



Implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District, Tangerang City

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Abstract: The fulfillment of children's rights in Indonesia continues to face challenges, marked by high cases of violence against children despite the implementation of various child protection policies, including the Child-Friendly Village Program (KRA). This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District, Tangerang City, using the Van Meter and Van Horn policy implementation model. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, research informants were selected through purposive and snowball sampling techniques, involving elements of the Tangerang City DP3AP2KB, sub-district and village governments, KRA administrators, the Children's Forum, and the Karawaci District community. The researcher served as the primary instrument, with data collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and literature review. Data analysis followed the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana model, with validity tested through triangulation and member checks. Findings indicate that the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program has proceeded reasonably well across policy dimensions, objectives, human resources, implementer characteristics, disposition, communication, and social environment. However, obstacles remain, including limited infrastructure, weak monitoring, suboptimal coordination, and low compliance with operational standards. The study concludes that while the program has supported child protection efforts, its effectiveness requires strengthening in supervision, cross-sector coordination, provision of child-friendly facilities, and increased community participation.

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Introduction

Introduction

Indonesia has committed to guaranteeing children's rights through various policies, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2014. However, fulfilling children's rights still faces various challenges. Research by Suyanto (2013) in Belarminus and Serafin (2018) shows that children from poor families often bear the double burden of supporting the family economy while continuing their education. This situation indicates that children's rights are not yet fully met.

This phenomenon is reflected in the high number of cases of violence against children in Indonesia. According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) (2023), 25,126 cases of violence against children were recorded between 2020 and 2025, with the highest number in 2020 (6,519 cases), dominated by family and neighborhood clusters. This data demonstrates that child protection remains a challenge in optimally fulfilling children's rights.

As an effort to protect children, the government implemented the Child-Friendly Regency/City policy through the Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment Number 02 of 2009 which was strengthened by the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 14 of 2010. This policy integrates the commitment of the government, society, and the business world to fulfill children's rights based on five main indicators, namely civil rights and freedoms, family environment, health, education, and special protection.

Although Tangerang City has received the Nindya designation as a Child-Friendly City and implemented Tangerang Mayoral Regulation No. 41 of 2020, cases of violence against children continue to increase. Data from SIMFONI-PPPA (2023) and DP3AP2KB Tangerang City (2023) show that Karawaci District is one of the areas with a high number of cases of violence against children, despite having a Child-Friendly Village. This situation indicates a gap between policy achievements and implementation on the ground.

The challenges facing the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District are also evident in the limited and inadequate play facilities and minimal monitoring from the district and relevant agencies. An interview with the Head of the Karawaci District Child-Friendly Village revealed that guidance and supervision are still limited, thus hindering the program's implementation in optimally supporting the fulfillment of children's rights.

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages (Kampung Ramah Anak) in Karawaci District, Tangerang City. This research is important because it provides an overview of the implementation of child protection policies at the village level and contributes to public administration studies. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on analyzing the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages (Kampung Ramah

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Anak) in Karawaci District, differing from Muhammad Arya Daffa's research, which focused on fulfilling children's rights in education and developing creativity.

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods to analyze the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District, Tangerang City. The research focuses on Van Metter and Van Horn's policy implementation theory, which includes policy dimensions and objectives, resources, implementing agent characteristics, implementer attitudes, inter-organizational communication, and the external environment.

The research instrument was the researcher herself. Data were collected through observation, interviews, literature review, and documentation. Data were then analyzed using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) model, which includes data collection, data condensation, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification. Data validity was tested through source triangulation, technical triangulation, and member checking (Sugiyono, 2020).

Research informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The informants included the Head of the Women and Children Protection Division, the Head of the Children's Rights Fulfillment Section, the Chairperson and Administrators of the Karawaci District Child-Friendly Village, the Cimone Jaya Village Head, the Karawaci District Head, the Karawaci District Children's Forum, and the Karawaci District community.

The research procedure began with establishing the focus and conducting a literature review, followed by observation, interviews, and documentation. Data were analyzed using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) model, then tested for validity through triangulation and member checking before being compiled into research findings.

Results and Discussion

Description of research results

1. Policy size and objectives

Based on the research results, the measures and objectives of the Child-Friendly Village policy in Karawaci District have basically complied with the established provisions. The program's success standards are measured by the fulfillment of children's rights, increased child participation, the availability of safe play facilities, and a decrease in cases of violence against children. The policy's targets are also appropriate because they are aimed at children and families in Karawaci District. The policy's objectives are to integrate the fulfillment of children's rights into development, strengthen community-based child protection, and provide an environment that supports children's growth and development. Although the implementers have understood the goals and objectives, their implementation has not been fully optimized because some children are still not actively involved in Child-Friendly Village activities. Therefore, the policy's measures and objectives are considered to have run quite well, but still require improvement in the implementation aspect.

2. Resource

Based on the research results, human resources for the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District are deemed adequate. The KRA management team consists of approximately 10 to 25 people, consisting of community cadres, community leaders, volunteers, and government officials. Most implementers also understand their duties through ongoing outreach and training, although periodic capacity building is still needed.

Meanwhile, inadequate infrastructure and resources remain a challenge to program implementation. Although facilities such as playgrounds and reading corners are available, their number and condition are inadequate, and some are damaged and poorly maintained. Therefore, while the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages is supported by sufficient human

resources, improvements in the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities are still needed.

3. Characteristics of Implementing Agents

Based on the research results, The characteristics of implementing agents in the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District are considered to have gone quite well. The sub-district head, village head, KRA administrators, and related agencies have carried out their duties within their authority and followed standard operating procedures (SOPs) through coaching, coordination, and program implementation.

However, implementation has been suboptimal due to limited monitoring and supervision from relevant agencies. As a result, some administrators carry out their duties on their own initiative, and child support has not been consistently provided. Thus, the characteristics of the implementing agents support program implementation, but oversight still requires strengthening.

4. Disposition or Attitude of the Executor

Based on the research results, the disposition of implementers in the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District indicates that implementers understand the program's objectives as an effort to fulfill children's rights and protect them. The program has also received a positive response due to its perceived benefits to the community.

However, commitment to policy implementation is not yet fully optimal. Several operational standards are still not consistently adhered to, such as safety standards for play facilities and handling of cases of violence against children. Thus, the disposition of implementers is quite good, but still requires improvement in compliance with applicable regulations.

5. Inter-Organizational Communication

Based on the research results, Inter-organizational communication in the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages is carried out through coordination meetings, monitoring, coaching, direct communication, and the use of digital media. Coordination between KRA administrators and the community has been quite good, but coordination with the sub-district and related agencies has not been intensive.

Program outreach was conducted through community meetings, schools, neighborhood activities, and social media. However, outreach from the agency to KRA administrators and the Children's Forum was deemed suboptimal, resulting in information not reaching all implementers and the community effectively.

8. Economic and Social Environment

Based on the research results, The economic and social environment influences the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District. Limited economic conditions affect community participation and are a contributing factor to violence against children.

From a social perspective, communities and stakeholders have demonstrated support through solidarity and involvement in creating a safe environment for children. However, a culture still considers reporting cases of domestic violence taboo, resulting in suboptimal case management.

Discussion

1. Policy Size and Objectives

Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) explain that policy standards and objectives are key factors in determining successful implementation. Standards and objectives must be formulated clearly, realistically, and easily understood so they can be effectively implemented according to societal conditions.

Based on the research results, the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District

has clear standards and objectives, referring to the Child-Friendly City indicators, namely fulfilling children's rights, increasing child participation, providing safe play facilities, and reducing cases of violence against children. These standards are consistently understood by the Tangerang City DP3AP2KB and the Child-Friendly Village administrators as guidelines for program implementation.

The policy targets children, families, and communities in Karawaci District appropriately. This program aims to integrate the fulfillment of children's rights into community-based development by providing a safe environment, increasing child participation, and collaborating with the government, Child-Friendly Village administrators, and the community.

However, the implementation of the policy objectives has not been fully optimized, as some children still do not actively participate in Child-Friendly Village activities. This situation indicates that successful implementation is not solely determined by clear objectives but is also influenced by other variables, as outlined by Van Meter and Van Horn, such as resources, communication, implementer characteristics, and the social environment.

Overall, the Child-Friendly Village Program's policy measures and objectives have been quite successful, as they have clear indicators, precise targets, and are understood by implementers. However, its implementation still requires optimization to ensure all policy objectives are fully achieved.

Table 1 Field findings on policy size and objective indicators

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Policy standards	The success standards refer to 24 Child-Friendly City (KLA) indicators which are divided into five child rights clusters.	Policy standards have been formulated clearly so that they become implementation guidelines for all implementers.
Policy objectives	Realizing the fulfillment of children's rights, child protection, child participation, and a child-friendly environment.	The policy objectives are realistic and aligned with the Child-Friendly City policy and are easy for implementers to understand.
Policy objectives	The program targets children, families and communities in Karawaci District.	The targets are in line with the beneficiary groups, thus supporting the effectiveness of policy implementation.
Implementers' understanding	DP3AP2KB and KRA Management have the same understanding regarding success indicators program.	Demonstrates that the policy objectives have been clearly communicated to implementers.

2. Resource

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), resources are a crucial factor in successful policy implementation, including human resources, authority, funding, information, and facilities and infrastructure. The availability of adequate resources will support the effective achievement of policy objectives.

Human Resources. The research results show that the Child-Friendly Village Program implementers consist of KRA administrators, community cadres, community leaders, volunteers, and local government officials. The number of implementers is considered adequate,

and most have understood their duties through outreach and training activities, thus enabling them to support program implementation.

These findings align with Van Meter and Van Horn's opinion that human resource quality influences the effectiveness of policy implementation. Therefore, the human resources in the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District are considered quite good, although regular capacity building is still needed.

Facilities and Infrastructure Resources. Unlike human resources, facilities and infrastructure remain a constraint in program implementation. Although playgrounds and reading corners are available, the number and condition of these facilities do not meet safety and comfort standards, and some are damaged and poorly maintained.

Based on the research results, the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program has been supported by adequate human resources, but is still hampered by limited facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, the resource variable can be categorized as quite good, but still requires strengthening, particularly in the provision and maintenance of child-friendly facilities.

Table 2 Field findings on resource indicators

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Amounthum an Resources	The KRA board consists of community cadres, community leaders, volunteers, and government officials. The active board numbers approximately 10–15 people, while the DP3AP2KB estimates 15–25 people at the neighborhood unit (RW) level.	In terms of quantity, human resources are available and sufficient to support program implementation so that implementation can run smoothly.
Competence	Most of the implementers have participated in socialization and training so that they understand their respective duties and functions.	Competence This demonstrates the existence of capacity building that supports effective policy implementation. However, capacity building needs to be carried out continuously.
Infrastruct ure targets	Playgrounds, reading corners, and child-friendly facilities are available, but they are limited in number and do not meet safety and comfort standards.	The availability of facilities is not yet able to support optimal implementation because there are still limitations. supporting infrastructure.

3. Characteristics of implementing agents

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), the characteristics of implementing agents include organizational structure, division of tasks, coordination, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and inter-organizational relationships. Clarity of roles and oversight systems are important factors in determining the success of policy implementation.

Based on the research results, the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District involved the Tangerang City DP3AP2KB (Child-Friendly Village Development Agency), the sub-district government, the village government, KRA administrators, community cadres, and the community. Each actor carried out their duties within their respective authority, while the program's implementation also followed standard operating

procedures (SOPs) from planning, implementation, and evaluation.

However, research results indicate that monitoring and supervision have not been optimal. KRA administrators still rely heavily on personal initiative, while government assistance and oversight are deemed to be inadequate, resulting in inconsistent program implementation.

These findings indicate that while the organizational structure, division of tasks, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) were well-functioning, implementation effectiveness was still affected by weak monitoring and evaluation functions. According to Van Meter and Van Horn, this condition resulted in suboptimal program sustainability.

Overall, the characteristics of implementing agents in the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District can be categorized as quite good. However, strengthening the monitoring, evaluation, and supervision systems is still needed to ensure more effective and sustainable policy implementation.

Table 3 Field findings on implementing agent characteristic indicators

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Implementation on structure	The implementers consist of DP3AP2KB, sub-districts, urban villages, KRA administrators, community cadres, and the community.	The organizational structure has been clearly established to support the division of tasks and implementation responsibilities.
Distribution duties and authorities	Sub-district Head, village head, And administratorKRA carries out functions in accordance with his authority in	Distribution authority has been appropriate with characteristics organization implementer so that

4. Attitude/tendency (disposition)

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), implementation disposition is the implementer's attitude, commitment, and acceptance of a policy. Implementation success is influenced by the extent to which the implementer understands the policy's objectives and is committed to implementing it in accordance with applicable regulations.

Based on the research results, the disposition of Child-Friendly Village Program implementers in Karawaci District shows a positive trend. KRA administrators understand that the program aims to fulfill children's rights, provide protection, and create a safe environment, thus aligning with policy objectives.

However, the implementation team's understanding still focuses more on practical aspects and does not fully encompass technical or administrative provisions. Several operational standards, such as the safety of play facilities and the confidentiality of child abuse cases, have not been consistently implemented, indicating a gap between understanding and implementation in the field.

Although all implementers responded positively and supported the program's sustainability, compliance with technical indicators still needs to be improved. Therefore, the implementer's disposition in implementing the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District can be categorized as quite good, but not optimal, as it still requires strengthening through ongoing guidance, supervision, and training.

Table 4 Field findings on attitudes/tendencies (dispositions)

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Implementation Commitment	The implementers have the enthusiasm and commitment to run the program, but have not yet fully complied with all technical and administrative indicators.	Commitment has been formed, but compliance with the policy is not optimal so that effectiveness of implementation still limited.
Implementor understanding	The implementers understand that the Child-Friendly Village Program aims to fulfill children's rights and create a safe environment.	Understanding to objective policy shows existence acceptance of policy so that support implementation.
Compliance to SOP	There are still operational standards that are ignored, such as safety standards for play facilities and confidentiality in handling child abuse cases.	Show that implementor disposition Not yet fully realized inactions according to established procedures.
Response to the program	KRA management believes that the Child-Friendly Village Program is beneficial and needs to be further developed because it supports child protection.	response positive reflects the implementer's support for policy sustainability.

5. Inter-organizational communication

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), interorganizational communication is a critical factor in successful policy implementation. Effective communication is characterized by good coordination, clear and consistent information delivery, and feedback so that all implementers have a shared understanding of the policy.

Based on the research results, communication in the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District was carried out through inter-organizational coordination and community outreach. Coordination was carried out through meetings, monitoring, coaching, direct communication, and the use of digital media, ensuring a formal communication mechanism was in place.

However, Child-Friendly Village administrators believe that coordination with sub-districts and relevant agencies remains weak. This situation indicates a persistent communication gap between the government and implementers on the ground, potentially impacting the effectiveness of program implementation.

Outreach has been conducted through community meetings, neighborhood activities, schools, and social media. However, outreach from the agency to KRA administrators remains limited, while the use of digital media, which is closely related to children and adolescents, has

not been optimal, resulting in ineffective information dissemination.

Overall, communication in the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program in Karawaci District can be categorized as quite good, supported by coordination and outreach. However, increased coordination intensity and the development of more adaptive outreach strategies are still needed to optimize policy implementation.

Table 5 Field findings of inter-organizational communication

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Coordination between members	Coordination is carried out through meetings, monitoring, coaching, direct communication, and the use of digital platforms by DP3AP2KB, sub-districts, villages, and the KLA Task Force.	Demonstrates that formal communication mechanisms are in place and support policy implementation.
Coordination intensity	Coordination between KRA administrators and the community is going well, but coordination with the sub-district and related agencies is still not routine.	Uneven communication intensity causes delivery of information on inter-organizational communication is not optimal.
Socialization to the community	Socialization is carried out through community meetings, schools, environmental activities, social media, and community forums.	The government has used various communication media to convey information about the Child-Friendly Village Program.
Effectiveness of socialization	Socialization from the service to KRA administrators regarding handling of violence cases is still limited, while the Children's Forum assesses that the socialization method is still conventional.	Show that communication has not fully adapted to the needs and characteristics of the target group so that effectiveness of implementation is not yet optimal.
Implementation of communication	Coordination and socialization have been carried out, but there is still an information gap between the local government and KRA administrators.	The communication variable is quite good, but requires improvement. Increase communication intensity, consistent dissemination of information, and strengthening of participatory communication strategies.

6. External environment

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), the economic and social environment are external factors that influence the success of policy implementation through economic

conditions, culture, and community participation.

The research results show that the economic constraints of the Karawaci community impact community participation in the Child-Friendly Village Program and increase the risk of violence against children. This situation is one of the obstacles to achieving the program's goals.

From a social perspective, the community demonstrates strong solidarity and supports program implementation through collaboration in creating a safe environment for children. However, a culture that considers child abuse cases a family matter persists, resulting in low reporting rates.

Overall, the economic and social environment is quite supportive of the implementation of the Child-Friendly Village Program, but still requires strengthening through community economic empowerment, increased citizen participation, and education to eliminate the taboo culture in reporting cases of violence against children.

Table 6 External environmental field findings

Indicator	Field Findings	Analysis
Economic conditions of the community	Family economic limitations are one of the causes of the increased risk of violence against children.	Economic conditions are an external factor that influences the success of implementation because they impact the community's ability to support the program.
Community participation	Budget limitations and the economic conditions of some residents cause participation in activities Child-Friendly Villages are not yet optimal.	Unfavorable economic conditions reduce public involvement in policy implementation.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District, Tangerang City has generally run quite well based on the six implementation variables of the Van Meter and Van Horn policy, namely the size and objectives of the policy, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, disposition of implementers, inter-organizational communication, and the external environment. The standards, objectives, and targets of the policy have been understood by implementers and are in accordance with the direction of the Child-Friendly City policy. Human resources are considered adequate, while facilities and infrastructure are still limited. The characteristics of implementing agents, disposition, and communication have supported program implementation, but monitoring, supervision, compliance with operational standards, and the intensity of coordination and socialization are still not optimal. In addition, the economic conditions of the community and culture that still consider reporting cases of violence against children as taboo also affect the effectiveness of program implementation. Thus, the implementation of Child-Friendly Villages in Karawaci District can be categorized as quite successful, but still requires strengthening in various aspects of implementation.

This study has limitations because it was only conducted in one area, namely Karawaci District, using a qualitative approach. Therefore, the results cannot be generalized to other areas

with different characteristics. Furthermore, the study focused on the perspective of policy implementation, so it did not directly measure the program's impact on improving the quality of life and welfare of children. Therefore, further research is recommended to conduct studies in a wider area or use a mixed-methods approach to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of the Child-Friendly Village Program. Practically, the results of this study provide implications for the Tangerang City Government and stakeholders to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, improve the quality of child-friendly facilities and infrastructure, optimize cross-sector coordination and outreach, and strengthen community empowerment so that the implementation of child protection policies can be more effective and sustainable.

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