

Accelerate The Implementation of Village SDGs Through a Children-Worth Village

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ABSTRACT

The Government of Indonesia through Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child-friendly District/City Policies again emphasizes that districts/cities throughout Indonesia become KLA and the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection. Sumbawa Regency is one of the regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province that has been committed to realizing KLA since 2017. However, until now Sumbawa Regency has not been able to get the KLA predicate, either Nindya, Madya or Pratama. Through the initiation of the Child Friendly Poto Village, the local government together with the Samawa Center tried to implement a bottom-up approach in KLA. For this reason, this study aims to determine the design, implementation and initiation process of child-friendly villages in Poto Village, District, as well as the challenges and obstacles. This study uses a PAR approach based on the concept of rights-based community development popularized by Ife and Tesoriero (2000). The result of this research is that the design of the implementation of DLA is adjusted to the conditions of the local community where it begins with the common perception and preparation of the DLA action plan. The challenges and obstacles lie in the commitment of the members of the task force and the village government. This is because the DLA issue is still considered new and not very familiar so that understanding is not yet complete.

Keywords: Child Friendly Village, Village SDGs, Sumbawa

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 through Presidential Decree No.

36/1990.¹ Furthermore, in 2005, the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment for the first time introduced the term Child Friendly City through the Child

¹Zendy Wulan Ayu Widhy Prameswari. 2017. Ratification of the Convention on Children's Rights in the Legislation System in Indonesia. *Juridika Journal*, Faculty of Law, Air Langga University. Vol 32 No 1 January 2017

Friendly City/Kabupaten Policy (KLA). It aims to district/city governments to accelerate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) from the legal framework into definitions, strategies, and development interventions such as child-friendly policies, institutions and programs.²

In order to support the acceleration of the realization of KLA, the Indonesian government through Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 on the Policy for Child-friendly Districts/Cities, again emphasizes that districts/cities throughout Indonesia become KLAs and the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection. Because in 2030 Indonesia is targeted to become an Indonesia Suitable for Children (IDOLA) and create a golden Indonesian generation in 2045.

Sumbawa Regency is one of the regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province that has been committed to realizing KLA since 2017. Realizing a Eligible Sumbawa Regency has been mandated in the Medium Term Development Plan Region (RPJMD) 2021-2026, which is the embodiment of the government's fourth mission, namely to make Sumbawa Safe and Cultured.

In the context of accelerating the implementation of KLA in Sumbawa Regency, various efforts have been made, including the establishment of a KLA task force, and the initiation of the issuance of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection by the P2KBP3A Service. Under the coordination of the P2KBP3A Service, the achievement of KLA fulfillment indicators was 83.33. Meanwhile, referring to the 2016-2021 RPJMD document, the achievement of KLA implementation is 100.40% of the RMD target. Even though the achievement is 100 percent, in reality Sumbawa Regency has not been able to get the

KLA predicate either Nindya, Madya or Pratama. Therefore, in order to accelerate the implementation of KLA in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021, it is necessary to implement KLA with a combination of top down and bottom up mixed methods.

The Bottom up method in KLA starts with developing Child Friendly Villages/Kelurahan (DEKELANA). The development of DEKELANA is very important considering that the Village/Kelurahan is the spearhead of the government which is in direct contact with the community. The fulfillment of children's rights starting from the smallest institution, namely the family, can be monitored and controlled properly. With the realization of child-friendly villages/kelurahan, it will contribute to the realization of child-friendly districts/cities, child-friendly provinces, child-friendly Indonesia, and subsequently becoming a child-friendly world. On the other hand, the commitment to realizing DEKELANA has in fact contributed to accelerating the implementation of the Village SDGs. In which several indicators regarding the fulfillment of the rights of children and women as required by the Village SDGs can be achieved through DEKELANA.

Poto Village is the first and only village in Sumbawa Regency that has initiated a Child Friendly Village. This initiation was accompanied by the Samawa Center and the Sumbawa Regency Bappeda. In an effort to make Poto Village a Child Friendly Village, various strategies have been carried out. For this reason, this participatory action research aims to find out how to (1) design the implementation and initiation process of child-friendly villages in Poto Village, Sumbawa Regency; (2) what are the challenges and obstacles in the process of initiating child-friendly villages.

²Hamid Patilima. Child Friendly City. 2017. Accessed at <https://www.kla.id/kota-layak-anak/>

II. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGI

Right is fundamental to community development. As Ife (2006) stated that human rights are a vital component of community development, so the basic principles emphasize human rights, enable people to realize and implement their human rights, and are protected from human rights violations. As for the relationship between human rights and society; (a) rights and responsibilities go hand in hand, (b) when having rights, there is an obligation to support, encourage and exercise those rights which require participation, (c) in the implementation process requires working with those who are marginalized, whose voices are not heard. so that claims to rights can be heard and dealt with, thereby shaping the nature of community development, (d) community development requires rights because it provides a moral scaffolding that enables society's tasks to work. Therefore, in the context of fulfilling children's rights in child-friendly villages, the rights approach in community development is important to be used as a basis. Thus, the acceleration of implementation can be encouraged by all elements in society with a full level of participation.

In addition to the rights-based approach, there are three main approaches that are used as models in the development of Child Friendly Villages, which consist of: (a) bottom-up, (b) top-down, (c) combination. Bottom-up approach starting from individual/family initiatives and then developing at the RT/RW level that is appropriate for children. Community initiatives in an RT/RW area can be developed into other RT/RW which eventually becomes a community movement of a village/kelurahan to realize a "Child-friendly Village/Kelurahan". From these village/kelurahan community movements, it can encourage the realization of a "Child-friendly Sub-district". Finally,

a collection of child-friendly sub-districts can be the initiative of the district/city concerned to realize it.

Top-down approach starting from the government at the national level by facilitating, socializing, advocating or it can be in the form of forming a "sample" in several provinces or in all provinces. Furthermore, these provinces provide facilitation and socialization or can also choose a "sample" in several districts/cities or in all districts/cities to realize KLA development, so that KLA development initiatives will be realized at the district/city level.

Combination Approach between the bottom-up and top-down approaches is the ideal approach in accelerating the realization of KLA in the districts/cities. A community movement to create a decent environment for children starting at the family level, or RT/RW, or at the village/kelurahan or sub-district level would be ideal if combined with a strong commitment from the Provincial and Regency/City Governments. In addition, each region can also take the initiative to prepare KLA development in its area.

This research is a qualitative research, using a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. Based on the writings of the Institute of Development Studies, Participatory Action Research (PAR) is an inquiry approach that has been used since the 1940s. It involves researchers and participants working together to understand a problem situation and change it for the better. There are many definitions of approach, which share some elements in common. PAR focuses on social change that promotes democracy and challenges inequality; context specific, often targeted at the needs of specific groups; is an iterative cycle of research, action and reflection; and often seek to 'liberate'

This research was conducted from July to October 2021, and took place in Poto Village, Moyo Hilir

District, Sumbawa Regency, NTB. The data used were primary and secondary, with data collection techniques, namely participatory observation, in-depth interviews and FGDs.

Data analysis, Creswell (2010) in qualitative research, namely: (1) preparing data for analysis, (2) building a general sense of the information obtained, (3) coding data, (4) categorizing data, (5) description and these themes will be restated in the narrative/qualitative report, (6) interpreting or interpreting the data.

III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Condition of Poto Village

Poto village is located in the western part of Sumbawa sub-district, at an altitude of 225 meters above sea level. This village has an area of 1,367.00 Ha/m² with lowland contours with a total slope of 15-40 degrees. Land use in general consists of settlements covering an area of 40.00 Ha/m², rice fields 670.00 Ha/m² (using irrigation technical 100.00 Ha/m² and rain-fed 20.00 Ha/m²), plantations 448.00 Ha/ m², graves 50.40 Ha/m², offices 12.00 Ha/m², public infrastructure 128.60 Ha/m², yard 28.00 Ha/m², fields or fields 470 Ha/m². Administratively, Poto Village is bordered by Sebewe Village in the north, then in the east by Berare Village, in the south by Moyo Village and in the west by Seketeng Village.

Poto village has a population of 2652 people, consisting of 1,219 male residents and 1,343 female residents. There were 697 children aged 0-18 years, consisting of 357 boys and 340 girls. Meanwhile, there are 473 school-age children 7-18 years old, 235 boys and 238 girls. The majority of people are farmers, as many as 1,223 people and livestock as many as 265 people. There are 15 migrant workers, 66 civil servants, 26 traveling merchants, 1 mechanic, 9 private midwives, 1 POLRI, 19 retired civil servants/TNI/POLRI, 4 trained village

shamans, private lecturers 3 people, and 19 employees of private companies.

The population of Poto Village The majority graduated from elementary school with a total of 466 people, graduated from junior high school as many as 220 people, completed high school as many as 284 people, graduated from Diploma as many as 46 people and graduated from Bachelors and Masters as many as 105 people. In addition to formal education, Poto village is also supported by non-formal education, such as the Permata Art Studio, the Cinde Bulaeng Art Studio and the Matano Art Studio.

There are trained maternity workers, midwives, and nurses. The number of health workers in Poto Village in 2021 is 7 people. Health service infrastructure in Poto Village consists of sub-health centers, polyclinics/medicine centers, posyandu, and maternity homes. Malnutrition status of toddlers in Poto Village can be said to be in the safe zone because the number of well-nourished toddlers is 189 toddlers out of 200 toddlers. Meanwhile, the other 11 toddlers were categorized as undernourished. The number of people with mental and physical disabilities recorded in Poto Village are 20 people with physical disabilities and 6 people with mental disabilities.

B. DLA Preparation Design

Child-friendly villages are a form of bottom-up approach in implementing Child-friendly Districts. The stages of implementing Child Friendly Villages have been regulated and compiled by the Ministry of PPA through the DLA development module. In the DLA development guide, there are several stages that must be carried out starting from: a) preparation, b) planning, and c) implementation.

In the context of DLA initiation in Poto Village, the stages developed in the DLA module are not fully adopted in the field. This is due to several factors: The village government and the local community have never heard of or received any socialization about child-friendly districts, so DLA is considered a new issue.

The Village Government and local communities need time to understand and form a common understanding of the importance of Child Friendly Villages. The lack of a common understanding of DLA has resulted in the identification of resources or potential supporters of DLA not yet possible to implement. The selection of areas (hamlets) that serve as pilot initiations cannot be carried out, considering that Poto Village has seven hamlets with different typologies. It is feared that social jealousy will arise if the DLA pilot is carried out in one of the hamlets. There are limited time and funding sources in the DLA initiation process. Given that DLA is not included in the village government's work plan, there is no budget available to support DLA implementation.

These influential factors led to a re-design of the DLA initiation preparation plan in Poto Village. This re-design was carried out by considering: (a) the typology and characteristics of the area, (b) the opportunity or time available to the village government and local communities, (c) the capacity needed in developing DLA from both village officials and local communities, and (d) commitment from the local community. all parties in the village.

DLA is a new issue for village officials and the people of Poto Village. Thus, the DLA preparation stage is one of the basic and most important things, considering that at this stage the DLA concept and indicators are constructed in the understanding of all parties. There are four main agendas in the preparation stage for the Poto Village DLA Initiation;

- Coordination, becomes the gateway before entering the DLA process. In the coordination process, it begins with informing the top leadership/village heads regarding policies/rules from the central to regional levels regarding the urgency of implementing DLA. At the next meeting, the village head and staff were introduced to the concepts and indicators that must be met to achieve DLA. This process aims to introduce and create mutual understanding with village heads, BPD members, hamlet heads, to the RT/RW.
- Assessment, carried out when there is a mutual understanding and need to initiate DLA incision. In this process, identification of resources that can support DLA is carried out, including: initial information on educational facilities, health, art studios, posyandu cadres, child protection cadres, children's organizations or associations, as well as values or norms related to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights. Identification is carried out with the village head and BPD members.
- Identification of Stakeholders, aims to identify parties outside the village government and local communities, who are related to DLA issues and have the capacity to support implementation. The stakeholders that have been identified and coordinated are: Bappeda, P2KBP3A Service, Diskominfotik and Sandi, Moyo Hilir District Government, Faculty of Communication Sciences and Faculty of Psychology, University of Technology Sumbawa.
- Preparation for the formation of the DLA Task Force (GT) is the final stage in the DLA preparation process. The formation of this GT can only be done if the village government, BPD, Kadus, and RT/RW already have a common understanding and agree to initiate DLA. GT is the spearhead in the implementation of DLA, because it plays an

active role and socializes, facilitates, and bridges all parties involved or actively involved with DLA. On this basis, GT members must come from representatives of all elements in society, such as: the head of the hamlet, the head of the posyandu, the head of the PKK village, teachers, youth leaders, community leaders and other elements deemed important.

In every agenda, of course, there are obstacles and challenges. This also happened in the Poto Village DLA planning, where internal challenges & obstacles caused the process of creating a common understanding to take longer than the set target time. The obstacles and challenges are as follows:

- Lack of active participation from the village government, Kadus, RT/RW, and BPD when the introduction of the DLA concept was carried out. The presence of village officials is very important, to bridge information and to help in the initial socialization process to the community. considering that DLA is a new issue and not yet familiar to the local community. This then has implications for the lack of parties who know and understand about DLA, so that socialization to the Poto Village community can be said to be not running.
- The village government has also not taken the initiative to disseminate DLA information through its communication channels, such as village social media.
- The village government and its staff have limited time, considering that DLA is not a priority agenda for the village. So that DLA activities are carried out when the village government has free time.
- Lack of active participation of village government when coordinating with stakeholders who can support the implementation of DLA

- The timing of the DLA initiation coincides with the implementation of socio-cultural activities in the community

C. Child Friendly Village Planning Design in Poto Village

The formation of the DLA Task Force is a sign that Poto Village is ready and committed to planning and implementing children's rights. The Task Force was confirmed through a Village Head Decree. The inauguration process was attended by various parties, namely from the Moyo Hilir district government, the Poto village government, community leaders, representatives of the Moyo Hilir health center, and other elements deemed important by the village government.

TABLE I
STAGES OF DLA PLANNING

Agenda	Tujuan	Output	Temuan
Pengukuhan GT DLA dan Penyamaan Persepsi	Pemaparan kondisi eksisting dan indikator KLA	Terbentuknya GT KLA	Tidak semua GTA mampu berkomitmen
Penyusunan rencana aksi	Sosialisasi peran klaster dan penyusunan skenario	GTA memahami peran/fungsi dan tanggung jawab	GTA belum sepenuhnya memahami tanggung jawab dan peran

Dissemination and equalization of perceptions were also carried out at the time of the inauguration of the Task Force so that the parties present gained a comprehensive understanding of Child Friendly Villages, both from the indicators, potential supporters, to the existing condition of Poto Village which allows for the implementation of DLA.

The task force that has been confirmed is divided into 5 clusters, according to the KLA cluster. Referring to the results of the DLA evaluation conducted by the Sumbawa Regency P2KBP3A Office, only 4 clusters of children's rights were fulfilled starting from the village level. However, considering the high number of cases of violence against children in Sumbawa Regency, the Task Force feels it is very important to prepare a special protection scenario at the village level.

A. Preparation and Implementation of Child Friendly Villages in Poto Village

The implementation of children's rights to realize DLA begins with the preparation of a Village Action Plan (RAD) by the Task Force. In the process of preparing this RAD, it was carried out by means of focus group discussions based on clusters, in which each cluster was accompanied by an external facilitator (Samawa Center). In the cluster discussion, each person is asked to write down the current condition of each indicator, identify potential supports, and propose an implementation plan.

Focus group discussions in the preparation of the RAD were conducted 3 times in each cluster. There are 14 indicators that will be compiled by RAD in the initiation of DLA in Poto Village. The 14 indicators were chosen with various considerations, including the availability of time, the opportunity to be formed/achieved, the availability of tools/materials, and the capacity of the GT. After a 10-week process, some of the achievements of the compiled RAD can be implemented, as presented in the following table

Klaster	Indikator	Capaian
Kelembagaan	GT DLA Perdes Perlindungan anak	Terbentuk GT DLA melalui SK Kades Inisiatif untuk

		penyusunan Predes
I	Forum Anak Anak berperan 2 P Profil anak	Terbentuk Forum Anak melalui SK Kedes Pendampingan FA untuk menuju 2P Data Profil Anak
II	Data perkawinan Kelompok konsultasi keluarga	Terbentuk nya K 3 yang terlatih
III	Data gizi buruk Kawasan bebas asap rokok	Tidak ada gizi buruk Rencana perdes KBAR
IV	Data pendidikan formal ILA Paud HI RBA	Pendataan sarpras pendidikan ILA disekolah Belum terdapat paud HI Recana RBA di gedung seni
V	Kekerasan terhadap anak	Adanya isu-isu perlindungan anak yang akan diatur

		dalam perdes
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B. Challenges of Implementing Child Friendly Village

The implementation of children's rights in Poto Village certainly has its own challenges and opportunities. Moreover, the DLA issue is still something that is considered new and is not used to being questioned or discussed in the local community. The challenges and opportunities in the implementation of DLA in Poto Village are summarized in the following table. All hypertext links and section bookmarks will be removed from papers during the processing of papers for publication. If you need to refer to an Internet email address or URL in your paper, you must type out the address or URL fully in Regular font.

Klaster	Indikator	tantangan	peluang
KLB G	GT DLA Perdes Perlindungan anak	Komitmen GT Tidak ada tenaga terlatih dalam penyusunan perdes	Tingginya kesadaran perlindungan anak dan pemenuhan hak anak, serta tersedia SDM potensial desa
I	Forum Anak Anak berperan 2 P Profil anak	Sulit menemukan anak yang mau terlibat, dan tidak semua data anak tersedia	Adanya dukungan dari orang tua dan lingkungan

II	Data perkawinan Kelompok konsultasi keluarga	Sulit mendapatkan data KUA, serta masyarakat belum mengenal lembaga konsultasi keluarga	Memasih memegang teguh nilai-nilai lokal. GT bersemangat menjadi konselor keluarga
III	Data gizi buruk Kawasan bebas asap rokok	Kurangnya informasi pendidikan non formal serta infrastruktur yang masih terbatas	Adanya dukungan pemdes dan masyarakat, serta antusiasme anak
IV	Data pendidikan formal ILA Paud HI RBA	Perlindungan anak dari sebagai bentuk kekerasan	Tingginya kesadaran masyarakat
V	Kekerasan terhadap anak		

IV. CONCLUSION

Referring to the Child Friendly Village Evaluation indicator at the P2KBP3A Office, there are 14 indicators for child-friendly villages. Of the 14 indicators, 4 indicators of child-friendly villages that have been successfully implemented are: (a) GT DLA, (b) Children's Forum, (c) Family and Peer Counselors, and (d) Children's nutritional status. In addition, 6 indicators are in the process with 60 percent progress consisting of: (a) village regulation on child protection, (b) involvement of children's forums, (c) marriage data, (d) ILA, (e) smoke-free public spaces, (f) child-

friendly playroom. Meanwhile, the 4 indicators that have not progressed consist of; (a) child profile, (b) child education data, (c) HI PAUD, and (d) PKA

V. REFERENCES

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