

Implementation of child-friendly regency program in Central Lampung: civil rights and freedoms cluster

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Abstract

Central Lampung Regency's intermediate status as a Child-Friendly Regency underscores the need for a deeper examination of its implementation, particularly in the crucial civil rights and freedoms cluster. Despite the award, achieving the Main category requires a comprehensive understanding of existing challenges and opportunities. This research aims to (a) assess the current performance of Central Lampung Regency in the KLA Cluster I, (b) identify critical obstacles hindering progress in this cluster, and (c) formulate actionable recommendations to elevate the regency's KLA status. This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method that used document data sources and FGDs. At the same time, data analysis was carried out using the Miles & Huberman Model. The results identified that the three indicators in this cluster have not reached the maximum and still face various structural and technical obstacles in achieving the cluster.

Keywords: child-friendly regency, civil rights and freedoms, child protection

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1. Introduction

Based on Presidential Regulation 87 of 2017 concerning Mainstreaming Children's Rights in the Implementation of Regional Government, district/city governments must develop and implement policies and programs to fulfill children's rights. One way to make this happen is by implementing "Kabupaten Layak Anak" (KLA) programs (Roza

and S 2018). KLA is an effort by district/city governments to integrate children's rights into regional development. By implementing KLA, district/city governments can ensure that every child in the district/city can grow and develop optimally (Mayasari and Bahri 2022). Therefore, district/city governments are obliged to implement KLA. This is a form of the govern-

ment’s commitment to protecting children’s rights and realizing children’s welfare. Therefore, district/city governments need to commit to implementing KLA. This is a form of the government’s commitment to protecting children’s rights and realizing children’s welfare (Kurniawati and Marom 2020).

One of the districts that is very serious about implementing this program is the Central Lampung District Government in Lampung Province. The development of achievements of child-friendly districts in Central Lampung Regency over the last three years can be seen from the Child-Friendly District (KLA) index values (Rahmawati, Herawati, and Afrizal n.d.). The KLA index value is an indicator that measures the level of fulfillment of children’s rights and protection in an area. Based on data from the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, the KLA index value for Central Lampung Regency has increased over the last three years, namely as follows.

Table 1. KLA index achievements and KLA cluster I value Kab. Central Lampung

No	Year	KLA Index Value	Cluster I values
1	2020	83,5	87,5
2	2021	86,4	89,0
3	2022	88,7	90,5

Source: PPPA district service, 2024.

The increase in the KLA index value for Central Lampung Regency shows that the fulfillment of children’s rights and protection in Central Lampung Regency is increasing. This increase was caused by several factors, including (a). The Central Lampung Regency Government is committed to expanding the fulfillment of children’s rights and protection. This commitment is manifested in various policies and programs, such as the establishment of the Central Lampung Children’s Forum and the Children’s Friends Information Center (PISA) (Alviana et al. 2021), (b). The people of central Lampung regency are increasingly participating in efforts to fulfill

children’s rights and protect them. This community participation manifests in various activities, such as children’s deliberations and discussion forums (c). The quality of data and information regarding the fulfillment of children’s rights and protection in Central Lampung Regency is increasing. This makes it easier for the government to monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies and programs to fulfill children’s rights and protect them (Farhanindya et al. 2023).

Meanwhile, from the table above, you can also observe the development of the Civil Rights and Freedom cluster scores in child-friendly districts in Central Lampung over the last three years. The increase in the Civil Rights and Freedom cluster index value for Central Lampung Regency shows that the fulfillment of children’s civil rights and freedoms in Central Lampung Regency is increasing. This increase was caused by several factors, including (a). The Central Lampung Regency Government is working to improve the accessibility of public services, such as education, health, and child protection. This makes it easier for children to access the public services they need, (b). The Central Lampung Regency Government is increasing children’s participation in various activities, such as deliberations and discussion forums. This allows children to voice their opinions and needs; (c). The people of Central Lampung Regency are increasingly aware of the importance of fulfilling children’s civil rights and freedoms. This is reflected in the increasing public support for efforts to fulfill children’s civil rights and liberties (Putra & Sajida, 2023).

2. Literature Review

Protecting and fulfilling children’s civil rights and freedoms is essential because these are the fundamental rights of every child. Civil rights and freedoms are inherent in every child, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or social status. (Irwan et al. 2022). Children’s civil rights and freedoms include the right to life, the right to grow and develop, the right to education,

the right to protection from violence, exploitation, and discrimination, and the right to participate in decision-making that affects them. Protection of the fulfillment of children's civil rights and freedoms is essential to ensure that every child can grow and develop optimally (Asmoro, Dwinugraha, and Faridah 2021; Maulana, Sholihah, and Wike 2022). Children who have fulfilled their civil rights and freedoms will have a more significant opportunity to reach their full potential.

The following are some of the benefits of protecting the fulfillment of children's civil rights and freedoms: (a). Children who have their civil rights and freedoms fulfilled will have a better quality of life. They will be able to get proper education, health, and welfare; (b). Children who have fulfilled their civil rights and freedoms will have the opportunity to develop their full potential. They will be able to learn, work, and participate in society, (c). A society with children who have fulfilled civil rights and freedoms will have better prosperity. Children who grow and develop optimally will become the next generation of quality and can contribute to the development of society. Therefore, all parties need to work together to protect the fulfillment of children's civil rights and freedoms (Surata 2020). The government, society, and related institutions need to be committed to ensuring that every child can grow and develop optimally (Dwinugraha 2021; Yopiannor and Milka 2022).

However, there are still several examples of problems in the achievements of the Civil Rights and Freedom cluster in Central Lampung, for example: (1). Several sub-districts in Central Lampung still have low levels of birth certificate ownership. This is caused by several factors, such as difficult accessibility and low public awareness (2). Several children in Central Lampung still experience violence, exploitation, and discrimination. This is caused by various factors, such as poverty, patriarchal culture, and society's lack of understanding of children's rights (3). Children in Central Lampung still lack participation in decision-making, which affects them. This is

caused by several factors, such as a lack of socialization regarding children's participation and a lack of opportunities for children to participate. This then encouraged researchers to analyze the current state of KLA achievements. The research objectives include (a) assessing the current performance of Central Lampung Regency in the KLA Cluster I, (b) identifying critical obstacles hindering progress in this cluster, and (c) formulating actionable recommendations to elevate the regency's KLA status.

3. Research Methods

This qualitative research attempts to produce descriptive data in words and images, not numbers. This research aims to understand social phenomena in depth and holistically (Agus Sholahuddin 2021). The data collection technique in this research is formal document and archive analysis, which is carried out by reviewing formal documents and archives (Karppinen and Moe 2019). Formal documents and archives are data sources that have been systematically recorded and documented. The source of this data can be written documents, such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates, and other official documents. This data source can also be electronic documents, such as company annual reports, financial reports, and statistical data. To strengthen the document data analysis, a focus group discussion (FGD) was also carried out involving related parties in implementing a Child-Friendly District in Central Lampung, including (1). Department of Children and Women Protection, (2). Department of Population and Civil Registry, (3). Planning and Development Office, and (4). Department of Social Services. Meanwhile, qualitative research data analysis can be carried out in various ways, depending on the type of research and research objectives.

However, in this research, qualitative research data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman Model (Çelik, Baykal, and Memur 2020). Initially, data reduction was performed to organize and categorize the collected data, eliminating irrelevant information.

Subsequently, content and narrative analysis techniques were employed to explore the data deeply. The final stage involved drawing conclusions based on the analyzed data (Sadhana, Ndung, and Hariyanto 2021).

Content analysis is a data analysis technique that reviews the contents of formal documents and archives. Content analysis can be used to analyze formal documents and archives in the form of text, such as annual reports and statistical data (Narin 2021) Meanwhile, narrative analysis is a data analysis technique that examines formal documents and archives through narratives, such as biographies, autobiographies, and historical stories. Narrative analysis can analyze formal documents and archives through text, images, and videos.

4. Results and Discussion

Cluster I, about civil rights and freedoms in the assessment of child-friendly districts, is the cluster that measures the fulfillment of children's rights to live, grow, and develop optimally following human dignity, as well as the right to receive protection from violence and discrimination (Rada & Mufti, 2022). This cluster consists of 5 indicators, namely: (a). Children's access to population documents: Children can easily and quickly obtain population documents, such as birth certificates, child identity cards, and family cards (b). Childbirth registration: all childbirths are officially registered by the government; (c). Providing proper education: children have broad and equal access to decent education, without discrimination, (d). Child empowerment: Children can participate and be involved in various activities that benefit themselves and society, and (e). Prevention of child marriage: Marriage of children under the age of 18 is prevented and stopped.

The following are several activities that can be carried out to increase the fulfillment of children's civil rights and freedoms in a district: (a). Increase socialization about registering children's births to the community, (b). Increasing children's access to decent education regarding accessibility,

quality, and cost, (c). Creating space for children's participation and active role in various activities in the community, and (d). Increase public awareness about the dangers of child marriage. Based on the achievement document for Child-Friendly Districts in Central Lampung, the cluster achievements can be analyzed in the following table:

Table 2. Cluster assessment indicator achievement value

No	Assessment Indicators	Achievement Value	Max Value
1	Children who are registered and who have a Birth Certificate Excerpt	14.2	15.00
2	Availability of Child-Friendly Information Facilities (ILA)	35	45.00
3	Institutionalization of Children's Participation	52	55.00

Source: Lamteng PPPA service report document, 2023.

Based on this table, it can be concluded that the civil rights and freedoms component in the KLA in this area has a total value of 101.2, with the following details: (a). Children who are registered and who have a birth certificate excerpt, with a score of 14.2, have not met the maximum score. This shows that there are still children in the area who do not have birth certificates (b). The availability of Child-Friendly Information Facilities (ILA), with a score of 35, does not meet the minimum value. This shows the area has provided sufficient ILA facilities to meet children's information needs (c). Institutionalization of Child Participation, with a score of 52, does not meet the maximum score. This shows that Central Lampung has not optimally provided ample opportunities for children to participate in various activities.

A birth certificate is an official document that records a person's birth. A birth certificate is essential for children because it has various benefits, including (a) self-identity. A birth certificate is a valid identity for a child. With a birth certificate, the child has a clear name, date,

and nationality. This is important to protect children from criminal acts, such as human trafficking and underage marriage (b)—conditions for obtaining public services. A birth certificate is a requirement to obtain public services, such as education, health, and social assistance. Children who do not have a birth certificate will have difficulty accessing this public service (c)—the basis for obtaining children's rights. A birth certificate is the basis for obtaining children's rights, such as education, health, and protection. (Rosmalinda, Sirait, and Ikhsan 2020).

Children who do not have a birth certificate will find it challenging to obtain these rights. The following are some benefits of a birth certificate for children: (a). Children can go to school. A birth certificate is a requirement for registering a child at school. Children who do not have a birth certificate will have difficulty getting formal education, (b). Children can get social assistance. A birth certificate for social assistance, such as food, health, and education, is required. Children who do not have a birth certificate will have difficulty getting this social assistance (c). Children can marry. A birth certificate is a requirement for marriage. Children who do not have a birth certificate will find it challenging to marry legally. A birth certificate is an important document that can protect a child's rights and guarantee the child's future.

Based on data from the Central Lampung Regency Population and Civil Registration Service, the achievement of birth certificate ownership in Central Lampung in 2022 is 90.8%. This achievement increased from 2021 to 88.2%. Based on data from the Population and Civil Registration Service of Central Lampung Regency, sub-districts that do not have optimal birth certificates in Central Lampung are as follows: (a). Terbanggi Besar District is 85.5%, (b). Way Pengubuan District is 82.2%, and (c). Bumiratu Nuban District is 77.8%. The condition of achieving birth certificate ownership in Central Lampung is caused by several factors, including (1). They are increasing public awareness. People in Central Lampung are increasingly aware of the

importance of birth certificates for children (2)—accessibility improvements. The Central Lampung Regency Government has increased the accessibility of birth certificate services by opening an online and mobile service (3). Increased socialisation. The Central Lampung Regency Government has increased outreach about the importance of birth certificates for children.

The availability of child-friendly information facilities is essential because it can fulfill children's rights to obtain information appropriate to their level of intelligence and age, information that protects children, does not contain pornography, violence, and sadism, does not use children as material for exploitation, has a cheerful nuance and provide benefits for children's growth and development. The following are some of the urgency of providing child-friendly information facilities: (a). Increase children's knowledge and skills. Child-friendly information can help improve children's knowledge and skills. Children can learn about various things, such as science, culture, and life skills (b). Develop children's creativity and imagination. Child-friendly information can help develop children's creativity and imagination. Children can learn about various things and develop new ideas; (c). Increase children's awareness of their rights. Child-friendly information can help increase children's awareness of their rights. Children can learn about their rights and how to protect these rights (d). Increase children's ability to adapt to change. Child-friendly information can help improve a child's ability to adapt to change. Children can learn about various new things and prepare themselves to face changes in the future (e). Protect children from danger. Child-friendly information can help protect children from harm. Children can learn about various things that can harm them and how to avoid these dangers.

The Focus Group Discussion revealed multiple child-friendly information facilities in Central Lampung Regency, such as (1). Children's Friends Information Center (PISA). PISA is a child-friendly information forum that provides

various information and services for children and families. PISA in Central Lampung is under the auspices of the Central Lampung Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Service (2) – children's library. Children's libraries provide various books, magazines, and other reading materials appropriate to children's ages and needs. Children's libraries in Central Lampung are spread across various sub-districts, such as the Trimurjo District Children's Library, the Seputih Mataram District Children's Library, and the Batanghari Nuban District Children's Library (3). Children's media. Children's media, such as television, radio, and the internet, can provide various programs and content appropriate to children's ages and needs. Children's media in Central Lampung include *TVRI Lampung*, *Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) Lampung*, and *LampungPost* (4) – social media. Social media can be a means of providing child-friendly information. Several social media accounts that provide child-friendly information in Central Lampung include the Instagram account @PISA_LampungTengah, the Instagram account @PerpusdaLampungTengah, and the Instagram account @LampungPost. (5). Website. Websites can be a means of providing child-friendly information. Several websites provide child-friendly information in Central Lampung Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB), Central Lampung Regency Regional Library, and the *LampungPost* website.

The availability of child-friendly information facilities in Central Lampung is quite good. However, several things still need to be improved, including (1) the availability of facilities. Several sub-districts in Central Lampung still do not have child-friendly information facilities, such as Terbanggi Besar District, Way Pengubuan District, and Bumiratu Nuban District (2). Affordability. Several child-friendly information facilities in Central Lampung are still not accessible to children, especially children who live in remote areas (3) – information quality. The quality of information provided by several child-friendly

information facilities in Central Lampung still needs to be improved.

Institutionalizing children's participation is crucial because it can: (a). They are protecting children's rights. Children's participation is a child's right, protected by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Institutionalizing children's participation can help ensure that children's rights to participate are protected and fulfilled (b). They are improving the quality of policies and programs that impact children. Children's participation can help improve the quality of policies and programs that impact children. By involving children in the decision-making process, the government and other stakeholders can gain a different and more comprehensive perspective on the problems faced by children (c). They are developing children's potential. Children's participation can help develop children's potential. By engaging in valuable activities, children can learn and develop optimally. Various forms of institutionalizing children's participation include: (a). Policies and regulations. The government and other stakeholders can create policies and regulations that support children's participation. These policies and regulations can cover things such as providing a forum for children's participation, protection for participating children, and training for children and adults (b). A place for children's participation. The government and other stakeholders can provide children's participation platforms, such as children's forums, councils, and representatives. This forum can allow children to convey their opinions and ideas; (c). Education and training. Education and training can help children to develop the skills necessary to participate effectively. This education and training can include things like communication skills, decision-making skills, and leadership skills.

According to the FGD participants, institutionalizing children's participation in Central Lampung has shown some positive developments. This can be seen from the various forms of child participation forums available, such

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as the Central Lampung Children's Forum (FAL-Central Lampung) and children's representatives at various levels of government. Several forms of institutionalizing children's participation in Central Lampung: (1). Central Lampung Children's Forum (FAL-Central Lampung). FAL-Central Lampung is a forum for children to participate in decision-making at the district level. FAL-Central Lampung was formed in 2018 and has carried out various activities, such as the District Children's Conference (Muskab), Children's Discussion Forum (FDA), and Children's Creativity Competition (2) – child representation at the government level. Children's representatives at the government level represent children's interests in decision-making. Children's district/city-level forums usually elect these child representatives (3). Policies and

regulations. The Central Lampung Regency Government has issued several policies and regulations that support children's participation, such as Central Lampung Regent Regulation Number 11 of 2022 concerning the Establishment and Work Procedures of the Central Lampung Children's Forum.

Based on the FGD, while the civil rights and freedoms component of the KLA in Central Lampung is satisfactory, there are areas where improvements can be made: (a). Increase in the number of children who are registered and have birth certificates. The region needs to increase efforts to ensure all children have birth certificates. This is important to guarantee children's rights to identity and legal protection; (b). They are improving the quality of ILA facilities. These regions need to improve the quality of ILA

Table 3. Existing conditions in cluster assessment indicators

Program Indicators	Assessment of Program Components	Existing Conditions
Children who are registered and who have a Birth Certificate Excerpt	Partnership between PDs in accelerating ownership of birth certificates and Child Identity Cards (KIA)	New includes three partners. The Department of Population and Civil Registration of Central Lampung Regency is partnering in accelerating the ownership of birth certificates and child identity cards (KIA) with Harapan Bunda Hospital located in Gunung Sugih sub-district and the new style Village Midwife Independent Practice I Seputih Sub-district, Surabaya.
Availability of Child-Friendly Information Facilities (ILA)	Standardized children's information service institution Child Friend Information Center (PISA) Number of children who accessed ILA service institutions per year for the last two years. Are there any children in the category of Children Requiring Special Protection (AMPK)	Only one institution, the Lamteng Library, has received a B Accreditation Certificate. In this case, it is necessary to encourage more information service institutions. The number of children accessing services has increased, but the AMPK data for accessing ILA services has not yet been met. It is necessary to encourage an increase in the number of children accessing AMPK services and data accessing ILA services.
Institutionalization of Children's Participation	Children's Forum/children's groups act as Pioneers and Reporters (2P)	(1). Which does not include: (a). Indicators of Childbirth in Health Service Facilities, (b). Indicators of Households with Access to Adequate Drinking Water and Sanitation, and (c). Indicators of Child-Friendly Education Units (SRA), (d). Indicator Coverage of birth certificate ownership for children. (2). What has been done: (a). Representatives of the regional children's forum participated in distributing KIA in Sendang Agung sub-district (b). Participation in children's forums in information dissemination activities suitable for children realizing PISA (20 October 2022), (c). Initiate reading activities with a smart car.

facilities regarding information availability and accessibility. This is important to ensure that children can obtain accurate and valuable information. By increasing the fulfillment of children’s civil rights and freedoms, it is hoped that children in a district can grow and develop optimally and be protected from violence and discrimination. Several obstacles identified in this cluster can be seen in the following table:

Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it can be concluded that the achievements of child protection indicators in Central Lampung Regency are considered satisfactory, particularly in the following areas: (a). A partnership between PDs in accelerating ownership of birth certificates and Child Identity Cards (KIA): 3 partners are collaborating to accelerate ownership of birth certificates and KIA. This shows that the regional government has made efforts to increase the coverage of birth certificate ownership and KIA (b). Number of children accessing ILA service

institutions per year over the last two years: There has been an increase in the number of children accessing ILA services. This shows that public awareness of the importance of child-friendly information is increasing. The achievements that are not yet optimal and need to be improved include: (a). Standardized children’s information service institution Child Friend Information Center (PISA): Only one institution has received B accreditation. This shows that there is still a need to improve the quality of ILA services in Central Lampung Regency (b). Children’s Forums/children’s groups act as Pioneers and Reporters (2P): Children’s forums/children’s groups have not played an optimal role in fulfilling children’s rights in all clusters. This needs to be improved so that children’s participation in development can be more optimal. Based on the identification of these problems, recommendations for solutions can also be identified as follows:

Table 4. Identification of recommendations for cluster assessment program indicators

Program Indicators	Program Components	Existing Conditions	Recommendations
Children who are registered and who have a Birth Certificate Excerpt	Partnership between PDs in accelerating ownership of birth certificates and Child Identity Cards (KIA)	New includes three partners. The Department of Population and Civil Registration of Central Lampung Regency is partnering in accelerating the ownership of birth certificates and child identity cards (KIA) with Harapan Bunda Hospital located in Gunung Sugih sub-district and the new style Village Midwife Independent Practice I Seputih Sub-district, Surabaya.	The Department of Population and Civil Registry needs to increase its partners, such as independent hospitals/clinics/practices spread across the Central Lampung region. It would be better if at least one sub-district had one partner.
Availability of Child-Friendly Information Facilities (ILA)	Standardized children's information service institution Child Friend Information Center (PISA)	Only one institution, the Lamteng Library, has received a B Accreditation Certificate. In this case, it is necessary to encourage more information service institutions.	The PPA Service and the Education Office must encourage more children's information service institutions to be PISA accredited, including (1). Children's Friends Information Center (PISA), managed by the regional government, (2). Local governments or non-governmental organizations manage children's libraries (3). Children's reading parks managed by local governments or non-government organizations, and (4). Websites and social media that provide information about children

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	Number of children who accessed ILA service institutions per year for the last two years. Are there any children in the category of Children Requiring Special Protection (AMPK)	The number of children accessing services has increased, but the AMPK data for accessing ILA services has not yet been met. It is necessary to encourage an increase in the number of children accessing AMPK services and data accessing ILA services.	It is necessary to encourage an increase in the number of children accessing AMPK services and data accessing ILA services. Regarding monitoring AMPK accessing ILA, the PPPA Service has the authority to (1). Monitor and evaluate the implementation of child protection, including supervision of AMPK accessing ILA (2). Provide guidance and assistance to ILA service institutions that serve AMPK (3). Carry out law enforcement against child protection violations, including violations against AMPK accessing ILA. In order to strengthen public participation, the PPPA Service can collaborate with other institutions, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office, in supervising AMPK accessing ILA. Optimization of Activities: (a). Empower children's knowledge of their rights and the role of the Child Forum, (b). Establish children's playgroups to foster socialization and engagement, (c). Conduct leadership and advocacy training to equip children with essential skills; (d). Empower children to map out issues affecting their community; (d). Advocate for fulfilling children's rights at the village government level, and (e). Integrate child participation into the planning and implementation of village development.
Institutionalization of Children's Participation	Children's Forum/children's groups act as Pioneers and Reporters (2P)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which does not include: (a). Indicators of Childbirth in Health Service Facilities, (b). Indicators of Households with Access to Adequate Drinking Water and Sanitation, and (c). Indicators of Child-Friendly Education Units, (d). Indicator Coverage of birth certificate ownership for children. What has been done: (a). Representatives of the regional children's forum participated in distributing KIA in Sendang Agung sub-district (b). Participation in children's forums in information dissemination activities suitable for children realizing PISA, (c). Initiate reading activities with a smart car. 	

Based on the findings from the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and the data presented in the table, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance child protection efforts in Central Lampung Regency: (a). Encourage improvement in the quality of ILA services, especially regarding the availability of complete and accurate information; (b). They are increasing

the capacity of children's forums/ groups to play an optimal role in fulfilling children's rights in all clusters (c). Increase collaboration between stakeholders to improve the achievement of child protection indicators. Complementing these recommendations, several strategies can be implemented to improve the quality of ILA services: (a). Conduct training for ILA managers

regarding managing and providing child-friendly information, (b). Developing child-friendly information content that suits children's needs, (c). Increasing the accessibility of ILA services, physically and non-physically (Oktarina, Saiban, and Wahyudi 2022).

Meanwhile, several strategies can be implemented to increase the capacity of children's forums/children's groups: (a). Conduct training for members of children's forums/children's groups about children's rights and the role of children in development, (b). Assist children's forums/groups in activities, (c) create space and opportunities for children's forums/ groups to participate in development. Then, several strategies can be implemented to increase stakeholder collaboration: (a). We are carrying out outreach and advocacy about the importance of child protection to all stakeholders, (b). Building cooperation mechanisms between stakeholders to fulfill children's rights, and (c). They monitor and evaluate the implementation of child protection policies and programs.

5. Conclusion

The achievement of the civil rights and freedoms cluster in the KLA index in Central Lampung in 2023 is at a total value of 101.2, with the following details: (a). Children who are registered and who have a birth certificate excerpt, with a score of 14.2, have not met the maximum score. This shows that there are still children in

the area who do not have birth certificates (b). The availability of Child-Friendly Information Facilities (ILA), with a score of 35, does not meet the minimum value. This shows the area has provided sufficient ILA facilities to meet children's information needs (c). Institutionalization of Child Participation, with a score of 52, does not meet the maximum score. The achievements that are not yet optimal and need to be improved include: (a). Standardized children's information service institution Child Friend Information Center (PISA): Only one institution has received B accreditation. This shows that there is still a need to improve the quality of ILA services in Central Lampung Regency (b). Children's Forums/children's groups act as Pioneers and Reporters (2P): Children's forums/children's groups have not played an optimal role in fulfilling children's rights in all clusters.

This needs to be improved so that children's participation in development can be more optimal. Meanwhile, there are several recommendations to improve child protection in Central Lampung Regency: (a). Encourage improvement in the quality of ILA services, especially regarding the availability of complete and accurate information; (b). It is increasing the capacity of children's forums/ groups to play an optimal role in fulfilling children's rights in all clusters (c). Increase collaboration between stakeholders to improve the achievement of child protection indicators.

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