The Implementation of Child-Friendly City: A *Systematic Literature Review*

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Abstract. Cases of violence and criminality against children have experienced a significant increase over the past two years. This has certainly become a special concern for all stakeholders, including at the regional level. The implementation of Child-Friendly City at the District/City level has become one of the efforts to address this issue. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection introduced the Child-Friendly City (CFC) Policy since 2005. As of 2022, a total of 320 Districts/Cities out of 514 in Indonesia have implemented the CFC. The important aspects of CFC development include health, education, social, civil rights and participation, legal protection, labor protection, and infrastructure. This article aims to explore the implementation of Child-Friendly City in Districts/Cities throughout Indonesia through the exploration of scientific articles that specifically discuss Child-Friendly City in Indonesia from 2005 to 2023. The method used is systematic literature review with the assistance of VOS viewer for mapping the results. The data used in this study consist of documents in the form of scientific articles that have been published in journals. Through this article, it is expected to obtain a comprehensive result regarding how the implementation of child-friendly cities in Indonesia is scientifically discussed by researchers, including descriptive statistical analysis, research trends, years, and methods used.

Keywords: Child Friendly Citiy, Children's Rights, Systematic Literature Review.

1   Introduction

Children are part of the younger generation as human resources who have the potential to continue the ideals of the nation's struggle in the future. With a total population of Indonesia which has reached 278.68 million by mid-2023, 79.48 million or 29.15 percent of Indonesia's total population are children. Therefore, preparing the next generation of a quality nation can be started from building and improving the welfare of children's lives from an early age and children must receive protection. One of them is maximum protection against children from various acts of violence. Problems that have developed in Indonesia since 2019-2021 the number of cases of violence against children has continued to increase. In fact, the number reached 14,517 cases at

the end of 2021 and by mid-2022 it had reached 6,519 cases. Out of a total of 14,517 cases in 2021, 1190 are owned by East Java Province, which is the province that has the highest cases of violence against children. Factors that cause violence to occur, one of which is a hereditary belief or culture that assumes that violence is acceptable and even considered normal in the process of parenting children to apply disciplinary behavior. Besides this, violence against children in the family tends to be difficult to disclose to the public, as well as the cultural background where the position of children is at the lowest position in society [1].

The family has an important role to protect, educate and develop children, but violence reduces rights. This is a challenge for the government to implement Law no. 23 of 2002 which has been amended to become Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, Law Number 23 Number 17 of 2007 concerning the RPJPN 2005-2025 which implies the government's efforts to improve children's welfare and realize Indonesian children who are healthy, intelligent, cheerful, and have noble character and protect children against various forms of violence, exploitation , and discrimination, and Child Protection which makes child protection a mandatory matter that has been assigned to the regions.

The problem of acts of violence against children is one of the reasons for the emergence of the Child Friendly Cities program. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection introduced the Child Friendly Cities Policy in 2006 which was later shortened to KLA. Until 2022 there are 320 Regencies/Cities implementing KLA out of 514 Regencies/Cities in Indonesia [1]. To increase the number of districts/cities that realize Child-Friendly Cities, it is necessary to have cities that already have a development system based on children's rights through integrating commitments and resources from government, society and the business world that are planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to fulfill children's rights. The important aspects that become the development of KLA are health, education, social, civil rights and participation, legal protection, employment protection, and infrastructure [2].

It is hoped that the development of the Child Friendly City Policy can create a safe and friendly environment for children and support children's growth optimally from all aspects. One way to create a Child-Friendly City is to carry out a planning and decision-making process for each district/city and ensure that it has planned a development program that takes into account the needs and rights of children. This article aims to determine the implementation of Child Friendly Cities in Regencies/Cities in Indonesia through the development of research written and published regarding Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia. Through this research a deep understanding can be gained regarding Child Friendly Cities research in Indonesia. A literature study was conducted to find out what topics are discussed and are popular related to Child Friendly Cities. This study was conducted on research topics written in the period 2011-2023 and looked for interesting areas and mapped these topics so that they could be developed into more in-depth research in the future. It is hoped that this research can expand the literature review on Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia so that it can provide a brief overview of the topic that is currently developing and can be used as input for recommendations to find alternative solutions to problems that arise.

2   Research Methods

The method in this study is to use qualitative methods with a systematic literature review approach. Systematic literature review is an analytical tool for measuring, analyzing, identifying, critically reviewing research, ideas or results contained in literature that are useful for the development of science. In Indonesian, a systematic literature review is a procedure that identifies, evaluates, and interprets all findings about a research problem to provide answers to research questions. The data used in this research is secondary data sourced from literature studies in the form of documents in the form of published articles or journals.

This research was started by entering the keyword "Child Friendly City" in the Publish or Perish software in keyword mode. Searches were conducted using the period from 2011 to 2023, as long as articles are detected using these keywords, the articles will be correlated in searches. The data base used in the search is Google Scholar with the reason that the keywords used are in Indonesian so that they are most likely to be used to track articles. The search results obtained 350 documents, consisting of various types of articles, proceedings, textbooks, reports, theses, papers and others. Therefore, criteria are needed such as writing that is used only that matches the search keywords, writing in the form of theses, theses, reports, and papers is issued and the writing that is used is a complete article. After selection, 28 documents were obtained in the form of journal articles. Then a literature analysis was carried out in the form of statistical analysis consisting of research trends, years, methods and fields of research and mapping of results with VosViewer. To make it easier for the reader, here is a mind map of the data analysis process:
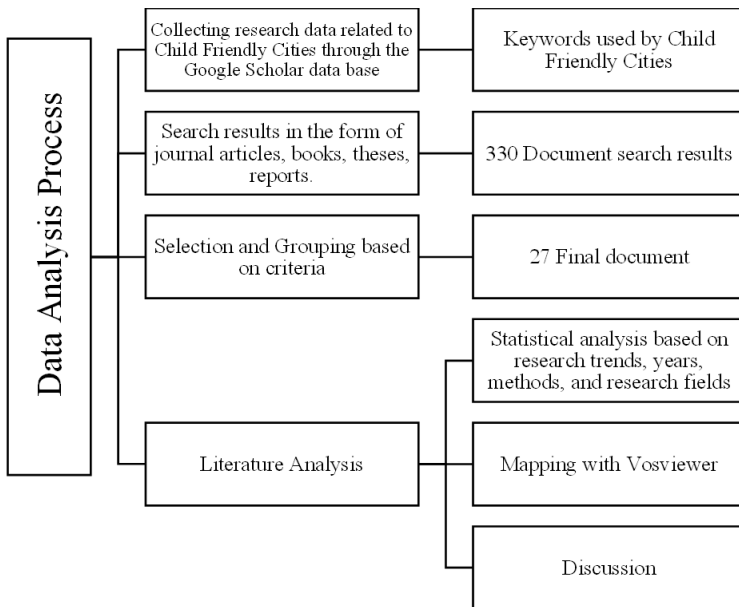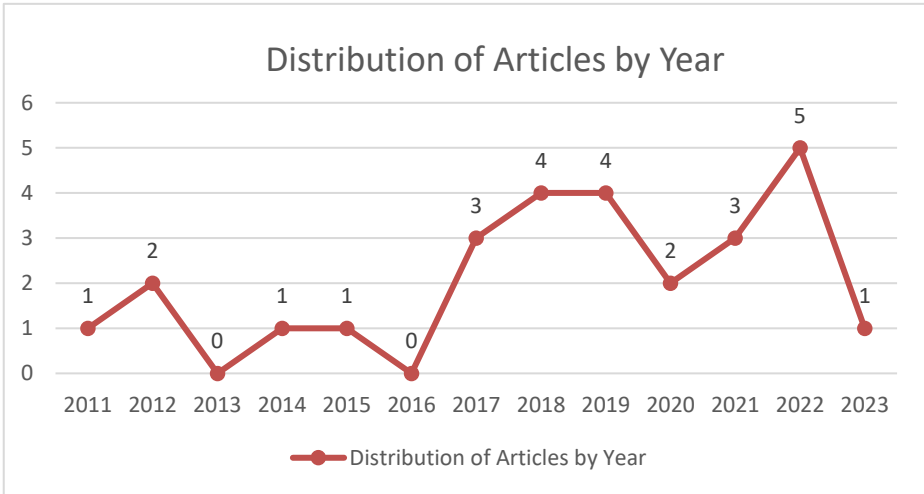

Fig. 1. Mind Maaping Systematic Literature Review
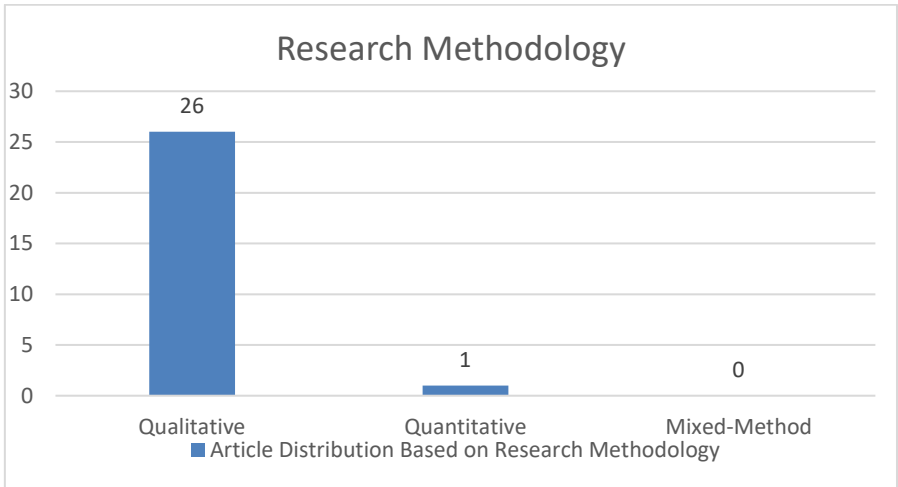
3   Results and Discussion

Research Trends Research articles on Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia can be found on the Google Scholar website. Once found using predetermined criteria, it is then checked by looking at each abstract and conclusion of each article to extract information that cannot be obtained by just looking at the title. Following is a network visualization of child-friendly cities research issues that have developed.

Source: Author's Process, 2023

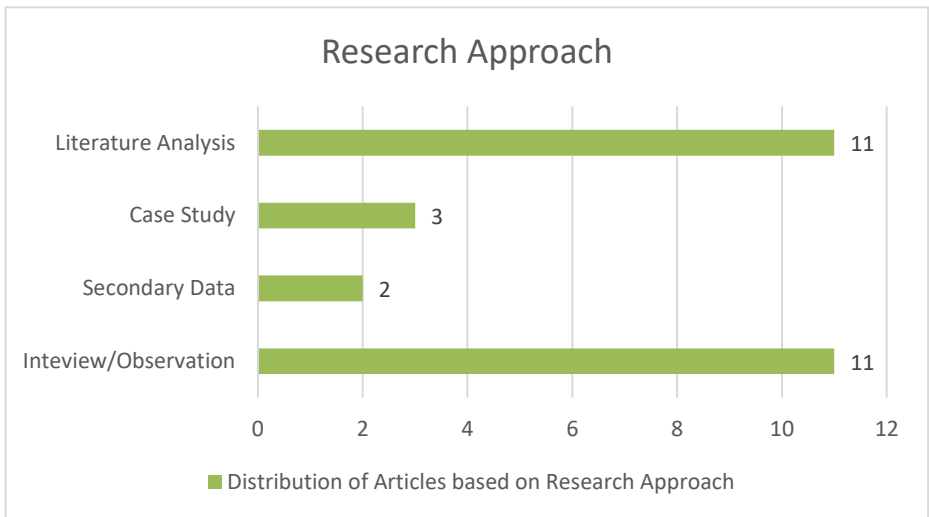**Fig. 2.** Distribution of Articles by Year of Publication

Publications discussing Child Friendly Cities as experiencing various trends from 2011-2023. In the picture above there are 28 journals or articles that were successfully selected. Published articles discussing Child Friendly Cities in Indonesia have relatively increased since 2016. The most published articles were in 2022 with 5 articles, followed in 2018 and 2019 with 4 articles. In 2017 and 2021 there were 3 articles, in 2012 and 2020 with 2 articles and in 2011, 2014 and 2015 1 article each. Starting from the number of articles in 2016 and above, it shows that more and more districts/cities have implemented Child Friendly Cities. Furthermore, there is a picture showing the results of the distribution of articles based on the research methodology.

Source: Processed by the Author, 2023

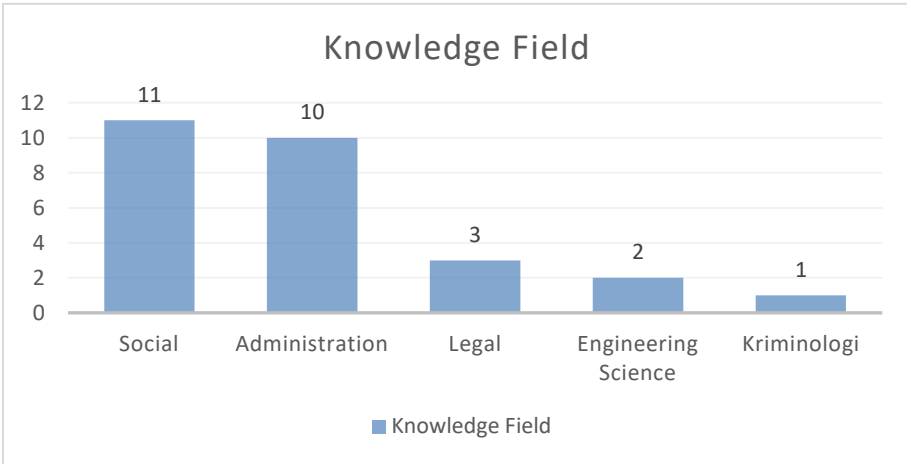**Fig. 3.** Article Distribution Based on Research Methodology

The results of the division of articles based on research methodology show that the qualitative method has dominated the research, namely 26 articles (96.29%) compared to the quantitative method, namely 1 article (3.71%). Meanwhile, we have not found research that meets the criteria using the Mixed-Method method.

Source: Author's Process, 2023

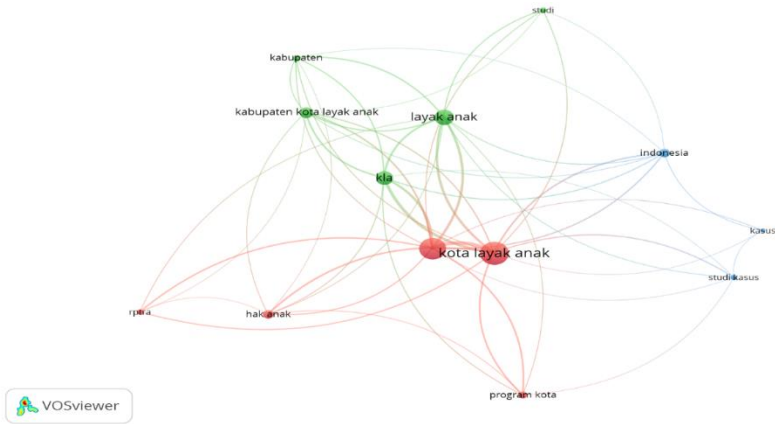**Fig. 4.** Distribution of Articles based on Research Approach

In the picture above it can be seen that the dominant research approach used was interview/interview/observation and literature/conceptual analysis of 11 articles or 40.74 percent. Furthermore, there is a case study approach and secondary data, each with 3 articles or 11.11 percent and 2 articles or 7.41 percent. Other approaches such as quantitative methods and mix methods combining secondary data analysis and literature analysis still have great opportunities to be carried out.

Source: Processed by the Author, 2023

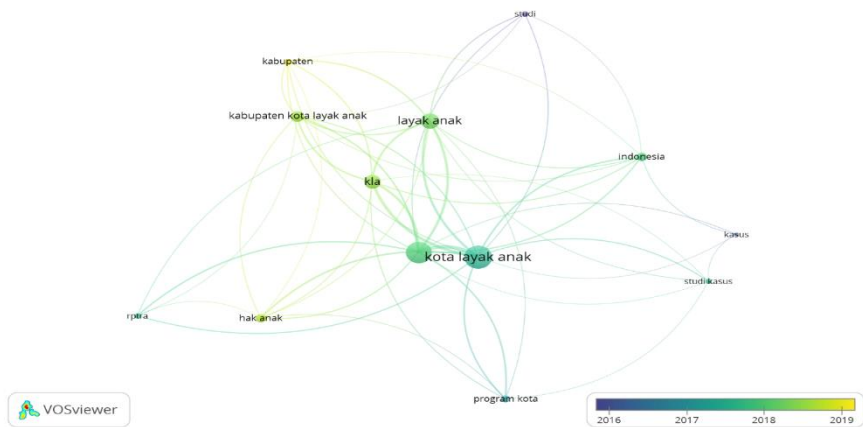**Fig. 5.** Distribution of Articles by Knowledge Field

It can be seen from the graph of the distribution of articles based on the fields of science above, from the 28 articles that have been published on Child Friendly Cities, Social Sciences and Administrative Sciences have dominated the field of research. The theme of Child Friendly Cities is relevant to the social and administrative fields so it is the most discussed topic. Another group that discusses Child-Friendly Cities, namely Law, Engineering, and Criminology, is discussing legal regulation of Child-Friendly Cities, violence against children and governance of Child-Friendly Cities. Next, mapping is carried out using VosViewer.

Source: VosViewer, 2023
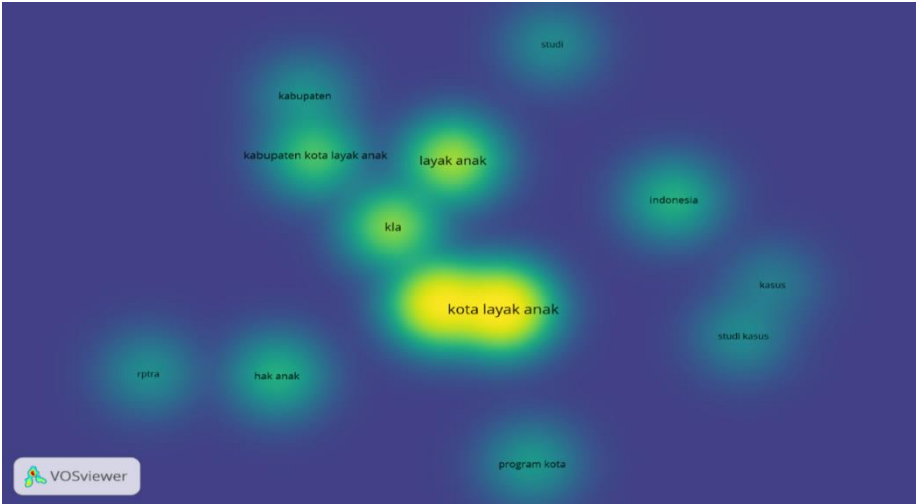
Fig. 6. Mapping and Clustering Research Topics

The mapping results found that the articles were grouped into three clusters. The first cluster is shown in red, which is the one with the most frequently appearing key-words, namely five keywords. The keywords for the first group are Child Friendly Cities, children, children's rights, city programs and Child -Friendly Integrated Public Spaces (RPTRA). Furthermore, there is a green cluster with five keywords marked with the keywords KLA, child-friendly, district, study and child-friendly district. Finally in the blue cluster with three keywords, namely Indonesia, cases and case studies. From this clustering, it can be seen that Child Friendly Cities have been wide-ly implemented. Topics related to children's problems until a Child Friendly Policy is established which is implemented in every Regency/City in Indonesia.

Source: VosViewer, 2023

Fig. 7. Visualization by Year

From the visualization mapping image above in 2016 and 2017, it shows that the visualizations in blue mostly discuss Child Friendly Cities with case studies and city programs. In that year, we still often discussed concepts and case studies of child-friendly programs. Since 2018 and 2019, visualized in green and yellow, it emphasizes CL, children's rights, child-friendly city districts. Over time, districts/cities in Indonesia have implemented the Child Friendly City Policy. Starting from children's problems, concepts to implementing policies and implementing them in the planning of each district/city. Next there is a visualization of the density of topics.

Source: VosViewer, 2023

Fig. 8. Visualization Based on Topic Density

Judging from the color saturation of the topic density with the keyword Child Friendly Cities is indicated by a yellow color which is more intense than other keywords, so that it can be seen that these keywords are keywords that often appear in research. The results of visualization based on the topic that the yellow color is faint with green for the keywords kla, child-friendly and child-friendly districts indicate topic density is quite widely used by researchers. Other keywords in green indicate that they are rarely used by researchers compared to keywords that are dark yellow and faint yellow. In this case it can be a reference for researchers to discuss Child Friendly Cities seen from the implementation of Regencies/Cities that have implemented the Child Friendly Cities program. Implementation of the child-friendly city program will improve children's welfare in the future so that this research topic is very likely to be developed.

4 Discussion

In cluster 1, the development of Child Friendly Cities, concepts and programs for Child Friendly Cities is known. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment included the Child Friendly Cities Development Policy into the program planning of the Assistant Deputy for Social Affairs, Deputy for Child Protection which was marked by the holding of a Child Friendly Cities Development Coordination meeting at the end of 2005. Trials of the Policy began in 2006

developed in 5 regencies/cities, namely Jambi City, Surakarta City, Sidoarjo Regency, Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Gorontalo Regency. In 2007 the Ministry of Women's Empowerment increased the number of 10 districts/cities as development areas, namely Aceh Besar District, Padang City, Ogan Komiring Ilir Regency, South Lampung Regency, Karawang Regency, Sragen Regency, Malang City, Manado City and Kupang City [3].

period, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment changed the concept of a child-friendly city to a child-friendly city. This concept is outlined in PP-PA Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2009 concerning KLA Policy of 2010 as well as Presidential Instruction 01, Permen PP-PA No. 13/2010 concerning guidelines for the development of KLA in Provinces, Permen PP-PA No. 14/2010 concerning Technical Guidelines for KLA Development in Villages/Subdistricts. So that KLA achievements can be measured, in 2011 PP-PA Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2011 concerning KLA Indicators and PP-PA Ministerial Regulation No. 14 of 2011 concerning KLA Evaluation. The consequence of the existence of these two ministerial regulations is the provision of the category of City Eligible for Pratama, Young, Middle, Nindya and Primary Children [4].

The implementation of the Child Friendly City policy leaves the problem that children's rights have not been fulfilled optimally. Rights have not been fully fulfilled, there is violence against children, low health services lead to malnutrition and child social problems that still often occur. It is fitting for every child regardless of race, gender, ancestry or religion to have the right to proper survival. The right to develop includes the right to education, information, free time, cultural arts activities, and religion. Furthermore, there is the right to protection against all forms of exploitation and the right to participate, including the freedom to express opinions and make decisions regarding oneself [5].

Due to these problems, the government seeks to implement the Mainstreaming of Children's Rights (hereinafter referred to as PUHA), which is a strategy to integrate issues and children's rights into every stage of development starting from planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating laws and regulations, policies, programs and activities and budgets by applying the principle of the best interests of the child [5]. The implementation of the strategy for mainstreaming children's rights is carried out with the aim that all development carried out by the government still pays attention to the interests of children, so that children's rights can be fulfilled, and there are no violations and violence against children. Programs/activities to fulfill children's rights must be carried out by increasing their own innovations and improving or evaluating programs that are already running [6].

Implementation of Strategies/Programs/Activities Integrating Children's Rights requires a network of community institutions and social organizations with regard to formal/informal relations in contributing to development programs on children's issues. The existence of a strong network is supported by a collaborative process of face-to-face dialogue, participating in solving problems. The right strategy in formulating the concept of child-friendly city development programs and activities will give birth to districts/cities with holistic, integrative and sustainable characteristics [7].

Cluster 2 highlights the Child Friendly Cities program for districts and cities in Indonesia to jointly create the title of a child friendly city. In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses that child protection matters are mandatory affairs that are handled by the regions. This is because the regions have carried out the delegation of authority and are at the same time an extension of the central government in implementing programs to fulfill the rights of children.

Several regencies/cities have implemented Child Friendly Cities programs which are adapted to the characteristics of the communities in each region. In line with research [8] examining one of Bekasi City's child-friendly programs by implementing Child-Friendly Schools. Child Friendly Schools have been intensified by DP3A together with the Department of Education, Youth and Sports since the mayor of Bekasi declared itself a Child Friendly City, through Regional Regulations, Bekasi Mayor Regulations, schools in Bekasi City also support this national program. One of them is SMK Negeri 6 Bekasi which has declared itself since 2016, a year after Bekasi City committed to being child-friendly. This can be seen from the condition of the child-friendly school environment, almost 90% of these schools have fulfilled the components in the indicators to become child-friendly schools, one of which is that in this school there are indoor and outdoor spaces that support children's growth and development for learning and playing. Apart from SMK Negeri 6 Bekasi, SMP Negeri 6 Depok has also implemented the Child Friendly School Policy well with support for the development of facilities and infrastructure, human resources, financial resources, support from the school community. The impact of the Child Friendly School program is to become a safe and comfortable place for children's growth and development, a space for expression so that the function of educational institutions as agents that shape children's character can be achieved [9].

In contrast to Bekasi City and Depok City, Karimun Regency focuses on handling acts of violence against children by establishing a Child Social Welfare Organization in conflict with the law (LKPS ABH) and a Special Child Development Institution (LPKA). These institutions need the support of the local government in reading developing conditions such as the level of poverty, level of education and things that trigger violence against children must be read comprehensively. Regional government programs in dealing with acts of violence against children must be truly based on proper analysis and study of the problem of violence against children, so that every activity reaches its target point [10]. The research (Irwan, 2022) [11] focuses on institutional aspects through the Child Friendly City Socialization program in West Pasaman Regency with related stakeholders, namely the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning with DPRD Mem-

bers, School Principals so that the fulfillment of children's rights can be implemented optimally. This socialization aims to inform relevant stakeholders about indicators from Child-Friendly Districts/Cities. With the West Pasaman Regency policy being child friendly, it is necessary to plan actions that will be carried out now and in the future. The result of this socialization is the formation of a Regional Regulation, a form of commitment which acts as an effort to build togetherness to create the fulfillment of children's rights which is connected to legal commitments.

Similar to West Pasaman Regency, the KLA policy in Yogyakarta established Regional Regulations, Mayoral Regulations, established City Children's Forums, and provided socialization of the KLA program to the sub-district level. This is done to support and strive to fulfill children's rights in terms of population, education, health and protection of violence against children [12]. There are cities that have succeeded in developing child-friendly cities, one of which is Surabaya. The Child Friendly Cities Policy in Surabaya has succeeded in implementing the program well so that the allocation of resources supported by the budget has been right on target. The condition of the socio-economic community in the city of Surabaya who are already literate in technology is a plus in providing support for programs that have been planned by the government [13].

One of the five cities that has developed a Child Friendly City since 2006 is Surakarta City. As a commitment to realizing KLA and carrying out the orders of the Central Government, the Mayor of Surakarta began voicing children's rights and accommodating the best interests of children in driving development in the City of Surakarta. Starting from the socialization of the development of the KLA Model, developing a Child-Friendly Kelurahan program supported by the private sector and NGOs and strengthening each SKPD to issue child-friendly policies. The SKPD policy is manifested in several programs including; (1) the education sector launched the Compulsory Study Hours Movement which was implemented at Ana-Friendly Schools, Surakarta City Inclusive Schools (2) the transportation sector built safe school zones, (3) Launched Children's Incentive Cards, (4) Built smart parks, (5) Initiated establishment of a community-based children's radio, (6) Establishing a Children's Forum, (7) Building lactation rooms in various public spaces, (8) The Surakarta City Government also prepared a document for the Integration of the Follow-up Plan for the Child Protection System in Development in Surakarta City [14]. These programs can be realized by involving 3 stakeholder groups. First, key stakeholders consisting of the Mayor of Surakarta, DPRD Surakarta City and Bapermas PP, PA and KB Surakarta City. Second, primary stakeholders include the Surakarta City Education, Youth and Sports Office, the Surakarta City Health Service, the Surakarta City Social Service and the Surakarta City Population and Civil Registry Service. Third, secondary stakeholders consist of academics (P3G UNS), NGO Seroja and the business world [15].

Furthermore, in cluster 3 we found case studies of several regions as well as evaluations in building Child Friendly Cities. The success of the Regional Government in realizing KLA in Indonesia is supported by several factors, including; 1) Legislative regulations and policies for fulfilling children's rights to fulfill rights that cover the needs and interests of children, 2) Budget for programs to fulfill children's rights, the government through related agencies or agencies that handle children's problems must

be more active in launching programs to fulfill children's rights. children so that they become an important consideration in regulations and discussions passed by the Regional People's Representative Council; 3) Number of laws, policies, programs and activities that receive input from children's forums and other children's groups, 4) Availability of human resources trained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and capable of implementing children's rights into planned programs and activities, 5) Availability data on children disaggregated by gender, age and region, 6) Involvement of community institutions in fulfilling children's rights, providing facilities and accessibility to ensure optimal growth and development of children. Non-Governmental Organizations can also play a role in providing outreach to environments that are directly related to children's development, such as within the family, community and local government. 7) Involvement of the business world in fulfilling children's rights. Currently, many business programs in the business world are competing by involving children. It is feared that this will alienate children from Indonesian culture and be contaminated by foreign culture [16,17].

These seven factors have been implemented by Regional Governments at Regency/City level in Indonesia, the results show that there are 8 Regencies/Cities that have successfully implemented the seven supporting factors including Yogyakarta City, Surabaya City, Surakarta City, Denpasar City, East Jakarta City, Probolinggo City, Sleman Regency and Siak Regency [1]. However, if an evaluation is carried out, the City of Yogyakarta still has shortcomings in certain aspects, such as in the education sector which requires coordination and child-friendly school assessment indicator standards which are still biased [18]. Meanwhile in Kendari City, forms of exploitation of children are still found in the Child Friendly City program. This is shown by data on child labor in Kendari City, in 2017 amounting to 23 percent of the total 60 research respondents conducted [19], child laborers were still porters on fast boats and night port ships and were 48.33 percent or 29 out of 60 children dropped out of school. schools due to problems of economic inequality and poverty. So many families exploit children to help earn a living to meet the family's needs. In contrast to conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of Child Friendly Cities in DKI Jakarta Province assesses that the implementation of KLA during the pandemic is still guided by the organizational planning of each regional apparatus and the RPJMD. Although in practice it requires more coordination through media or online and budget reductions to continue efforts to fulfill children's rights during the pandemic [20].

5   Conclusion

This study aims to determine the development of Child Friendly Cities and the implementation implemented by several regional governments in Indonesia. A total of 27 articles were obtained from national journals on Google Scholar. From 2011-2023, publications regarding the KLA began to receive attention. This shows that local governments are serious about implementing the KLA Policy in Indonesia, supported by several factors including legal regulations and policies for fulfilling children's rights,

budget for fulfilling children's rights, number of statutory regulations and programs and activities to be implemented, availability of trained human resources, availability of child data, involvement of community institutions and involvement of the business world in fulfilling children's rights. These factors are supported by issues that have dominated the implementation of the KLA, namely that each district/city has begun to issue regional regulations and mayoral regulations to implement the KLA. After that, make a plan to implement a program that is adapted to regional characteristics so that it can be implemented optimally. Coordination between stakeholders, exploitation of children and violence against children are problems that must be faced. Apart from the topic of developments in KLA implementation and problems, evaluations are carried out so that KLA implementation can run well. So it is hoped that the Fulfillment of Children's Rights programs can be used as research development related to Child Friendly Cities.

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