possibility of additional informants along with developments in the field, in this case the researcher uses the snowball technique.

Secondary data is data that is processed by other parties which is used as material to support primary data such as documents, reports, and others. Secondary data in this study include

regulations related to the Implementation of District Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts and documents on children's data and other library materials.

Research Instruments are tools that are needed or used to collect data by researchers to analyze the results of research conducted. According to Arikunto (2006) the notion of research instruments is a tool that is selected and used by researchers in carrying out their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic and facilitate the results. In this study, the instruments that the researcher will use are interviews and observations of data sources.

### **Data Collection and Data Analysis Techniques**

Data were collected through interviews with informants as primary data and documentation as secondary data. This study used analytical techniques with a qualitative approach. Qualitative analysis is meaningful as an analysis understanding based on logical argumentation. However, the argumentation material is based on data obtained through data acquisition techniques, both field studies and literature studies, in analyzing them based on the researcher's reasoning ability in connecting facts, data and information. The technique used in this study is a qualitative analysis technique according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2008) which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Policy Implementation**

This section contains interviews with informants related to the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency.

Layak Anak districts are districts/cities that have a children's rights-based development system through the integration of government, community and business commitments and resources that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, program activities to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and protection.

The general objective of Layak Anak Districts is to develop district/city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions in the form of policies, institutions, development programs and activities. aimed at

The implementation of a Layak Anak district in North Barito Regency is regulated in Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020. The policy and strategy for implementing a Layak Anak district is to mainstream children's rights into development policies, programs and activities, starting from the planning, budgeting, implementation stages. , Monitoring and Evaluation with reference to the principles of the Rights of the Child.

The theory of policy implementation with a top-down perspective was developed by George C. Edward III. Edward III in Agustino (2016) named his public policy implementation model with the term Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation. In the theoremized approach by Edward III, there are 4 (four) factors that will determine the success of implementing a policy, namely: (i) communication; (ii) resources; (iii) disposition; and (iv) bureaucratic structure (Suherman, 2017; Riedha, 2018; Hegantara et al., 2021).

This research focuses on the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 32020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control,

Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, North Barito Regency which has conducted interviews with several informants related to opinions, ideas and ideas as well as suggestions/criticisms on the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 regarding the Implementation of the Layak Anak District.

### **Communication**

Related to the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 Year 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, North Barito Regency, according to the Head of the Dalduk KB and PPPA (SP) Service, said:

*"I understand the regional regulation number 3 of 2020 regarding the implementation of Layak Anak districts and the Department has carried out socialization and FGD (Forum Group Discussion) of this regulation. Which was attended by all SOPD related to the implementation of Layak Anak Districts, so it has been communicated with the relevant Regional Apparatus that development and services to fulfill children's rights must be in accordance with their respective fields of affairs". (Interview, 7 June 2022)*

This is of course in line with the theory Edward that effective implementation occurs when decision makers already know what they are going to do. Knowledge of what they will do can work if communication goes well so that every policy decision and implementing regulation must be transmitted (or communicated) to the right target.

In accordance with the opinion of the Head of the Dalduk KB and PPPA Office, the Head of the PHP3HA (N) Division related to communication in the implementation of Regional Regulation number 3 of 2020 also said:

*"I understand the regional regulation number 3 of 2020 regarding the implementation of Layak Anak Districts. In my opinion, the initial implementation has referred to the regional regulation No. 3 of 2021, where after the dissemination of the regional regulation was carried out, the regional government carried out collective agreements/commitments from stakeholders, and then formed a KLA Task Force and there was an RAD - KLA". (Interview, 8 June 2022).*

In this case, the policies communicated are precise, accurate, and consistent, so that after the dissemination of the regional regulations, commitments will be raised. Communication (or transmission of information) is needed so that decision makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing every policy that will be implemented in society.

Meanwhile, based on interviews with children's parents (AN) said:

*"I don't know if there is a local regulation on the Layak Anak district. If you win, there is already a regional regulation, it means that this is very good and hopefully the number of violence against children in our district will decrease". (Interview, 22 July 2022)*

This is certainly not in line with Edward III's theory in that one of the variables in communication is transmission, namely: channeling good communication will be able to produce a good implementation as well. However, here the socialization of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 is still at the service level, it has not yet reached the root of the clump at the community level. Meanwhile, the socialization of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 should touch all levels of society so that its implementation can run well. In this case, it is because

communication has gone through several levels of bureaucracy so that what is expected is distorted in the middle of the road.

### **Resource**

Regarding Resources on the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts, Section Head of Protection, Basic Health Care, Education and Child Welfare for PHP3HA (NA) said:

*"In terms of providing facilities to fulfill the right to education, use of leisure time and cultural activities, there are city parks, the Muara Teweh self-employed stadium and the bakumpai playground. For safe travel infrastructure, there is a Safe School Zone (ZoSS), Zeta (Zebra School) and a pedestrian bridge at SMAN-I Muara Teweh. Then even though children's playgrounds are available, there are some that are in a condition that is not suitable for use". (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

According to the head of the data section on violence against women and children (RM):

*"From the number of children who are victims of violence, we cannot accommodate all victims because there are no safe houses/ shelters yet" (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

In terms of resources on the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020, Head of UPT. PPA Muara Teweh (SW) says:

*"... until now there is no shelter / safe house for children victims of violence because there is no budget available to build a shelter / safe house, so for a temporary solution for the victims we rent out homestays and guest houses with ongoing assistance". (Interview, 10 June 2022)*

According to the child's parents (AN):

*"You have to be careful when children play because there are some play facilities in the park that are not suitable for use". (Interview, 22 July 2022)*

From the interview excerpt above, it seems that it is in line with Edward III's theory which states that one of the supporting elements in the resource is a facility where it is already available the city park, the Muara Teweh self-made stadium and the bakumpai playground. And there is also a School Safety Zone (ZoSS), Zeta (Zebra School) and a pedestrian bridge at SMAN-I Muara Teweh. but still according to the informant above are some the facility is in a damaged condition, and there is also no available shelter/safe house for children/victims of violence. Whereas in Edward III's theory, physical facilities are also an important factor in policy implementation. Implementors may have sufficient staff, understand what they have to do, and have the authority to carry out their duties, but without supporting facilities (infrastructure) implementation of the policy will not succeed.

The Head of the PHP3HA (N) Division related to resources in the implementation of Regional Regulation number 3 of 2020 regarding the implementation of Layak Anak Districts said:

*"North Barito Regency does not yet have a psychologist, so if there are serious cases that require psychological treatment, we must bring in psychologists from outside the area or we refer the victim to another area that has psychologists". (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

Still related to resources in the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020, according to the head of the UPT. PPA Muara Teweh (SW):

*"Until now, UPT. PPA Muara Teweh does not yet have functional staff of Clinical Psychologists and Social Workers as well as implementing staff such as psychological and legal counselors to support program implementation in the field". (Interview, 10 June 2022)*

This is certainly not in line with Edward III's Theory that one of the main resource elements in policy implementation is staff or human resources (HR). In this case, North Barito Regency does not yet have a Psychological Counselor Personnel to support services to the community. One of the failures that often occur in policy implementation is caused by insufficient, adequate, or incompetent staff in their fields. The addition of the number of staff or implementers is not sufficient, but it is also necessary to have sufficient staff with the necessary skills and abilities (competence and capability) in implementing the policy or carrying out the tasks desired by the policy itself.

### **Disposition**

In terms of disposition on the implementation of regional regulation No. 3 of 2020, the Head of the Dalduk KB and PPPA (SP) Service said:

*"To find out the level and score of Layak Anak districts, every year we follow the Mandiri assessment of Layak Anak districts with the results of our assessment in 2021 still in the initiation position at rank 8 of 14 districts". (Interview, June 7, 2022)*

The Head of the PHP3HA (N) Division related to disposition in the implementation of Perda number 3 of 2020 said:

*"The implementation of Layak Anak districts has referred to Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020, one of which has implemented an MoU with the Muara Teweh Religious Court in terms of preventing child marriage". (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

Other informants regarding the disposition of the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 as conveyed by the Head of the Women and Child Violence Data Section (RM):

*"There is already available data for the disaggregated children of North Barito Regency based on age, gender and region as material for the preparation of the RAD-KLA, so in this case it can be used as a reference by the regional government in implementing the regional regulation". (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

From some of the interview excerpts above, it is certainly in line with Edward III's Theory in terms of Disposition, which is already carry out Bureaucratic Arrangements by following the Layak Anak District Self-Assessment, implementing the MoU with the Muara Teweh Religious Court in terms of preventing child marriage and providing Disaggregated Child Data for North Barito Regency based on age, gender and region. In this context, Edward III requires that policy implementation must be seen in terms of bureaucratic arrangements. In addition, bureaucratic arrangements also lead to or aim at the 'formation' of an optimal public service system so that the implementation of these policies can be carried out properly.

## **Bureaucratic Structure**

Regarding the Bureaucratic Structure in the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 regarding the implementation of Layak Anak Districts, as conveyed by the Head of the PPA Unit of the North Barito Police (T) said:

*“If there is an incident or case that happens to children, we always coordinate with related parties in this case UPT. PPA Muara Teweh so that victims/perpetrators get assistance”.* (Interview, 9 June 2022)

According to the child's parents (AN):

*“Now the process of making birth certificates is very easy, you don't have to wait for weeks because the process is very fast”.* (Interview, 22 July 2022)

Such a complex policy requires the cooperation of many parties (Widianingsih, 2017; Gustendi, 2018). When the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the available policies, this will cause resources to become ineffective and unmotivated, thus hampering the course of the policy. The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must be able to support the policies that have been decided. From the excerpts of the interview with the informant above, it is in line with Edward III's Theory that to boost the performance of the bureaucratic structure to a better direction is to create more Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that allow employees (or policy implementers such as apparatus, administrators, or bureaucrats) to carry out its activities in accordance with established standards,

Still in terms of the bureaucratic structure on the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020, Head of UPT. PPA Muara Teweh (SW) says:

*“..for capacity building of resources, I have attended mediator training because this is very important in handling disputes or cases of violence that occur to women and children in the field”.* (Interview, 10 June 2022)

From the interview, it is in line with Edward III's theory in terms of boosting the performance of the bureaucratic structure, namely carrying out fragmentation, which aims to spread the responsibilities of various activities, activities, or programs to several work units in accordance with their respective fields. With the fragmentation of the bureaucratic structure, implementation will be more effective because it is carried out by competent and capable parties/organizations, which in this case is obtained through mediator training which is attended by the Head of the UPT. PPA Muara Teweh.

In addition to the discussion above, the researcher also found several things related to the fulfillment of the assessment indicators for Layak Anak Districts when associated with the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts in North Barito Regency:

a) Cluster I: Civil rights and freedoms include Birth Certificates and Layak Anak Information and Child Participation.

Discussion: The registration of birth certificates in North Barito district has been carried out through fast and free services, and the North Barito Regional Children's Forum has been formed.

b) Cluster II: Family Environment and Alternative Care, which includes Regulation on Child Marriage Age, Consultation Institutions for Parents and Families, Alternative Care Institutions and Layak Anak Infrastructure.

Discussion: one of them is the availability of orphanages as alternative care institutions and there are public facilities that are Layak Anak. Then there has also been an MoU between the Population Control, Family Planning and PPPA services with the Muara Teweh Religious Court in terms of Prevention of Child Marriage.

The obstacle in cluster II is that there are several infrastructure/children's play facilities whose condition is no longer suitable for use. Then for consultation institutions for parents/families, there are no institutions/clinics and clinical psychologists available.

- c) Cluster III: Basic Health and Welfare which includes Delivery in Health Facilities, Nutrition Prevalence, Layak Anak Health Facilities and Non-Smoking Areas.

Discussion: pregnant women have given birth in health facilities and children have received complete basic immunizations. There are non-smoking areas and breastfeeding rooms in public service areas, as well as Layak Anak health facilities such as health centers and hospitals.

- d) Cluster IV: Education, Utilization of Free Time and Cultural Activities which include Early Childhood Education (PAUD) and 12 year compulsory education, Layak Anak Schools.

Discussion: Implementation of Holistic PAUD and 12 Year Compulsory Education for free. Availability of city park Stadio Swakarya Muara Teweh, Bakumpai playground, sports arena, mobile library, Layak Anak school and also the availability of School Safety Zones and School Zebras as well as crossing bridges at schools.

- e) Cluster V: Special protection for victims of violence, exploitation and pornography, special protection for persons with disabilities and protection from terrorism.

Discussion: synergize with related SOPD in terms of shows that contain pornographic elements and shows that explain the dangers of drugs or juvenile delinquency both through print and electronic media.

The obstacle in Cluster V is the lack of friendly public facilities for children with disabilities and also the unavailability of Safe Houses/ Shelters for children who are victims of violence.

Judging from the explanation of each cluster above, if it is associated with the implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2020 concerning the implementation of Layak Anak districts, it can be said that it has not gone well. This can be seen from the unfulfilled indicators of the fulfillment of children's rights in cluster II that is Family Environment and Alternative Care and Cluster V, namely the existence of Special Protection from victims of violence, exploitation and pornography victims, special protection for persons with disabilities and protection from terrorism. Which is still related to the problem of lack of budget, so that the assessment indicators for these clusters are not fulfilled.

## **Factors that Hinder Policy Implementation**

### **1. Budget**

One of the main factors in implementing a policy is the availability of financial/budgetary resources (Ovani et al., 2013; Wibowo et al., 2015). All forms of infrastructure and facilities, as well as efforts and program activities carried out by institutions/organizations require a budget. Even the main duties and functions, as well as the responsibilities attached to policy implementing officials require financial resources to carry out their duties. This can be seen from the data obtained by researchers in the field related to resources that are not yet available Safe Houses / Shelters and have not repaired damaged playing facilities due to the unavailability of a

budget to fulfill this. As in the excerpts of interviews conducted with Head of PHP3HA (N) Division related to resources:

*"It is true that there are some playing facilities in a damaged/unusable condition. We have recorded and coordinated/written letters to the related SOPD, but improvements cannot be made because of the unavailability of the budget..." (Interview, 8 June 2022)*

Regarding the budget, the Head of UPT.PPA Muara Teweh (SW) also said:

*"... until now there is no shelter / safe house for children victims of violence because there is no budget available to build a shelter / safe house, so for a temporary solution for the victims we rent out homestays and guest houses with ongoing assistance". (Interview, 10 June 2022)*

## **2. Institutional commitment/support**

The lack of budget in building infrastructure for special protection for victims of violence and repair of damaged playing facilities is of course related to the determination of the budget ceiling at the service/agencies which is the decision of high-ranking regional officials, namely the Regent of North Barito and the Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD) of North Barito Regency. The determination of the budget ceiling of the agency/agencies is not only adjusted to the main tasks and functions of the related service/agencies, but is also adjusted to the policies of high-ranking regional officials. Another thing that affects the availability of the budget in supporting the implementation of Layak Anak Districts is the reduction in the regional budget allocated to overcome the problems caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on the policy made by the North Barito Regency Government which in this case was conveyed through the North Barito Regent's Circular that all Regional Apparatus Organizations in North Barito Regency made budget cuts of 15% (fifteen percent) of the total direct expenditure budget ceiling for each OPD (Regional Apparatus Organizations) in 2021. Not only that, in accordance with the provisions set by the central government, there is a 30% budget refocusing policy and there will be several budget changes in 2021.

From this, we can mention that the next obstacle in implementing regional regulation number 3 of 2020 is the lack of institutional commitment/support to share responsibility in terms of setting aside budgets related to resources. Even though we know that we need great support in the implementation of a public policy. Therefore, institutional commitment / support from all parties is very influential for the realization of the implementation of a Layak Anak Regency in North Barito Regency.

## **3. Human resources/staff**

The quality of human resources is also one of the most influential points in the successful implementation of a policy. There are two aspects that can be assessed from the quality of human resources, namely physical and non-physical aspects. The physical aspect is related to physical strength and ability to work. While the non-physical aspects involve ideas/creativity and individual skills. At the stage of recruitment of implementing officials to carry out the programs and activities of a policy, it is deemed necessary to hire the right people. In this case, the placement of the implementor in a government position or in an agency/institution must be based on a linear level of education with the tupoksi attached to certain positions, and/or based on individual abilities and expertise.

Some of the facts that researchers found in the field related to obstacles in the Human Resources / staff section were the unavailability of Functional Clinical Psychologists and Social

Workers as well as implementing staff such as psychological and legal counselors and mediators to support implementation in the Muara Teweh Women and Children Protection Unit.

Interview excerpts show that the next obstacle that hinders the implementation of regional regulation Number 03 of 2020 in North Barito Regency is in terms of the lack of resources / staff, namely according to Head of PHP3HA(N) Division, who said:

*"North Barito Regency does not yet have a psychologist, so if there are serious cases that require psychologist treatment, we must bring in psychologists from outside the region or we refer the victim to another area that has psychologists" (interview, 8 June 2022)*

In line with the Head of Division, the head of UPT. PPA Muara Teweh (SW) says:

*"Until now, UPT. PPA Muara Teweh does not yet have functional staff of Clinical Psychologists and Social Workers as well as implementing staff such as psychological and legal counselors to support program implementation in the field (interview, 10 June 2022)*

So if there is a big case that requires psychological assistance, the victim must be brought in from outside the area or the victim is referred to an area that has clinical psychologists. This is certainly very inefficient both in terms of time and funding and hinders the implementation of the policy from being carried out properly.

## **CONCLUSION**

The implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Layak Anak Districts in North Barito Regency obtained by researchers from research at the Office of Population Control, Family Planning and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in North Barito Regency in terms of policy, obtained several conclusions.

- 1) In terms of communication has gone quite well. Socialization and Group Discussion Forums have been carried out to all relevant parties and a joint agreement/commitment-raising has been carried out to jointly realize North Barito Regency into a Layak Anak Regency. So that the author can conclude that of the 3 indicators that measure communication variables, namely transmission, communication clarity and consistency, it is the consistency factor that cannot be met. Because it can be seen from the results of interviews that the socialization of regional regulation number 03 of 2020 concerning the implementation of the Children's district in North Barito district has not yet touched the root clump, namely to the wider community. Socialization is only limited to other related offices and OPDs contained in the Task Force Decree.
- 2) The second factor that influences the successful implementation of a policy is resources. Of the several elements that are indicators of resource success, namely in terms of physical facilities, it can be seen from the construction of parks where children play, then other Layak Anak public facilities, such as school safe zones and school zebras. Even so, the elements of physical facilities and staff that are still the implementers' homework in terms of resources are that we still find playing facilities that have not been repaired/damaged, and the unavailability of Safe Houses/ Shelters for children who are victims of violence or children who need protection. and the unavailability of Functional Psychologists and Social Workers as well as implementing staff such as psychological and legal counselors and mediators.
- 3) In terms of disposition, it has gone well. Bureaucracy arrangements have been made that is, following the Layak Anak District Self-assessment and it has been implemented MoU with

the Muara Teweh Religious Court in terms of regulating the prevention of Child Marriage and the availability of Child Disaggregated Data.

- 4) In terms of the structure of the Bureaucracy, it has been going well because it has create flexible SOPs and implement fragmentation where this can boost the performance of the bureaucratic structure so that the implementation of these policies can be carried out properly.

## REFERENCE

- Ardinata, M. (2020). Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Jaminan Kesehatan Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal HAM*, 11(2), 319-332.
- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Bakri, S. (2020). The Sipakatau Dalam Masyarakat Bugis Bone Perspektif Al-Quran. *MAGHZA: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir*, 5(2), 254-271.
- Duadji, N., & Tresiana, N. (2018). Kota Layak Anak Berbasis Collaborative Governance. *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender*, 13(1), 1-22.
- Efendi, S., Siddiq, N. K., Yusuf, M. S., & Kusuma, W. (2022). Penyuluhan Hukum Pencegahan Pernikahan Usia Anak di Pondok Pesantren Al-Fathiyah Desa Lendang Are. *Jurnal Mengabdi dari Hati*, 1(2), 69-74.
- Fatcholi, I. (2021). Peran Wanita dalam Amar Makruf Nahi Mungkar: Kajian Tafsir Al-Azhār Dan Al-Misbāh. *El-Warraqoh: Jurnal Ushuluddin dan Filsafat*, 5(1).
- Gustendi, G. (2018). *Implementasi Kebijakan Program Inovasi Pembangunan dan Pemberdayaan Kewilayahan (PIPPK) di Kelurahan Margasari Kecamatan Buah Batu Kota Bandung* (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan Pascasarjana).
- Haling, S., Halim, P., Badruddin, S., & Djanggih, H. (2018). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Anak Jalanan Dalam Bidang Pendidikan Menurut Hukum Nasional Dan Konvensi Internasional. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, 48(2), 361-378.
- Hegantara, A., Sumadinata, W. S., & Alexandri, M. B. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Kesehatan Ibu, Bayi, Bayi Baru Lahir dan Anak (KIBBLA) di Kabupaten Bandung. *Responsive: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Penelitian Administrasi, Sosial, Humaniora Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 4(3), 163-171.
- Kadarisman, M. (2017). Tantangan Perguruan Tinggi dalam Era Persaingan Global. *Sociae Polites*, 3-20.
- Lefaan, V. B. B., & Suryana, Y. (2018). *Tinjauan Psikologi Hukum Dalam Perlindungan Anak*. Deepublish.
- Mashudi, A. (2019). Kebijakan PPDB Sistem Zonasi SMA/SMK dalam mendorong Pemerataan Kualitas Sumberdaya Manusia di Jawa Timur. *Nidhomul Haq: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 4(2), 186-206.
- Nazir, M. (2005). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nur, M. (2017). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Kejahatan Terorisme Di Tinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak (Studi Pada Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Provinsi Sumatra Utara)* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Ovani, M. I. R., Suwitri, S., & Lestari, H. (2013). Implementasi Kebijakan Pajak Ait Tanah Di Kota Tegal (Kajian Perda Nomor 2 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pajak Air Tanah). *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 3(1), 200-208.

- Peraturan Bupati Barito Utara No. 8 Tahun 2017 Tentang Tugas dan Uraian Tugas Jabatan di Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk, Keluarga Berencana dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Barito Utara.
- Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Barito Utara No. 2 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah.
- Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Barito Utara No. 3 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kabupaten Layak Anak Di Kabupaten Barito Utara.
- Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Nomor 12 Tahun 2011 Tentang Indikator Kabupaten / Kota Layak Anak.
- Reidha, D. D. (2018). *Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kota Semarang Nomor 13 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pemberdayaan UMKM di Kecamatan Gunung Pati* (Doctoral dissertation, Faculty of Social and Political Science).
- Saraswati, R. (2015). *Hukum perlindungan anak di Indonesia* (No. 2). PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Sudarsana, I. K. (2015). Peningkatan mutu pendidikan luar sekolah dalam upaya pembangunan sumber daya manusia. *Jurnal Penjaminan Mutu*, 1(01), 1-14.
- Sugiyono, S. (2008). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung : Alfabeta.
- Suherman, A. P. (2017). *Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Terminal Tipe C Di Tagog Padalarang* (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan).
- Surat Keputusan Bupati Barito Utara Nomor.188.45/370/2019 Tentang Pembentukan Gugus Tugas Kabupaten Layak Anak Tahun 2019-2023.
- Susanto, H. P. (2021). *Pandemi dan Anak Bangsa Menjadi Pintar*. Tsaqiva publishing.
- Undang - Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak.
- Undang - Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah.
- Utami, P. N. (2016). Optimalisasi pemenuhan hak korban kekerasan terhadap perempuan melalui pusat pelayanan terpadu. *Jurnal HAM*, 7(1), 55-67.
- Wibowo, S. P., Widayati, W., & Astrika, L. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan dan Lahan Cadangan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Temanggung. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 4(3), 281-290.
- Widianingsih, T. (2017). *Implementasi Kebijakan Penyelenggaraan Waralaba pada Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Perizinan Terpadu Satu Pintu di Kabupaten Pandeglang* (Studi kasus: pada Jenis Minimarket Indomart dan Alfamart).
- Wulandari, J. P. (2018). *Peran ILO (International Labour Organization) di Indonesia dalam Membantu Meminimalisir Permasalahan Pekerja Anak Pada Tahun 2012-2017* (Doctoral dissertation, Perpustakaan).