

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DENPASAR
NUMBER 7 OF 2021
ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY

BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE MAYOR OF DENPASAR,

Considering : that in order to implement the provision of Article 8 section (3) of Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 on Regency/Municipality Child Friendly Policies, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation on Implementation of Child Friendly Municipality;

Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 1 of 1992 on the Establishment of the Municipality of the Level II Region of Denpasar (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 9, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3465);
3. Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of

- Indonesia of 2014 Number 297, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5606);
4. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 on Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6398);
 5. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 5387) as amended several times, last by Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
 6. Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 on Child Friendly Regency/Municipality Policies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 96);
 7. Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 11 of 2011 on Policy for Development of Regency/Municipality Suitable for Children (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 168);
 8. Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 12 of 2011 on Child-friendly Regency/Municipality Indicators (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 169);
 9. Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 13 of 2011 on Guidelines for Development of Regency/Municipality Suitable for Children (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 170);

10. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Regions Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 157);

With the Joint Approval of

REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF DENPASAR

AND

THE MAYOR OF DENPASAR,

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Municipality of Denpasar.
2. Local Government means the Municipal Government of Denpasar.
3. Mayor means the Mayor of Denpasar.
4. Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, hereinafter referred to as the Office, mean the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning in the Municipality of Denpasar.
5. Child means any person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including child who is still in the womb.

6. Child's rights mean part of human rights that are required to be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities and Local Governments.
7. Child protection means all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, and receive protection from violence and discrimination.
8. Special Protection for Child means a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to get a guarantee of a sense of security against threats that endanger themselves and their lives in their growth and development.
9. A Child Friendly Municipality, hereinafter abbreviated as KLA (*Kota Layak Anak*), means a city that has a child rights-based development system through integrating the commitment and resources of the Local Government, the community, the mass media and the business world which is planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfillment of Children's Rights.
10. Implementation of KLA means a series of development activities and public services to fulfill children's rights that must be provided by the Local Government in an integrated manner in preparing, planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating every policy, activity and program to achieve KLA indicators.
11. Child-Friendly Schools, hereinafter abbreviated as SRA (*Sekolah Ramah Anak*), mean formal, non-formal and informal education units that are safe, clean and healthy, care and have a culture of the environment, able to guarantee, fulfill, respect children's rights and protect children from violence, discrimination and other mistreatment and support children's participation, especially in planning, policy, learning, supervision, and complaint mechanisms related to the fulfillment of Child's Rights and Child Protection in education.

12. A Child Friendly Rural/Urban Village means the development of a Rural /Urban Village that brings together the commitment and resources of the Rural/Urban Village Government which involves the community, mass media and the business community in the Rural/Urban Village in order to promote, protect, fulfill and respect the Rights of the Child, which is carefully planned conscious and sustainable.
13. KLA indicator means a variable that assists in measuring and providing value to the Local Government in seeking to fulfill the Rights of the Child for the realization of the KLA.
14. KLA Task Force means a coordinating institution at the Regional level that coordinates policy, program and activity efforts to realize KLA.
15. KLA Development Regional Action Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RAD-KLA (Rencana Aksi Daerah-Kota Layak Anak), means a document that contains policies, programs and activities to realize KLA.
16. Public means individuals, families, societies, business world communication forums, traditional villages, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, mass media or other similar forms.
17. Family means the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and their children, or fathers and children, or mothers and children, or simple families in a straight line up or down to the third degree.
18. Mass Media means a means of communication in conveying and disseminating news to the public.
19. Business World means micro, small and medium-sized businesses and/or large businesses that carry out economic activities.
20. Traditional Villages mean customary law community units in Bali that have territory, position, original composition, traditional rights, own assets, traditions, social manners for social life of the public from

generation to generation within the ties of sacred places (Kahyangan Tiga or Kahyangan Desa), duties and authorities and the right to organize and manage their own household.

21. Child Forum means a social organization that represents the voice and participation of children who are independent and not affiliated with political organizations whose establishment can be facilitated by the Local Government.

Article 2

- (1) The purpose of issuing this Regional Regulation is to provide a basis for authority to implement policies, programs and activities related to the protection and fulfillment of ChildRights.
- (2) The purpose of issuing this Local Regulation includes:
 - a. realizing the commitment of the Local Government in Implementation of KLA;
 - b. realizing the Region as KLA; and
 - c. increasing the participation of parents, family, community, mass media, the business world and Traditional Villages in Implementation of KLA.

Article 3

The principles of implementation of KLA include:

- a. non-discrimination;
- b. the best interests of the Child;
- c. survival, growth, and development;
- d. respect for the views of the Child; and
- e. good governance.

Article 4

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. KLA indicator;
- b. Implementation of KLA;
- c. public participation; and
- d. funding.

CHAPTER II
INDICATOR OF CHILD FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY

Part One

General

Article 5

- (1) The KLA indicator is a reference for the Local Government in protecting and fulfilling child rights.
- (2) KLA indicators as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. institutional strengthening; and
 - b. Child Rights cluster.
- (3) Each KLA Indicator as referred to in section (2) is given a size and value.
- (4) The size and value as referred to in section (3) are in accordance with the provisions of the Legislation.

Part Two

Institutional Strengthening

Article 6

Institutional strengthening as referred to in Article 5 section (2) point a, includes:

- a. existence of Legislation and policies for the fulfillment of Child Rights;
- b. percentage of budget for fulfilling Child Rights, including budget for institutional strengthening;
- c. the number of Legislation, policies, programs and activities that receive input from the Child Forum and other Child groups;
- d. available human resources who are trained and able to implement the Child Rights into policies, programs and activities;
- e. available data on Children disaggregated by sex, age, and Sub-district; and
- f. the involvement of Public institutions, Mass Media and the Business World in fulfilling child rights.

Part Three
Child Rights Cluster
Paragraph 1

General

Article 7

The Cluster of Child Rights as referred to in Article 5 section (2) point b includes:

- a. civil rights and freedoms;
- b. family environment and alternative care;
- c. basic health and welfare;
- d. education, utilization of free time, and cultural activities;
and
- e. special protection.

Paragraph 2
Civil Rights and Freedom

Article 8

Civil rights and freedoms as referred to in Article 7 point a include:

- a. increasing and accelerating the number of Child receiving birth certificate quotations;
- b. availability of Child-friendly facilities and information;
and
- c. establishment of Child Forums at the Regional, Sub-District and Rural /Urban Village levels.

Paragraph 3
Family Environment and Alternative Care

Article 9

(1) The Child Rights in the family environment as referred to in Article 7 point b include:

- a. decrease in the percentage of first marriage under 18 (eighteen) years;

- b. available consulting institutions for parents/families regarding the upbringing and care of Child; and
 - c. Child social welfare institutions are available.
- (2) Alternative care as referred to in Article 7 point b, can be carried out if:
- a. parents passed away; and
 - b. parents suffer from diseases that cannot raise Child optimally.

Paragraph 4

Basic Health and Welfare

Article 10

Basic health and welfare as referred to in Article 7 point c, includes:

- a. decreased infant mortality;
- b. decreased prevalence of malnutrition in children under five years of age;
- c. increase the percentage of exclusive breast milk;
- d. increase the number of corners of breast milk;
- e. increase the implementation of complete basic immunization;
- f. the availability of a number of institutions that provide ideal mental and reproductive health services;
- g. increase the number of Child of poor families who have access to increased welfare;
- h. increase access to clean water in households; and
- i. increase the number of smoking-free areas available.

Paragraph 5

Education, Utilization of Free Time and Cultural Activities

Article 11

Education, utilization of free time, and cultural activities as referred to in Article 7 point d include:

- a. early Childhood education enrollment rates;
- b. compulsory education of 12 (twelve) years;

- c. number of Child-friendly schools;
- d. the number of schools that have programs, facilities and infrastructure for Child travel to and from school; and
- e. availability of facilities for Child-friendly creative and recreational activities, outside of school, which are accessible to all Children.

Paragraph 6
Special Protection

Article 12

The special protection as referred to in Article 7 point e includes:

- a. the number of Child who need special protection and receive services;
- b. the number of cases of Child dealing with the law that were resolved using a restorative justice approach;
- c. the existence of a disaster management mechanism that pays attention to the interests of the Child; and
- d. number of Child freed from the worst forms of Child labour.

CHAPTER III
IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY

Part One
Child Friendly Municipality Development Policy

Article 13

- (1) The Local Government carries out the implementation of KLA.
- (2) The implementation of KLA as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on the KLA development policy.
- (3) The KLA development policy is a reference for realizing KLA.
- (4) The KLA development policy as referred to in section (3) includes:

- a. Child-friendly Sub-District;
 - b. Child-friendly Rural /Urban Village;
 - c. Child-friendly services at the Puskesmas;
 - d. SRA;
 - e. Child friendly playroom;
 - f. Child-friendly houses of worship; and
 - g. other Child-friendly public facilities.
- (5) Development policy of KLA as referred to in section (3) contains:
- a. KLA concept;
 - b. Child Rights; and
 - c. KLA development approach.
- (6) The development of KLA refers to the KLA Indicators as referred to in Article 5.

Part Two

Stages of Child Friendly City Development

Paragraph 1

General

Article 14

- (1) KLA development stages include:
- a. preparation;
 - b. planning;
 - c. implementation;
 - d. monitoring;
 - e. evaluation; and
 - f. reporting.
- (2) In each stage of KLA development as referred to in section (1) the views of the Child obtained through consultation with the Child must be taken into account.

Paragraph 2
Preparation

Article 15

The preparatory stages as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point a include:

- a. increased commitment;
- b. establishment of the KLA Task Force; and
- c. basic data collection.

Article 16

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to form a KLA Task Force.
- (2) The KLA Task Force as referred to in section (1) is in the form of a coordinating institution whose membership includes:
 - a. Local Apparatus; and
 - b. Child representative.
- (3) In addition to the membership as referred to in section (2), membership of the KLA Task Force may involve:
 - a. Regional House of Representative;
 - b. District Court;
 - c. Traditional Village Council at the Regional level;
 - d. Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia; and
 - e. Business World.

Article 17

The KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 16 section (1) is chaired by the head of the Office.

Article 18

- (1) The KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 16 is in charge of:
 - a. coordinating various KLA development efforts;
 - b. compiling RAD-KLA;
 - c. carry out socialization, advocacy and communication of KLA development;

- d. monitoring the implementation of policies, programs and activities in RAD-KLA;
 - e. evaluate at the end of each year the implementation of policies, programs and activities in RAD-KLA; and
 - f. make a report to the Mayor.
- (2) In carrying out the tasks as referred to in section (1), members of the KLA Task Force carry out the following functions:
- a. collecting, processing, and presenting data on policies, programs, and activities related to the fulfillment of Child Rights;
 - b. carrying out policies, programs and activities in accordance with RAD-KLA;
 - c. fostering and carrying out cooperative relationships with KLA development implementers at the Sub-District and Rural/Urban Village levels in planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of KLA development at the Sub-District and Rural/Urban Village levels; and
 - d. holding consultations and soliciting input from professionals to realize KLA.

Article 19

- (1) To carry out the tasks and functions of the KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 18 section (1) and section (2), the Local Government can utilize pre-existing institutions or institutions.
- (2) The formation of the KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 16 section (1) is stipulated by a Mayor Decision.

Article 20

- (1) The collection of basic data as referred to in Article 15 point c is in the form of Child data relating to the situation and condition of Child in the area which is described based on KLA indicators.
- (2) The collection of basic data on child as referred to in

section (1) must be disaggregated according to the sex and age group of the Child.

- (3) Collection of basic data on Child can be obtained from local apparatuses, the Central Bureau of Statistics, research results and other institutions.

Article 21

Collection of basic data as referred to in Article 15 point c is used for:

- a. developing policies;
- b. determine program focus; and
- c. set priority activities.

Paragraph 3

Planning

Article 22

- (1) The planning stages as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point b are carried out by preparing the RAD-KLA.
- (2) RAD-KLA as referred to in section (1) is used as a reference in the development of KLA in a systematic, directed and targeted manner.
- (3) RAD-KLA as referred to in section (1) must be integrated into the long, medium and annual Regional development plans.

Article 23

- (1) RAD-KLA as referred to in Article 22 section (1) is in the form of fulfillment of Child Rights which includes institutional strengthening and clusters of Child Rights.
- (2) Fulfillment of the Child Rights as referred to in section (1) utilizes local, social, cultural, economic potential and Regional superior products.
- (3) RAD-KLA as referred to in section (1) is prepared within a period of 5 (five) years or in accordance with the needs of the Region.

Paragraph 4
Implementation

Article 24

- (1) The implementation of KLA development as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point c is carried out by the Task Force.
- (2) Implementation as referred to in section (1) is in the form of implementation of policies, programs, activities contained in RAD-KLA.
- (3) The Task Force in the development of KLA involves all existing resources in the Local Government, Communities and the Business World in a planned, comprehensive and sustainable manner.
- (4) The resources as referred to in section (3) include:
 - a. human resources;
 - b. finance; and
 - c. infrastructure.

Article 25

- (1) In implementing the KLA development as referred to in Article 24, the KLA Task Force may involve the Mass Media.
- (2) The involvement of the Mass Media as referred to in section (1) is carried out in outreach and advocacy activities regarding the fulfillment of Child Rights.

Article 26

- (1) The implementation of KLA development as referred to in Article 24 must involve the Child participation.
- (2) Child participation as referred to in section (1) can be in the form of:
 - a. input on how they respond to the implementation process carried out by stakeholders; and
 - b. directly involved in the implementation of KLA development.

Paragraph 5
Monitoring

Article 27

- (1) Monitoring in the development of KLA as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point d is carried out by the Task Force to find out progress and obstacles to the implementation of KLA development on a regular basis and in accordance with the plan.
- (2) Monitoring as referred to in section (1) is carried out in terms of:
 - a. inputs and processes regarding efforts to fulfill all KLA Indicators;
 - b. monitoring can be carried out at least 1 (one) time in 3 (three) months;
 - c. monitoring is carried out starting from the Sub-District and Rural/Urban Village levels; and
 - d. monitoring can be carried out at the same time with Task Force meetings, and/or field visits or in other ways.

Paragraph 6
Evaluation

Article 28

- (1) The KLA development evaluation as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point e, is carried out by the KLA Task Force.
- (2) The indicators in the evaluation as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. achievement of all KLA Indicators;
 - b. conducted annually; and
 - c. done at the level Rural/Urban Village, Sub-District to Region.

Paragraph 7
Reporting

Article 29

- (1) The KLA development report as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point f is carried out by the Head of the KLA Task Force to the Mayor.
- (2) The Mayor submits the report as referred to in section (1) to the Governor with copies to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Minister of Home Affairs.

Paragraph 8

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Procedures

Article 30

Further provisions regarding the procedures for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on KLA development as referred to in Article 27, Article 28 and Article 29 are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 31

- (1) Public, Mass Media, and the Business World play a role in the Implementation of KLA in the Regions.
- (2) Public Participation as referred to in section (1) can be in the form of preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of KLA by providing input and information regarding the Implementation of KLA.

CHAPTER V

FUNDING

Article 32

Funding for the Implementation of KLA comes from:

- a. Local Budget; and/or
- b. other sources that are legal and non-binding based on

the provisions of the Legislation.

CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 33

The Task Force Team that was formed prior to the issuance of this Regional Regulation, remains to carry out their duties until the validity period of their Appointment Decision expires.

CHAPTER VII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 34

KLA development must be carried out not later than 2 (two) years after this Regional Regulation is issued.

Article 35

At the time when this Regional Regulation comes into force, Mayor Regulation Number 47 of 2012 on Regional Action Plans (RAD) for the Development of Child-Friendly Municipality (KLA) in Denpasar Municipality (Regional Bulletin of the Municipality of Denpasar 2012 Number 47) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 36

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Denpasar.

Issued in Denpasar
on 22 November 2021

THE MAYOR OF DENPASAR,

signed

I GUSTI NGURAH JAYA NEGARA

Promulgated in Denpasar
on 22 November 2021

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF DENPASAR MUNICIPALITY,

signed

IDA BAGUS ALIT WIRADANA

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DENPASAR OF 2021
NUMBER 7

Jakarta, 26 February 2024

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,

ASEP N. MULYANA



ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DENPASAR
NUMBER 7 OF 2021

ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD FRIENDLY MUNICIPALITY

I. GENERAL

One of the human resources that must be protected and cared for is child. Child is the younger generation who have an important role in maintaining and continuing the ideals of the nation. In order that the role of child to be carried out properly, it is necessary to pay attention to the growth and development of a child from an early age. Fulfillment of child rights is one part of human rights that are required to be fulfilled and protected so that the child's growth period can be run optimally. The importance of fulfilling child rights is because child will continue the nation's struggle. Child whose rights are fulfilled will become someone who behaves well, is disciplined and responsible. This will provide benefits, both for themselves, other people and the country.

The responsibility of the state in protecting and fulfilling child rights is to organize Child Friendly Municipality (KLA). The principles in organizing KLA are non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development, respect for child opinions and good governance. In implementation of KLA, the Municipality Government of Denpasar implements a strategy of mainstreaming the fulfillment of child rights (PUHA/pemenuhan hak anak) through integrating child rights in every policy, program and activity formulation process as well as in every

development starting from planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Denpasar Municipality government's commitment to realizing the PUHA strategy was carried out by establishing a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of KLA which basically regulates KLA indicators, Implementation of KLA which includes preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, Child Friendly Schools, Child Friendly Villages/Kelurahan, Community participation which includes shared responsibility between community families, businesses and traditional villages in fulfilling child rights and funding.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear

Article 2

Sufficiently clear

Article 3

Point a

The term "Non-discrimination" means not discriminating against ethnicity, race, religion, gender, language, political opinion, national origin, economic status, physical or psychological condition of child, or other social.

Point b

The term "Best interest for the child" means making the best thing for the child the main consideration in every policy, program and activity;

Point c

The term "Right to life, survival and development of child" means to guarantee the right to life, survival and development of child to the maximum extent possible;

Point d

The term "Respect for children's views" means to acknowledge and ensure that every child who has the ability to express his opinion is given the opportunity to express his views freely on

everything that affects him.

Point e

The term "Good governance" means transparency, accountability, participation, openness and the rule of law.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear

Article 5

Sufficiently clear

Article 6

Sufficiently clear

Article 7

Sufficiently clear

Article 8

Sufficiently clear

Article 9

Sufficiently clear

Article 10

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Article 11

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Article 12

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Article 34

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Article 35

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Article 36

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