



Efforts to Promote Surakarta and Makassar as Children Friendly Towns

Moh Ilham A Hamudy✉

Training and Development Agency, The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Indonesia

Permalink/DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v7i1.3596>

Received : January 2015; Accepted: February 2015; Published: March 2015

Abstract

This study is about child-friendly city (Kota Layak Anak-KLA). This research is motivated by the lack of attention from the local government in protecting children and the issuance of Law No. 35 of 2014 on Children Protection which mandates local government obligations in the care of the child. This study sought to describe the various efforts made by the government of Surakarta and Makassar in realizing the KLA as well as the following supporting factors and obstacles related to the KLA implementation. By using descriptive method and combining it with a qualitative approach, this study found some important points about the efforts of local governments in realizing the KLA. In Surakarta, for example, there have been several child-friendly community health centers (puskesmas). The Puskesmas is equipped with a private lounge complete with a children's playground. In addition, services for children such as nutrition garden, corner of breast milk, pediatrician, child counseling services and a child abuse victim services also continue to be equipped, and many other programs. No wonder the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Republic of Indonesia assessment scoring 713 from a total value of 31 indicators contained in the KLA that had filled the city of Surakarta. Meanwhile, Makassar City has not done a lot of local government programs because the it just newly proclaimed its KLA program and is still developing it. Among the new programs that have and are being implemented by Makassar Government are giving free birth certificate, building flats in slums, and making two villages as pilot project of KLA. The factors that affect the realization of the KLA is the commitment. Not only the commitment of the head region, but also all relevant parties. As a cross cutting issue, the KLA also requires institutional capacity; not only is the capacity of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency as a leading sector in the KLA, but also all other related areas working units. The success of the KLA in a city/county is also very dependent on the commitment of all parties concerned. In addition, the program of KLA can not be done in a short time, and requires no small cost.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini adalah tentang kota layak anak (KLA). Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kurangnya perhatian pemerintah daerah dalam melindungi anak dan keluarnya UU No 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan Anak yang mengamanatkan kewajiban pemerintah daerah dalam mengurus anak. Penelitian ini berusaha menggambarkan pelbagai upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah Kota Surakarta dan Makassar dalam mewujudkan KLA, berikut faktor pendukung dan penghambat yang melingkupi perwujudan KLA tersebut. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dan memadunya dengan pendekatan kualitatif, penelitian ini menemukan beberapa poin penting tentang upaya pemerintah daerah dalam mewujudkan KLA. Di Surakarta, misalnya, sudah ada beberapa puskesmas ramah anak. Puskesmas itu dilengkapi dengan ruang tunggu khusus anak lengkap dengan alat bermainnya. Selain itu, layanan-layanan untuk anak seperti taman gizi, pojok ASI, dokter spesialis anak, layanan konseling anak dan tempat pelayanan korban kekerasan terhadap anak juga terus dilengkapi, dan masih banyak program lainnya. Tidak heran kalau penilaian Kementerian PPPA memberikan skor 713 dari total nilai yang terdapat dalam 31 indikator KLA yang sudah dipenuhi Kota Surakarta. Sedangkan, Kota Makassar belum banyak program yang dikerjakan pemerintah daerah. Pasalnya, Makassar relatif baru mencanangkan KLA dan kini masih tengah melakukan pembenahan. Di antara program yang baru dan sedang dilaksanakan Pemerintah Kota Makassar adalah pemberian akta kelahiran secara gratis, membangun rumah susun di kawasan kumuh, dan menjadikan dua kelurahan sebagai proyek percontohan KLA. Adapun faktor yang memengaruhi perwujudan KLA itu adalah komitmen. Tidak hanya komitmen kepala daerah, tetapi juga semua pihak terkait. Sebagai sebuah isu yang melibatkan pelbagai pihak, KLA juga membutuhkan kapasitas kelembagaan. Tidak hanya kapasitas Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak sebagai leading sector KLA, tetapi semua satuan kerja perangkat daerah terkait lainnya. Selain itu, program KLA tidak bisa dilakukan dalam waktu singkat, dan memerlukan biaya yang tidak sedikit.

Keywords: child-friendly city (KLA); commitment; institutional capacity

How to Cite: Hamudy, M. A. I. 2015. Efforts to Promote Surakarta and Makassar as Children Friendly Towns. *Jurnal Komunitas*, 7 (1): 58-70 doi: 10.15294/komunitas.v7i1.3596

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✉ Corresponding author :

Address: Jl. Kramat Raya No 132 Jakarta Pusat
E-mail: ilhamhamudy80@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

This research is about *child-friendly city* (KLA). It was firstly initiated by UNESCO through a program called *Growing Up City* (Lynch, 1977). This activity itself is put on trial in four selected nations. They are Argentine, Australia, Mexico and Poland. The objective is to find out how a group of children between ten and twenty uses and values spatial environment around them. Furthermore, the concept of KLA was introduced by UNESCO with the aim of creating a condition which aspires children's rights through the objectives, policies programs and structures of the local government (Child Friendly Cities, 2011).

Meanwhile, what is meant as Child Friendly City (KLA) here is a regencie or city that has development systems based on children's rights through the integrated commitments and government's resources, society, and corporate world that are planned thoroughly and continuously in its policy, program, and activity to grant that children's rights are fulfilled (based on the concept and objective of Child-Friendly City (KLA) proposed by Riggio 2002; Gleeson, 2005 in Wilks 2010:28; and Valentine, 1996 in Woolcock and Steele, 2008).

In that context, this research is trying to describe various efforts done by local government to realize KLA. Besides, in the process of realizing KLA, this research reveals some supporting factors and obstacles in realizing KLA.

The locus of this research focuses on the City Government of Makassar and Surakarta. Surakarta is chosen because in this city, KLA has been realized since 2006. Surakarta also becomes the project model proposed by the central government. It is expected that Surakarta can be the role model of KLA for other cities in Indonesia. Meanwhile, Makassar is selected because this city is relatively new in proclaiming KLA.

In addition, this research is also beneficial and has the right relevance to the main duties and functions of Ministry of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri) because as the ministry that develops and watches the government throughout the country, the

Ministry Internal Affairs (Kemendagri) has the authority to combine and coordinate the programs of central government issued by the sectoral ministry in order to succeed the programs in regions. In this context, KLA as one of the national programs is an obliged matter for regions. The Internal Affairs Ministry (Kemendagri) is responsible for making sure that this matter is being carried out by the local governments.

By far, there have been a few researches discussing KLA, preliminary researches conducted by western scholars. Karsten and van Vliet (2006), for instance, propose the effort of creating child-friendly urban environment pictured from the role of street as a medium to play and a supporter in children development. Meanwhile, Tranter and Pawson (2001), in their writing entitled "Children in the city" published in the *Journal of Youth and Environments* explains more about children's access ability towards their environment in the case of the attainment of sustainable city and KLA in Christchurch, New Zealand.

As for the other scholars, they emphasize the research more in the other aspects, like emphasizing the important points of urban form, the social structure, and children participation in urban affairs (Bridgman, 2004:338) or they review about the roles and uses of open spaces as children's playground as revealed by Veitch et al (2007) in his article *Children's Perception of the Use of Public Open Spaces for Active Free-Play*.

Referring to the experiences of countries with high income like Sweden and Canada, KLA actually focuses more on children's freedom to move and enjoy their time (Riggio, 2002) and the experiences on the impacts of urban development towards the growth of children's health and welfare can be obtained (Woolcock et al., 2010) as takes place in Australia.

It is not so far different from the studies conducted by some Western scholars who analyze KLA from the perspective of urban development, the local scholars in Indonesia also emphasize the research on KLA from the point of view of children's rights, their participation in urban development

and parents' perception. The research conducted by Widiyanto and Rijanta (2012), for instance, tries to complete what had been written by Riggio (2002). They both added the thirteen indicator as written by Riggio. Widiyanto and Rijanta explained at least there are four more concepts need to add to perfect Riggio's explanation. They are the concept of policy, protection, environment and planning for children.

Those four concepts have actually been accommodated in various products of policy in Indonesia, except the concept of planning for children that has not been accommodated explicitly in policy. According to them, the concept of planning for children needs to be analyzed further to be integrated in the existed policy exclusively or operated as the part of government policy concept.

Meanwhile, Dewi (2011), in her research sees KLA from the perspective of civil rights and children participation. By taking the city of Kudus as the locus, Dewi explains how complex children problems are. The fulfillment of civil rights and children participation are still highly limited. She sees it from some indicators, like children's birth certificates, children's involvement in development planning discussion, and the availability of children-based information.

What Dewi proposes is in line with Subiyakto's explanation (2012). According to him, although Children's National Day has been commemorated plenty of times, Indonesian children lives have not been better and protected. There are still huge number of abuse cases experienced by children.

However, the abovementioned scholars examined child-friendly cities partially from certain points of view. Different from the studies conducted by the previous scholars, this research tries to discuss KLA from some points of views comprehensively, not only from the point of view of urban development that fulfills children's need physically, but also the non-physicals. To summarize all sorts of points of view, researcher uses the indicator used by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection to describe the efforts done by

local governments to realize KLA.

This research is also considered essential and relevant because it overviews the context of the present in Indonesia. As a country that respects human rights, the government of Indonesian Republic guarantees the protection and fulfillment of children's rights ruled in some regulations, as in The Constitution of 1945 (UUD 1945), national and international legislation, the government has also ratified International Convention about Children's Rights implemented in UU No 23 of 2002 on Children Protection.

In addition, recently, precisely in the end of September 2014 (Sept 25th), the House of Representative (DPR) approved Planned Law (RUU) about the change of UU No 23 of 2002 on Children Protection into UU No 35 of 2014 on Children Protection. In that Law, local government participation in children protection is also ruled. It means that local government has to protect children.

In the past times, the obligation to guarantee children rights only referred to local government without clear specifications. The interpretation made local government did it simply; even they tended to ignore to give protection to children in their governing areas. Generally, local governments considered children protection as the obligation of central government. Nowadays, local governments are given responsibilities in protecting children specifically.

That Law truthfully restates the responsibility of protecting children carried out by local governments because children protection is an obliged matter assigned by central government to local governments. The formulation of responsibilities distribution is written down in UU No 32 of 2004 on Local Government, with the derivatives: Government Regulation (PP) No 41 of 2007 on Local Member Organization and PP No 38 of 2007 on the Distribution of Government Matters among Central Government, Provincial Government and City or Regency Governments. Moreover, institutionally local government has owned the Agency of Women Empowerment, Children Protection, and Family Planning (BP3AKB).

However, because the coverage area of that institution is too large, BP2AKB cannot totally focus on children protection. As for the other children protection agencies in the level of local government is Integrated Service Center of Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A). Unfortunately, P2TP2A is only spread over few regions which are not totally active in carrying out their obligation, let alone to ensure children protection. Whereas, the government through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (Permen PPPA) No 11 of 2011 has encouraged the creation of KLA throughout Indonesia.

METHODS

To answer the question proposed in this research, the researcher used descriptive method combined with qualitative approach. As for the data collection method was collected by interviewing a number of informants and tracing all sorts of related documents issued by the Agency of Women Empowerment and Children Protection, related agencies, or news released by printed mass media. Meanwhile, the assumption built came from the understanding that by realizing KLA, children's right could be protected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, all sorts of efforts done by the municipal government of Surakarta and Makassar in realizing KLA in their cities are explained. Besides, several things considered as the supporting factors or obstacles in realizing KLA are also discussed.

Surakarta's Efforts to Realize KLA

In 2006, the Municipality of Surakarta was one of five Regencies/Municipalities (including Surakarta Municipality, Gorontalo Regency, Jambi Municipality, Sidoarjo Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency) appointed by the Minister of Women Empowerment of Indonesian Republic as the pilot of KLA model development project in Indonesia. Based on Decree (SK) of Indonesian Republic Women Empowerment Minister No SK-49/MEN.PP/IV/2007 of 2007 on the Enactment of KLA Development Model developed up

to 15 regencies/municipalities, one of which was Surakarta Municipality. Furthermore, the Government of Surakarta Municipality formed KLA Development Executor Team based on Mayor SK No 130.05/08/1/2008 and then created MoU No 463/108 on the Agreement in KLA Development by KLA Executor Team.

Therefore, to follow up the regulations issued by the central government, Surakarta Municipality Government issued a regulation of Surakarta Mayor SK No 462.05/84-A/I/2010 on Integrated Service Team for Women and Children in Surakarta (PTPAS); Surakarta Municipality Regulation (Perda) No 4 of 2012 on Children Protection; Surakarta Mayor SK No 243/I-G/1/2013 on Surakartan Children Forum in Surakarta 2013-2015; Surakarta Mayor Regulation No 3-B of 2013 on Children Participation Development General Guidance in the growth of Surakarta.

Following up the regulations, Surakarta has divided some steps to achieve KLA. The first step in 2006-2007 was KLA development model. In this very first step, the city government arranged a grand design that would be the standard for further development. The next step in 2008-2015 was child-friendly village and sub district. In 2015, all villages and sub districts are targeted to accomplish and Surakarta becomes a real KLA.

Therefore, the city government wrote them in the visions and missions to achieve KLA. The Visions of Surakarta KLA is realizing Surakarta as KLA in 2015, through Children Right *Pengarusutamaan* (PUHA), which is healthy, developed and grown, smart and cheerful, well-behaved, protected, actively participated and loves the nation.

As for the missions: (1) Providing comprehensive, prevalent, and qualified health service; fulfilling balanced nutrition, avoiding contagious diseases including HIV/AIDS, environment development and clean and healthy life habit. (2) providing prevalent, qualified, and democratic educational service for all children from early age (3) Building social and legal service system

which is responsive to children needs that is able to protect children from all forms of abuse; and (4) Building conducive environment to respect children voice and give them opportunity to participate based on their age and children growth steps.

As the commitment to realize KLA, since 2006 Surakarta Mayor has actively voiced children rights and accomodated the best need for children in encouraging development in Surakarta. That commitment is stated in the event of KLA Model Development Socialization 2006 with various participations: SKPD in Surakarta, DPRD, Muspida, LSM, community organization, women organization, hospitals, universities, reporters, Legal Practitioners, and the other Private Parties in Surakarta. Moreover, that time, the socialization was attended by Meutia Hatta as the Minister of Women Empowerment and Deputy of Children Protection of Women Empowerment and Children Protection Ministry.

No wonder that the city government unceasingly makes various programs supporting children needs. As review, until the end of 2014, all villages (51 villages) in Surakarta have been developed into child-friendly villages. The regulation means that the villages care towards children growth and development, also let their children participated in formulating the tasks programs.

In order not to be merely a symbolic movement, Surakarta's Bapermas P3KB, as the KLA *leading sector* and the main executor of Children Protection Matters in Surakarta, made an MoU signed by 53 elements from Muspida, private companies and children LSM. All related SKPD (Local Working Unit) have had responsibilities to issue child-friendly policies. Bapernas as the *leading sector* is responsible for monitoring. SKPD that does not have pro children program or policy will get direct admonition.

The result of every SKPD form that is child-friendlier has started to be seen. In the field of health, there have been some child-friendly Community Health Centers (Puskesmas). The Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) are equipped with private

lounge completed with their toys. Besides, services for children like nutrients garden, breastfeed (ASI) corner, pediatrician, children counselling services and a section for children abuse victims is continuously completed. No wonder if the Ministry of PPPA gave 713 as the score in the assessment for 31 KLA indicators reached by Surakarta.

In detail, there are several program encouraged by the city government. First, in education, there is proclamation of Study Hour Obligatory Movement (GWJB). It is active from Sunday to Friday, from 18.30 to 20.30. Children are directed to study. Jebres village becomes the model of this GWJB. They will go around the village while doing the socialization, directing children who play outdoor to study and suggesting parents to turn off the TV in order not to disturb children's concentration. Besides GWJB, there is still school plus, school that frees students from school fee for poor family. Up to this year, there have been 16 Elementary Schools, 5 Junior High Schools and two Vocational Schools as School Plus in Surakarta.

Second, in transportation, the Department of Transportation has built school safety zone, car free day for children's expression space, Batik Solo Trans as child-friendly transportation and helmet distribution program for children. Third, in demography, the Department of Demography and Civil Registrar has issued KIA (Child Incentive Card). The card launched on National Children's Day on July 26th 2010 is a discount card for shopping at book stores, hotels' sport center, child amusement places, hospitals, supermarkets, school buses and so on. KIA is not only a discount card, but also as children's identity card. This card also motivates parents to register birth certificate for their children.

There are 43 companies that support KIA. Some of which are PT Askes, Budi Sehat, Gramedia, Togamas, Sekawan, Elti Gramedia, PDAM, Sunan Hotel, Sahid Jaya Hotel, Kusuma Sahit Prince Hotel, THR Sriwedari and Fauna Park of Taru Jurug. KIA also becomes a medium to motivate the issuance of birth certificate for every child in

Surakarta.

Fourth, the city government has built some smart gardens. They have been realized in the village of Sumber, Kadipiro, Gandekan, Joyontakan, Mojosongo, and Panjang. These gardens provide playing and recreational media completed with library, multimedia, computer and internet access than can all be used by children for free. The organization of smart garden is assigned to every village that it would be optimized and customized for local people need.

Even in 2013, Surakarta City Government allocated a fund of Rp 2.5 billion to build smart garden in Semanggi, Pasar Kliwon. That garden was built on a former cemetery of Mipitan, Semanggi on the east side. Beside Semanggi, they also built a smart garden in Jebres. As for the funding post, is in each village.

By far, Surakarta has only seven smart gardens. That number is planned to be increased to support Surakarta as a Child-Friendly City. Unfortunately, financial problem is hindering this target. For example, in Pasar Kliwon there has not been any smart garden. Whereas, society demand to have a smart garden is high. It is proven by society's suggestion related to that in every society meeting. The realization of Smart Garden needs RTH. The problem is the size of public RTH in Surakarta which is only 529 hectares or around 12.02% of 4,404 hectares. The previous size is only 11.9 %. Yet, after the river bank is added, the size reaches 21.02%.

Fifth, proposing the realization of community-based child radio. The concept of the radio is from, by and for children. The leading sector is the Department of Transportation and Information. It is said that the existence children community radio is necessary to strengthen the position of Surakarta as KLA. The city government ensures children to be given maximum portion in that radio. So, the discussion, announcers and listeners are for children. The management is the only exception.

Nevertheless, this radio is not the same as common radios since this is in the form of community and the range is limited to 2.5 kilometers. This is based on PP (Go-

vernment Regulation) No 51 of 2005 and the Decision of Communication and Information Minister No 17 of 2004. However, the limited range of children community radio is not a big matter at all.

Sixth, forming a child forum; Children forum is a forum organized by children and guided by the government used as children participation unit in which the members are children individually or from children group representatives, as a medium to listen to and fulfill voice aspiration, opinion, desire and need of children in development process. The function is as a monitoring medium of children's rights fulfillment execution, as a medium of activity program socialization related to children's rights in their peer environment, as a medium that voices children's aspiration, to support children's involvement in the process of making decision, to support children to develop their potency actively.

The establishment of children forum in Surakarta in 2014 is initiated to dig up children's aspiration in creating things. For the time being, there have been 42 children's forums in Surakarta in each village. Some villages have more than one forum, so in total they have 51 forums.

All those fifty one forums name their forum uniquely based on children creativity. For instance, in Jebres they named it *Panbers*, stands for *Forum Anak Jebres*, and Tunas Pucang is from Pucang Sawit Village. By looking at the names, the villages do not involve themselves directly. Besides, they do not have adequate time and it is also to give immense freedom to children to form their own forum.

Seventh, since last year, Surakarta Government has prepared a budget of more than Rp 1.2 billion to build tens of *laktasi* rooms of ASI (breastfeed) corner as a distinctive room for breastfeeding in public areas to achieve KLA title in the upcoming 2015. Every village and district offices, markets, and the other public service office will be equipped with breastfeeding room.

Eighth, the last but not least, the city government has made the document of Integrasi Rencana Tindak Lanjut Sistem

Perlindungan Anak (Integrated Follow-up Plans of Child Protection System) in Surakarta development. In that document, various problems faced related to the execution of Children Protection System based on System Building Approach (SBA) in Surakarta are explained. From the mapping result, it is found that every system, like legal and policy system, jurisdiction system, social welfare system, children protection data and information system, and social behavior change system have a potentials and problems which follow.

Legal and jurisdiction system potential is law enforcement officer who has known various kinds of rules related to children protection, one of which is Perda No 10 of 2010 on Population Administration. Besides, there has been organized legal framework and sanctions from the executor institution, monitoring mechanism funding, coordination, and sanctions. However, in practice, there are still problems found because of the lack of SKPD coordination. Therefore, it creates some sectoral ego which means that it still uses issue-based approach, not SBA.

This jurisdiction system has potential with the support from Integrated Service for Surakarta Women and Children (PTPAS) in the form of consortium, affiliation of several organizations or institutions that care about women and children, and giving integrated service for women and children according to the main duties and each function, and is coordinated by MAPERMAS PP PA and KB.

In addition, Surakarta has also owned some policies related to child and family welfare. They are as follows:

1. Regional Regulation No. 3 2006 on Commercial Sexual Exploitation Eradication.
2. MoU on Integrated Service for Women and Children in Surakarta (PTPAS).
3. Surakarta Mayor Decree No. 462.05/84-A/1/2010 on Integrated Service for Surakarta Women and Children.

Nonetheless, the problem hindering the system of social welfare in Surakarta is a continuous care related to children protection that has not existed yet, like rehabilitation home. The system of protection data and information faces many problems, such

as: the asymmetric policies between central and local government about mechanism of collecting, processing, and exploiting data and information related to children protection.

Makassar Achieving KLA

Makassar proclaimed KLA on September 22nd 2014 directly led by the mayor. The proclamation of Makassar as KLA is definitely a brave breakthrough carried out by the City Government of Makassar through the activator team of PKK and Agency of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (BPPPA). The objective of the proclamation is to build city government initiative to aim at the policy, program, strategy and development activity that prioritizes children's rights.

This proclamation becomes a very first step for the society, especially children. It includes civil rights and freedom, family environment and alternative, preparation of natural rights and welfare, education and special protection.

Through the proclamation, it is expected that government in all its policies always pays attention to children's need rights, including education and playing freedom. Preparing qualified young generation as the successors and nation heirs means building and bringing welfare in children's lives as early as possible. As the early program, the government formed KLA Gugus Tugas (Task Unit) through Keputusan (Decree) of Makassar Mayor No 463.05/1288/Kep/XI/2013.

However, unfortunately, the proclamation seems be conducted in a hurry. Whereas, there are 31 indicators need to complete to bestow a regency/city as a KLA. At least, according to the Agency of Women Empowerment of South Sulawesi, KLA proclamation is preceded by fulfilling around 70 % from KLA indicators.

Nevertheless, the city government of Makassar still proclaimed KLA despite its weaknesses. According to Makassar Mayor, there are still plenty of children whose rights have not been fulfilled so far. One of which is playing space access (Fajar, 23/9/2014).

Although some places provide playg-

round, with high price, not all children can enjoy proper playing period at their age. Therefore, the city government issued a policy in providing playground that can be used as a comfortable playing area.

Since the equipping of playground requires RTH availability, nowadays the city government starts to fix the environment aspect seriously, especially in adding higher percentage of RTH which is still far from 30% of Makassar area. As for your information the Environmental Agency of Makassar noted that RTH in Makassar is inadequate and imbalance with the development rate. Of the approximately 175 square kilometer area of Makassar, RTH is only available as much as 8 percent.

Makassar Building KLA from Slum

Promised by the mayor, in the near future the government is going to build gardens in 14 sub districts in Makassar that will be children playground. In addition, the government will also revitalize the crowded and dirty city. Plenty of children in the area do not go to school. They become beggars on streets with high safety risk.

As a picture, nearly one-thirds of Makassar population lives in slums. According to the data of Makassar Local Development Planning Institution (Bappeda), as much as 432.115 people or 131.299 households (kk) of a total of 1.4 million populations still live and settle in the slum of Makassar.

One of the city government main programs is reducing slum by building flats (Rusun). For example, area that has been built is five twin blocks of Mariso flat and four twin blocks of Panambungan flat, Mariso district. In 2014, the city government prioritized slums in fully-populated area on the west of the city. The government of Makassar provides locations and land clearing. Meanwhile, the building is planned by the central government in APBN 2015.

The slum of Tallo is rearranged by Directorate General of PU. This is the first step. The government will focus on one area, Tallo, that can be seen as the largest slum and poor area in Makassar. Focusing on one area is more effective since until now, the num-

ber of slum in Makassar has never decreased in quantity. Slum arrangement program had been done by Makassar government, but it did not turn out successful. The program of urban slum arrangement was carried out through the program of Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project (NUSSP) that was started in 2014 and will finish in 2017.

Based on Makassar Bappeda data, the slums are spread over the sub districts on the area of 47.62 square kilometers. That number is approximately one-fourths of the total area of Makassar that reaches 175.8 kilometers square. Of the fourteen sub districts, the biggest number of population lives in poor residential area is 15.893 households in Tamalate occupying the area of 2.5 kilometers square.

Among those poor residential area and slums, the city government pays special attention to two villages: Manggala Village in Manggala district and Baraya Village in Bontoala District, as the project model of Child-Friendly Village. For example, in Manggala, the area is dominated by trash. It is understandable since it is a landfill area. Therefore, no wonder that there is big enough scavenger community there. Among the scavengers (locally known as *payabo*) are children. They come from different ethnic backgrounds, such as: Bugis, Kajang and Makassar who come from regency of Sinjai, Jeneponto, Takalar, Maros, Bantaeng, Bulukumba, Gowa and Makassar Municipality.

Some independent and self-supporting institutions in cooperation with the city government of Makassar are giving assistance to children there. One of which is the assistance activity done by Pabbatta Ummi Foundation (Yapta-U) and the other institutions in Antang landfill. In carrying out their activities, Yapta-U works independently and self-supportingly in cooperation with some institutions like UNICEF, Plan International, ILO, Social Ministry of Indonesian Republic, and Province and Makassar Social Departments.

With all sorts of assistances, there are some social changes in *payabo* communities there. The social changes can be seen

in the field of education, health, economy, and the relationship between individual and organizational groups. In the field of education nowadays, all school-aged scavenger children have benefited from elementary education (SD), intermediate education, and mostly graduated from Junior and Senior High School, even university of undergraduate degree.

Education improvement is the manifestation of mindset and behavioral changes of the members and family of scavenger communities. In addition to formal education, the existence of Citizen Activity Clubs (SKW) becomes the space of informal education for children and housewives of the scavenger communities. Thus, there is housewives and children capacity improvement. This results in the changes and working patterns in the scavenger communities.

The improvement of education quality also contributes positive implications in the improvement of their health. In this time, nearly all houses of scavenger communities are permanent buildings. In their house, they have already had family toilet. Clean water resource from PDAM is also ready to use. Therefore, the pattern of social behavior in health matter also undergoes positive changes.

The good news is, in the last two years, UNICEF and BAKTI in cooperation with Makassar city government have intensively assisted children there. One of which is through Children Training as Change Center to prevent abuse towards children in Baraya and Manggala village. This training was joined by the representative of students and children in the level of Junior and Senior High School in Baraya and Manggala.

They are children of parents who have joined Parenting Skill Training held previously. The objective of that activity is to strengthen children capacity in understanding children rights, children development/communication, and children protection, bullying prevention, and avoiding abuse. It is expected that by giving such kind of training, children understanding and skills in using all ways to make changes in children without abuse will come true.

Building a town from slums is actually in line with the vision of Makassar. The vision wailed by the government is "Makassar Kota Dunia" (Makassar, the world city) in 2020 (Bisnis Indonesia, 20/05/2013). So far, the spirit of city development with global image is being shown by structuring Losari Bridge, Karebosi revitalization and the building of the first floating mosque in Indonesia. The vision supporters believe that with city development that reaches 9.5%, all those visions can be realized with the basis on some world city criteria, such as economic, politic, tradition characteristics and friendly towards children.

That is why, it can be said that world city vision proposed by Makassar is actually in line with KLA being built. Makassar's steps in creating world city especially KLA will establish if there is people's sincerity of all related parties in prioritizing children's needs. That is what Makassar government sees. Although it is not the first city with KLA title, Makassar is working hard to achieve it.

Other KLA programs

Another KLA program which needs to be proud of is the free birth certificate program. This program was started in 2006, when the city government issued 10,000 free birth certificates that were continued again in 2007 in the same numbers. This program was designed and objected for children from poor families.

Getting birth certificate in Makassar is very easy. Each household only needs to show one card to the local government, and registered to Demography and Civil Department. If we calculate all, the number of free birth certificates that had been counted until the end of 2013 was 32,500. With that big amount of money, government can always monitor the money so the execution is precise and effective.

Moreover, through BPPPA Makassar government has had a qualified P2TP2A Team in handling children protection because it involves stakeholders. The team made by Makassar city government has also been equipped with some devices, including shelter that has been used. Makassar city

government also has a program of children worker care, especially scavengers that are integrated from a few SKPD and non-government stakeholders.

P2TP2A team of Makassar serves women and children abuse victims and is trying to contribute to women and children empowerment to achieve gender equality and justice and welfare. Through this service, they try to provide information service, service, psychological assistance and legal advocacy for women and children, building a commitment and a movement to prevent, empower and handle abuse acts and women and children trafficking, and to make P2T-P2A as the preventive, curative, rehabilitative and promotional basis of women and children empowerment.

However, as described before, there are still more indicators written in the 31 KLA Indicators that have not been accomplished by Makassar. It can be seen from the minimum number of programs, activities and outputs. As a city that proclaims KLA, there has not been much to be proud of. It is so much different from what Surakarta has done. Nevertheless, their effort to proclaim KLA deserves appreciation.

The Supporting Factors of KLA Program

From the mapping, there are several things to support KLA existence in both cities in this research. First, the commitment of all sectors in the governance, such as DPRD, private sectors, LSM and the people: In Surakarta, since Joko Widodo (former Mayor) period, the commitment has been shown. For the time being, although the ruling power has changed, Major FX Hadi Rudyatmo still holds that commitment.

Second, advocacy and socialization of KLA to stakeholders so the commitment can be realized (by SKPD, LSM, society organization, university, law jurisdiction, private sector, religious leaders, society leaders, parents, children) in fulfilling children's rights and accommodating the best interest for children in KLA.

Third, KLA Development Execution Team is Surakarta (SK Walikota Surakarta No 130.05/08/1/2008 on Surakarta KLA Exe-

cution Team that was renewed to SK Walikota Surakarta No. 130.05/56.4/1/2010).

Fourth, the signatory of MoU No. 463/108 on the Agreement in Developing KLA (RKA-PKLA) Surakarta 2008-2015 (SK Walikota No. 054/08-E/1/2009), where its arrangement is based on data baseline about children's problems, activity identification and children's problems and determined indicators.

Sixth, monitoring and evaluation in every activity and the end of the year: Therefore, KLA program effectiveness can be achieved properly.

In certain limit and point, the same things happen in Makassar. Mayor Danny Pomanto also shows his strong commitment. Even before the proclamation of KLA, he had committed in his Mayor Election campaign speech. In his campaign, he always stated that he would build every alley in Makassar.

By introducing his tagline "Anak Lorongna Makassar" (Makassar Alley Boys) in his campaign, Danny dreamed that all children in Makassar especially those who live in small and narrow alleys, are prioritized in the city development, not only physical, but also non-physical development. However, once more, the result has not been examined fully as in Surakarta.

In their planned APBD 2015, Makassar BPPPA has allocated approximately Rp 800 million to succeed KLA indicators including taking care of two villages in Makassar that become project models of KLA. In that case, since KLA is a cross cutting issue, the funding related to KLA indicators is included in the other SKPD. What deserves appreciation is that, KLA program in Makassar has been included in Makassar RPJMD 2015-2020. It ensures that all sorts of indicators in KLA will be written in RKPD and receive APBD funding each year.

The obstacles of KLA program

Besides benefited by the supporting factors, the city government in fact faces huge challenges (particularly Makassar) that in certain limits can be called obstacles. Meanwhile in Surakarta, all obstacles have been

handled. Those that can be seen as obstacles are:

The first is KLA Task Unit: In Makassar, although the Task Unit of KLA is established through Keputusan Walikota Makassar (Decree of Makassar Mayor) No 463.05/1288/Kep/XI/2013, problems often appear. For instance, in every coordination meeting, the attendants keep changing so the socialization must be repeated over and over. For SKPD, KLA is not qualified enough and cannot support officials image in society. It is clear that SKPD mind set is still *egosectoral*. They see that children matter is the responsibility of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, not theirs.

Such way of thinking obstructs the realization of Makassar as a KLA because in fact all SKPD must integrate children interest and needs in their programs and activities, called as children rights mainstreaming.

The second is the capacity of KLA execution institution: For Makassar, the institutional capacity is not strong enough. For instance, the small number of media and infrastructure, not all of the assigned employees understand children mainstreaming. Most of them are not those involved in BPPPA, but other institutions, such as village or sub district, or region secretariats. Only few people understand KLA. Unfortunately, they are assigned in different posts, not children mainstreaming.

The commitment of Makassar BPPPA chairman himself should be questioned. The chairman is rarely present at the office, moreover to coordinate with the other SKPD and BPPPA of South Sulawesi province. Whereas, Head of BPPPA is an old official in BPPPA (it was still in the form of office). Precisely, the chairman of BPPPA in the previous administration was more committed, but he was transferred to another SKPD. Meanwhile, the bureaucracy in Makassar is the instructive one so that it needs strong commitment from the leader to move his subordinates.

In short, the official placement pays less attention to the principle of the right man on the right place. So, many officials

are placed on the posts which differ from his or her competence. Not to mention, the rolling position that may happen anytime. It makes the officials carry out their duty half-heartedly. Therefore, the unfinished jobs will be disorganized. The focal point is being transferred (mutation).

Third, such condition gives impacts to the others, such as child base line data: Children data are important since it is the eye opener or the open door to acknowledge children basic problems and needs. The data could be qualitative and quantitative. These basic problems and needs will be the basis of program arrangement and will determine the program focus and Rencana Aksi Daerah (Region Action Plan) in Makassar. The problem is this children base line data does not exist or have not been made by Makassar BPPPA and the other SPKD.

Each SKPD is supposed to do children data collection in each sector. But only SKPD in Dukcapil Department exists. In addition, there is child definition difference in Law on Children Protection and the Law on Labour, so it is a little difficult to encode children worker. In the Law on Children Protection, children are those between 0-18 years old, but in the Law on Labour, children are those between 0-15 years old. Meanwhile, the Law on Election defines children are those who are less than 17 years old. The difference in definitions requires the adjustment of children basic data in each SKPD. Thus, here is the importance of gathering to talk about the different perception about children and their problems.

Currently, the program focus and RAD in Makassar are still in the stage of arranging Task Unit. Based on the interview result, it is found that until today the program focus has not been formulated because those who attended the meeting are always different people. So, it is difficult to advocate children problems since they must start by explaining the attendants about children's rights.

The fourth is the children involvement in society meeting: In Makassar, children are not involved in every society meeting, in every level, starts from village to town. Although children forum in Makassar was es-

tablished, they have not done a specific duty.

By far, there has been a children forum of 50 members taken from various schools in the level of Junior and Senior High in Makassar. But they have nil activity, in addition to society meeting. They have never joined it. In fact, from a total of 31 KLA indicators, children forum and children society meeting got the best scores.

CONCLUSION

To create KLA in Indonesia, similarity of paradigm is needed. A good cooperation among all parties is also needed to prioritize the best interest of children. From both locus presented in this research, there are plenty of efforts done by the city government, both in Surakarta and Makassar. As the city that proclaimed KLA earlier, the program of KLA in Surakarta is better than that of Makassar.

In Surakarta, for instance, there have been some child-friendly Community Health Centers (Puskesmas). These Community Health Centers are equipped with private lounge for children completed with toys. Besides, children services, such as nutrition garden, breastfeeding corner, pediatrician, children counseling service and the service for children abuse victims are still being completed, and so on. No wonder if PPPA Ministry assessment gave a score of 13 of the total score in 31 KLA indicators that have been accomplished by Surakarta.

Meanwhile, Makassar government has not done much yet. The problem is, Makassar is relatively new in proclaiming KLA and is still doing some improvement. Of those on progress and new programs of Makassar is the issuance of free birth certificate, building flats in slums, and making two villages as KLA project models.

Realizing those targets is neither easy nor fast. They need long-term stages, big amount of fund, and no short time, as well as the factors influencing it. All related parties commitment is the main factor. Those all parties' commitment is not only in the level of central government, but also the local government. The capacity of appointed institution and the availability of fund, human

resources in mastering KLA substances and planning various programs need cooperation of many parties, is a determinant of KLA success or failure.

The last but not least, central government support is essential. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri) for example, is actually able to give access, such as facility and support to all regents or mayors through the issuance of Surat Edaran Menteri Dalam Negeri (Internal Affair Ministry Handbill) about the importance of KLA acceleration, particularly in allocating KLA indicators fund in the document of region funding and budgeting.

In addition, the evaluation of Raperda (region regulation plan) about regency/city space arrangement by province local government and evaluation of raperda about province space arrangement by the central government must be conducted through Kemendagri so that the program can gradually emphasize the availability of RTH, children playground, and selectively ban function shift of green space.

Kemendagri as the guidance coordinator and monitoring the execution of local government, needs to support related ministries (kementrian Disdakbud and PPPA) to determine Minimum Service Standard (SPM) of elementary and intermediate education level, which side to children according to their growth, and not to carry away children playing period for the reasons of curriculum and determining children protection NSPK, including children-based public service policy.

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