

Research Report

# **CHILD RIGHTS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY: SITUATION ANALYSIS OF CHILD RIGHTS FULFILLMENT AND PROTECTION IN PAPUA**

Arranged by  
Wahana Visi Indonesia



# Research Report

## Child Rights In Local Government Policy: Situation Analysis Of Child Rights Fulfillment And Protection In Papua

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Wahana Visi Indonesia

Jakarta, June 21, 2021

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### REVIEW OF POLICIES ON PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF CHILD RIGHTS IN PAPUA

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## Preface

# SPREAD HOPE REAP CIVILIZATION

- First of all, I personally and as the Fifth Deputy Office of The Presidential Staff congratulates on the publication of the policy review related to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in Papua. This review is in line with the commitment of the President Joko Widodo government to protect children's rights which have become the constitutional mandate as well as various other legal instruments including the Convention on The Rights of the Child (Ratified by the President Decision Number 36 of 1990) and the law No. 23 of 2002 that has changed twice through Law No. 35 of 2014 and the Law No.17 of 2016.
- As a researcher background, I appreciate this study that is scientific and data-based and also done by various parties, including the civil society, as part of an evidence-based public policy-making pattern.
- I and The Presidential Staff Office express the deepest appreciation to the Wahana Visi Indonesia for initiating the research that specifically target the topic of rights fulfillment and child protection in Papua. This Research has become the bridge for the government to identify to deal with the problem to the roots, and as a base in problems prevention efforts as well as policy development in the field of child protection and Papua accelerated development. This is what we want to help.
- Our Children of Papua are the part of the face of Indonesia, who still view Indonesia as the beacon of hope. When we talk about the Indonesian leadership, we are not just talking at the central level but also about the smallest unit at the local level. We not just talk at the government level but also the community leaders, church leaders, cultural leaders, women's leaders, communities, and others. The Indonesia Leadership is all of us that care about the people that been forgotten discriminated, or been tortured, or who becomes a target of unspeakable violence, or been separated from their families at a very young age. That is the Indonesian leadership. That is the Papua leadership. That's when our society, our children from Sabang to Merauke feels there's a shining light that holds hope. Not because we respond out of sheer fear, the basic feeling of fear that is felt by the Papua children nor the children all over Indonesia.
- And if people have the chance to listen to the individual story here, you will see how far they represent the opposite of terrorism and the opposite from this type of despicable violence that we see in Mali and Paris. We must lift them, help them --because the more we spread concern and values as well as our hopes and dreams with young individuals like this -- some of them, although they looked very young, and already had children. Alone – we create more space for good people in the world to unite and fight the dark and cruel forces in our world.
- As a form of concern and commitment to protection and fulfillment of children's rights in Papua, and to accelerate the development in Papua, the government has published the Presidential Instruction No.9 of 2020 –as the tip of the spear of the work of the central government in developing in Papua. This policy also mandates the fulfillment of children's rights. In the anatomy of the policy, there are two aspects that become the fulfillment of children's rights basic strategy, namely the substance that wants to realize "Child-Friendly Papua" and institutional approach that from the integrated team in the central for cross-sector coordination.
- In the fulfillment of child rights substance aspect, many orientations that are become the focus include increasing educational assistance for school-age children, child health improvement including in the decreasing number of stunting, "Child-Friendly Papua" program, child protection from acts of violence, neglect, criminal acts of human trafficking, and other wrongful acts.
- While the institutional approach in the Rights Fulfillment and Child Protection related to the fulfillment of children's rights and child protection are no longer sectoral and centralized in one ministry, several ministries according to the degree of the main duties and functions also received special mandates regarding this matter, Among others the Ministry of Education and Culture, The Ministry of Health, and The Ministry of Law and Human Rights. In addition, The Presidential Instruction also mandates that in



the process of organizing child protection, community participation and collaboration will be involved.

- Therefore, this is a strategic momentum. The results of this study later will be used as an advantage as a scientific reference to support the government's work. This study is already a real form of community participation and collaboration mandated by the Presidential Instruction No.9 of 2020 and the Presidential Decision No. 20 of 2020. The Presential Staff Office welcomes Wahana Visi Indonesia study which is targeted to provide input on governance and effectiveness of policymaking in Papua as consideration material in strengthen the implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2020 in the future, to guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection for children that carried out in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable matter. Let us all together work, to create Indonesia, the land of Papua that is full of hope, that protects our children, and prepares the young generation who are advanced, healthy, prosperous, peaceful, and resilient Papua. This is the task of civilization that we must do together tirelessly. Once again, congratulations!

## Thank You

Jakarta, 16<sup>th</sup> June 2021

Jaleswari Pramodhawardani  
Deputy IV – Presidential Staff Office



## Preface

Papua is one of the most vulnerable regions in Indonesia. Children in Papua have vulnerability factors such as the high prevalence of stunting, low literacy index, low birth certificate ownership, and many more.

These matters underlie Wahana Visi Indonesia to collaborate with various parties to study the Protection Policy and Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Papua.

This Action research finds and takes data from stakeholders related to the protection and fulfillment of children's rights issues. The research begins with studying the child protection policy, followed by data inventory and study through focus group discussion (FGD) with the children and interview with the stakeholders related to child issues, which is then analyzed qualitatively to answer the main research problems.

This study reviews how the central and local government policy for rights fulfillment and child protection is mandated and how it implemented. The result of this research also finds that the application of Law No. 21 of 2001 about Papua Special Autonomy, has a direct impact on the rights fulfillment and child protection.

The result of the study is intended to facilitate the role of stakeholders, Civil society organizations, Child forums, and village governments to push the pro-children policy by continuing to ensure the most vulnerable children are served in planning development, said social accountability approaches, expand partnership, and encourage more policy changes at both local nor national.

The result of the study will be the basis for Wahana Visi Indonesia to encourage the strength of the use of village budget (APBDes) funds in local level advocacy and encourage the local government regulation that supports education, birth certificate fulfillment, disaster mitigation, child protection, and participation. We also hope that this study becomes the advocacy basis that encourages prosperity and the future of children and a better Papuan community.

On behalf of Wahana Visi Indonesia, I would like to thank you for support from Mrs. Jaleswari Pramodhawardani, the Fifth Deputy of the Presidential Staff Office and staff, the stakeholders in Papua, and the assisted children of Wahana Visi Indonesia who has given voice to make this study more perfect. We also like to thank all the members of the research team who have devoted their time and thoughts so that this study can be completed and then used for the fulfillment of children's rights in Papua.

**Congratulations on protecting children and building Papua.**

Jakarta, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021

Irene C. Rosetty  
Wahana Visi Indonesia Operational Director



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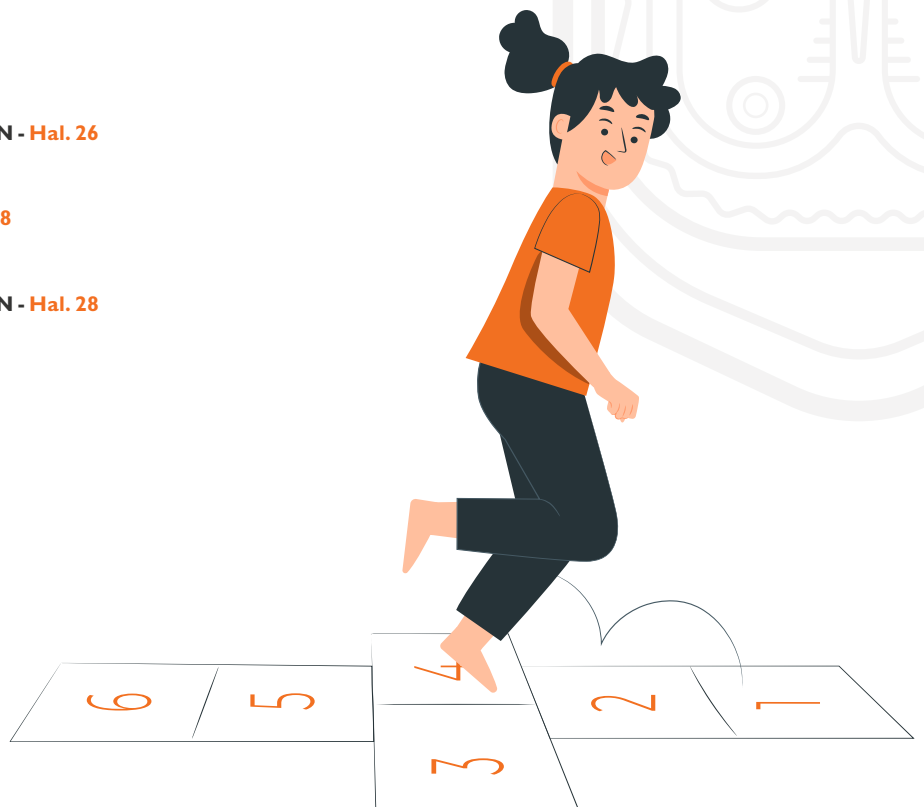


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## Executive Summary

Children's Rights in the Local Government: Situation Analysis of Fulfillment of Rights and Child Protection in Papua is a process of reviewing the social analysis and the policies that are designed to become an advocacy foothold and giving recommendations to fix the central and regional government programs that are pro-children

This research methodology is using a document study approach, interviews, and directed group discussions in the four regencies, namely Jayapura Regency, Jayawijaya Regency, Biak Numfor Regency, and Asmat Regency. The series of data collection involved many backgrounds of informants namely local government officials, children aged 12-17 years old, cultural figures, religious figures, and other key others.

Seeing the development of policy and government program related to fulfillment of rights and child protection, this research discovers that the problems concerning children in Papua that stands out in the view of the informants in the four Regencies studied include: 1) the weak support system to deal with violence against children and deviant social behavior; 2) child marriage; 3) the low rate of birth certificate ownership; and 4) the narrow access to and low quality of basic education. This weak support system for child protection is seen from the important Minimum Service Standard (SPM) and ensure the quality of service to the children victim of violence that has not yet maximally function and the lack of data collection and reporting system that makes it difficult for the Local Government in formulating the policy that is pro protection and fulfillment of children's rights based on evidence.

Child situation problems above are also influenced by policy support system factor; from the research identified that 1) there is an intentional or gap between the provisions of laws and regulations at the national levels with the implementation in the region, 2) the low number of regulation support that pro-children and management child rights in every development activities, 3) the lack of inadequate human resources budget in terms of number and capacity, 4) the high sectoral ego and business field ego among related bureaucracies, 5) the weak coordination between the service provider and 5) The unavailability of important institutions and instruments for the implementation of protection and rights of children. For example, the key institutions are the Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A) and/or Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD PPA) not yet formed in the 4 studied Regencies.

This research recommendation are; 1) encourage the birth of special policies related to the fulfillment of rights and child protection and according to the context of each regency, while still basing on the policy on the above with the establishment of the UPTD PPA ad the application of SPM victims of violence, and the re-enactment of P3A Service in the provincial area, 2) mainstreaming of children's rights in services through the Child-Friendly District, by making Action Plans for Child-Friendly Districts that are integrated with the RPJMD and related OPD Strategic Plans in each district, 3) the role of the influential 'one furnace three stone' (cultural, religious, and community figures) in Papua in protection and fulfillment of children's rights program with the focus on strengthening the supporting system of violence prevention and handling, integration is increasing the number of participants of elementary school children in village planning with the education service in the area, 4) the establishment of Child Forum with the involvement of the children voice's, including the organization of safe activity spaces for children, 5) the Initiation to collaborate with the Village, startinh from the 'bottom' with program planning for economic strengthening and Child Friendly Villages.



## Research Report

# Policy study on the Protection and Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Papua

### Background

There are currently 84 million children in Indonesia, representing a third of Indonesia's population. The extent to which children can develop in terms of health and nutrition, welfare, and education, as well as the environment in which they grow up, are some of the determining factors of the future of Indonesia.

Based on the categorization of the dimensions of vulnerability, WVI found the fact that Papua is a province that has children from the most vulnerable group. The vulnerability factors include the high prevalence number of stunting under the age of 5 years old, the weak access to clean water and sanitation, index literation, tuberculosis rate, involvement in junior high school, the low number of birth certificate ownership, the child marriage rate, natural disaster incidence rate, poverty rate and HDI (Human Development Index). Even according to the Central Bureau of Statistics records that have been reported on December 15, 2020, the Papua HDI achievement rate was the lowest in Indonesia, at 60,44, down from the previous year's achievement of 60,84.

According to the ministry of education and culture, Papua is among the most fragile with the percentage of elementary school children that can readjust 38.62% which means it's lower compared to the national average of 53.17% and exacerbated by the limited access to quality education. Whereas according to the UN Development Program (UNDP) reports from 2005, Papua has the lowest adult literacy rate in Indonesia (74%)<sup>1</sup> and Papua is also the lowest province in the achievement of the fulfillment of birth certificate 44.02%<sup>2</sup>.

Moving on from the commitments and facts, we intend to conduct a study to see the application of Law No. 21 of 2001 about the Papua Special Autonomy by the central government, that intercepts directly with right the fulfillment and child protection. This study does not address the cases of corruption and non-transparent government policies and budgets. However, more about how central and local government for the fulfillment of children's rights and protection are mandated and how they are implemented. The purpose of the result of this study will be recommendation material for the local government to the village government to encourage more pro-child policies. The Wahana Visi Indonesia's advocacy direction will continue to make sure the most vulnerable children are provided in development planning, strengthening the social accountability approach, expanding partnership, and encouraging more policy changes at both local and national levels. In more detail, the WVI encourages the strengthening of the use of APBDes funds in local level advocacy and encourages the local government regulation that supports education, birth certificates fulfillment, disaster mitigation, child protection, and participation.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2005, Papua Needs Assessment: An Overview of Findings and Implications for the Programming of Development Assistance, New York

<sup>2</sup> The Indonesia Birth Certificate Ownership Data from the age of 0–18 years old in 1st semester of 2019, source: Dir. Civil Registration, Kemdagri

## Methodology

### Purpose and Research Question

This research aims to construct a clear 'picture' regarding the policy situation and implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in four districts in Papua (Jayapura, Jayawijaya, Biak Numfor, and Asmat Regency) with the focus on the policy aspect in national nor local level, problems related to children's issues, the organizer, obstacles in the implementation and efforts and plans of the local District government in improving them. The analysis result to the implementation of protection and fulfillment of children's rights will be used as the basis for formulating advocacy actions regarding the protection and fulfillment of children's rights in Papua.

The question in this study include:

1. How is the situation of policy and implementation of protection and child rights in Jayapura, Jayawijaya, Biak Numfor, and Asmat Regency Papua Province? Especially children issue priority scale, like efforts to accelerate birth certificates/NIK, enhancing child protection and children's basic education service in planning and implementing of government policies.
2. What are the factors of support and obstacles in the implementation and to make children's issues a priority in local government policies in Papua?
3. What are the needs and recommendations to increase the priority of children's issues in Papua?

### Sample

This research is located in Jayapura Regency, Jayawijaya, Biak Numfor, and Asmat in the Papua Province. The subject of the research is covering two categories of informants. The first category is the informant from the officials about the issue of protection and the fulfillment of children's rights issue, with the number of informants in a total of 10 people. Consist of:

**Table 1: Category I Informant**

Regency	OPD
Jayapura	P3AKB Service, Service of Education, Civil Registry Service
Jayawijaya	P3AKB Service, BAPPEDA, Civil Registry Service
Biak Numfor	P3AKB Service, BAPPEDA
Asmat	P3AKB Service, BAPPEDA

The second category, the informant that comes from the children as the user of the rights that are protected and fulfill by the local government. 5- 7 children in every regency, all of 27 children with almost 50% are girls. Girls from 4 regencies in Papua. The Participants in this child FGD voice their opinions and suggestions based on what they see, hear, know, observe, or experience and think related to the children's problems and execution of child protection in their environment. In addition to the two categories, there's also an informant that came from the WVI staff, religious figures, and cultural figures.

### Method, Data Accumulation, and Analysis

Research is qualitative research with interviews and Focus Group Discussion as the main tool to achieve information and data from the informants. Interview and FGD have been done from October to November 2020 each through phone calls and Zoom meetings. The Covid-19 Pandemic makes it impossible for the team to interview and discuss with the informants face to face in the beginning. However, because the need to go to the field to interview face to face has been done at the end of February 2021. From interview or FGD, the research team equips with guidance and a list of questions which becomes guidelines for the research team to focus and search for information that corresponds with the problems and the purpose of the research. The interview and discussion result in the FGD forum are recorded, and made into transcripts, then analyze to find patterns of answers to help the research team answer questions presented afterward and concluded as findings from this research.

## Research Findings

The important findings from this research result are grouped into four parts. The first part is about the regulatory structure and institution related to the handling of children's issues.

The second part talks about the policy dynamic implementation and rights fulfillment and child protection program in the experience of four regencies in Papua. The third, presenting suggestions for improvements related to handling child issues that come from conversations with children. Fourth, is part of the conclusion and recommendation.

### Regulation and Institution Structure

#### National

Since the reformation era, legal and institutional structure as protection and fulfillment of children's rights seems complete and strong. The fulfill child rights and protection rights towards child guaranteed in the constitution of 45th amended law in article 28B verse 2 that read "all children have the rights in viability, growth, and development and the rights for protection from violence and discrimination". Since 1990 Indonesia (Presidential Decree No. 36/1990) ratify the UN Convention about Children's Rights to be obliged to respect and ensure the implementation of The Convention on The Rights of The Child summarize in the 10 principles of Child Rights. This Convention then becomes the basis of laws and regulations related to children in Indonesia.

Law No.23 of 2002 about The Children Protection become the main law basis for children protection in Indonesia. In this law is arranged various things about children protection starts from children's problems that are facing many law problems up to the child victims of sexual crimes and children from the minority groups. In the development, Law No.23 of 2002 underwent several changes which are basically to strengthen the children protection and sanctions to the violation of children's rights. In-Law No. 35 of 2014 which is a change-over Law No. 23 of 2002 arranged provisions about children's rights and the responsibility and obligation of the country, government, local government, people, and families to protect and fulfill the children's rights. Law No.35/2014 also confirms the weighting of criminal sanctions and fines for the perpetrators against children and puts forward to physical recovery, psychological, and social for the child victim of crimes.

In addition to Law No.35/2014, the provisions that are protecting children's rights are also spread in many other sectoral laws regulations that arrange many aspects about children issues following the sectors it manages. While from the institutional aspect, since 2009 child protection problems get special care with the changing of The Ministry of Women Empowerment to The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (PPPA). This Ministry is not a technical department but a leading sector in the protection and fulfillment of child rights. One of the important tasks from this ministry is to formulate and coordinate children protection problems in Indonesia that in the implementation involves the cooperation of intersectoral correspond to each tupoksi (Main Task and Function). Other than that, there is The Commission of Children Protection (KPAI) as an independent government institution (state auxiliary agencies) that the formation is mandated by Law No. 23/2002. The task of KPAI is to embrace the social legislation related to children protection, evaluation, surveillance against violation of children protection, and giving reports and inputs to The President in the context of child protection.

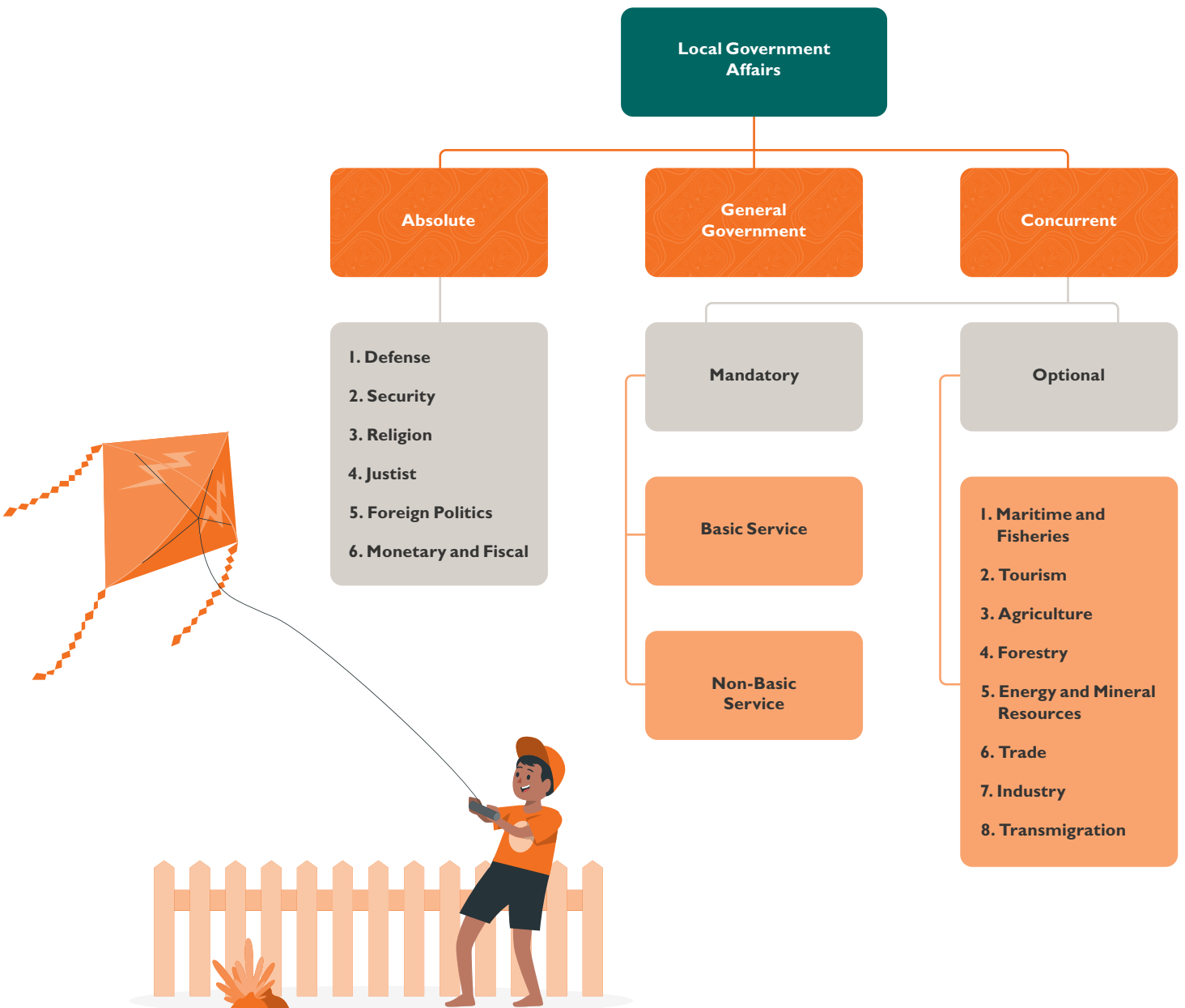
The policy, program, and activity about protection and fulfillment of children's rights have cross-sectoral or cross-field development characteristics as depicted in many laws that have been mentioned. In this the programs can be mentioned, for example, in the Ministry of PPA, there's a Hospitable Children Public Health Center, Hospitable Children School, Prosperous Children Village, and PATBM. While in the Ministry of Social Affairs there is the Children's Social Welfare Program (PKSA), Hope of the family program, and Children Social Rehabilitation Program. All policy, programs, and cross-sectoral activity are aims to create Indonesia that is worthy of children, as proclaimed in the Indonesia Worthy of Children 2030 program.

### Local Government Competence, Responsibility and Obligation

From Local Government to Provincial Government to Regency/City Government has an important role in organizing protection and fulfillment of children's rights. Law No.35/2014 mandated that the country, government, local government, families, and parents are obliged and responsible to (1) implementation of protection of children (article 20); and (2) respect the fulfillment of children's rights (article 21). The Local Government in this matter is the Governor; mayor; regent also regional working unit as elements of government organizer.

Local Government Law No.23/2014 divided government affairs into absolute government affairs and concurrent government affairs. Absolute government affairs are a government affair that is fully an authority of the central government. Concurrent government affairs are government affairs that are divided between the central government and provincial area and regency/city. Concurrent affairs are consisting of mandatory government affairs (basic service and not basic service) as well as government affairs of choice. Especially for mandatory government affairs related to the basic service are determined by the standard minimal service (SPM) that formed by the central government through technical ministry that must be implemented by Regional Work Unit (SKPD) with the Local Government as the institution in charge.

**Diagram I: Congruent Government Affairs**



In the Local Government Law No.23/2014 and strengthen with The Law No.18/2016 about Regional Working Units, Women Empowerment and Children Protection affairs are included in mandatory Provincial Government and Regency/ City Government affairs that have non-basic service characteristics. In the regions, this provision is implemented in the form of Technical Service that takes care of protection and fulfillment of children’s rights affairs with different names and certainly with the support of local regulation, funding, structural organization, resource, and the different capacity of one another. In the regencies that became this research location, The Service that is responsible for the protection and fulfillment of children’s rights in general is the Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning Service (P3AKB). In the enclosure of The Law No.23/2014 about “division of the concurrent government affairs between the central government and provincial region and regency/city region”, women empowerment and children protection government affairs are divided into 6 sub affairs, that two of it related to children that are the fulfillment of children’s rights and special protection for children as detailed in the table below.

**Table 2: 6 Sub-Action of PHA & Special Protection**

SUB AFFAIRS	Pemerintah Pusat	Daerah Provinsi	Daerah Kabupaten/Kota
<b>Fulfillment of Children’s Rights (PHA)</b>	a. PHA institutionalization on government institutions, non-government, and national business world. b. The Strengthen and development of institution provision service improvement of children’s life quality.	a. PHA institutionalization on government institutions, non-government, and the provincial business world. b. Strengthen and develop of institution provision service improvement of the province region and cross regency/city region of children’s life quality.	a. PHA institutionalization on a government institution, non-government, and the regency/city business world. b. Strengthen and develop of institution provision service improvement of regency/city region of children life quality.
<b>Special Protection for Children</b>	a. Prevention of the violence against children that involve national scope parties and cross-provincial region. b. Service provision to the children that need special protection that needed national and international coordination. c. Strengthen and development of provision service institutions for children that need special protection in national and cross-provincial region rates.	a. Prevention of the violence against children that involve the parties of the provincial region and cross regency/city region. b. Service provision to the children that needed special protection that needed provincial regional rate coordination. c. Strengthen and development of provision service institutions for children that need special protection in provincial regions and cross regency city region rate.	a. Violence prevention against children that involve the parties to the regency/city region. b. Service provision to the children that needed special protection that needed regency/city regional rate coordination. c. Strengthen and development of provision service institutions for children that need special protection in regency/city region rate.

From the division table the concurrent government affairs it can be summarized that the regional authority in protection and fulfillment of children’s rights affairs are covering: PHA institutionalization, strengthen provision service institutional for improvement of children life quality, violence prevention against children, and service provision and institutional for the children that needed special protection. The Local Government (Province, Regency, City) is obliged and responsible to support the national policy in rights fulfillment and protecting children by making efforts to build Province, Regency, Child-friendly city.

The important institutions that are obliged or encouraged to be formed by the Local Government in serving children protection affairs are Women and Children Empowerment Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A)<sup>3</sup> and Women and Children Protection Region Technical Executive Unit (UPTD PPA)<sup>4</sup>. As they are shown by the name, P2TP2A is the Integrated service center for women empowerment and protection to women and children. While UPTD PPA is the technical executive unit that gives service to women and children that experience acts of violence, discrimination, special protection, and other problems. In addition, The Local Government is obliged to apply a Minimal Service Standard (SPM) for women and children’s victims of violence through The State Minister of Women Empowerment and Children Protection Regulation No.1 of 2010.

Meanwhile, according to the law regime of The Local Government nor the child protection sectoral law regime, the Local Government is authorized to create a local Regulation about the protection and fulfillment of children's rights <sup>5</sup>. The policies that are generated by the Local Government nor the Government to the protection of children's rights, we described in this table below:

**Table 3: Identification of Policy Implementation**

Region	Region Regulation	Head of Region Policy	Implementation
<b>Papua Province</b>	(Perda) Papua provincial local regulation No. 8 of 2013 about The Protection of The Victim of Domestic Violence.	Papua Governor Regulation (Pergub) No. 24 of 2013 about Formation of Integrated Provision Service Women and Children Victim of Violence.	There is a document, including in the Papua RPJM, but socialization, comprehension, and coordination are still being the biggest challenges.
<b>Kabupaten Jayapura</b>	Jayapura Regency Local Regulation No.6 of 2019 about Protection of Children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regent Regulation (Perbup) No.35 of 2020 about Violence Against Women and Children.</li> <li>• Governor Decree (SK) that arranged orphanage designation as a shelter for children that become victims of children's rights violations.</li> </ul>	There are children protection performance and program, but not yet optimal supported with policy socialization between the related OPD also still limited, so effecting the coordination between OPD. This is being the big challenge in Jayapura Regency.
<b>Kabupaten Biak Numfor</b>	None	There is a work plan, yet not very 'genuine'	By the policy refer to the policy at the central level, Papua Local Regulation No.8 of 2013, and Papua Governor Regulation No.24 of 2013.
<b>Kabupaten Jayawijaya</b>	None	There is a work plan, yet not very 'genuine'	There is a work program, yet minimal action has occurred with very limited area coverage.
<b>Kabupaten Asmat</b>	None	There is a work plan, yet not very 'genuine'	



<sup>3</sup> According to the Minister of State for Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 5 of 2010 about the Guidance of Integrated Service Center Establishment and Development.

<sup>4</sup> According to the Minister of State for Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 4 of 2018 about the formation guidelines of UPTD PPA.

<sup>5</sup> Ade Arif Firmansyah and Malicia Evendia, Authority of Establishing Local Regulation for the fulfillment of children's rights in The Perspective of the Legislation, publisher and year not available, page 7.

Di tingkat pemerintahan Provinsi terdapat dua peraturan mengenai isu perlindungan dan pemenuhan hak anak di Papua yaitu Peraturan Daerah (Perda) Provinsi Papua No. 8 Tahun 2013 tentang Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga dan Peraturan Gubernur Papua (Pergub) No. 24 Tahun 2013 tentang Pembentukan Penyedia Layanan Terpadu Perempuan dan Anak Korban Kekerasan.

The Local Regulation No.8/2013 especially just to arrange the obligation to many sides including Regency/City Local Government in the handling of domestic violence. In the Local Regulation, The Local Government is obliged to prevent, stop, recovery, and solve the violence in households. In doing the obligations, The Local Government was obliged to form an institution "integrated provision service platform" (Women Empowerment and Children Integrated Service Center/P2TPA) that the implementation then further arranged in Governor Regulation No. 24 of 2013.

At the regency level, from four regencies that become this research location, only one is discovered that is Jayapura Regency that has had Regulation that related with children protection, and yet not one of the Regency had a UPTD-PPA<sup>6</sup>. The Regulation referred to have only been ratified in the last two years, each in the form of a Local Government Regulation (Perda) that is Jayapura Regency Local Regulation No.6 of 2019 about Child Protection and Regent Regulation (Perbup) No.35 of 2020 about Violence Against Women and Children. This regency is also in the process of completing a regulation about the "Child-Friendly Regency" that the making of academic script collaborates with Cendrawasih University (UNCEN). The collaborates between Jayapura Regency P3A Service and UNCEN is also in progress in the composing of The Local Regulation No.6 of 2019 and a Governor Decree (SK) that arranged about Orphanage Designation a shelter for children that become victims of children's rights violation.<sup>7</sup>

Although already been set more than a year ago the informant of this research informs that The Local Government No.6/2019 not yet socialized let alone implemented. The head of the education service admit the local government had not yet been accepted by that Education Service until the interview was conducted.

Meanwhile, the other three regencies, that is the Biak Numfor, Asmat, Jayawijaya Regency not yet had special regulations about child protection. Because of that, Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning Service (P3AKB) in doing their duty or tupoksi in The Regencies refers to the legislation regulation that higher both The Law No.23/2002, The Law No.33/2014 nor Papua Provincial-Local Regulation No.8 pf 2013 about Women and Children Protection from Violence.



<sup>6</sup> Based on the "Regency/City PPA Service Data Base" published by the Ministry of PPPA, 6th July 2020, <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/view/151>.

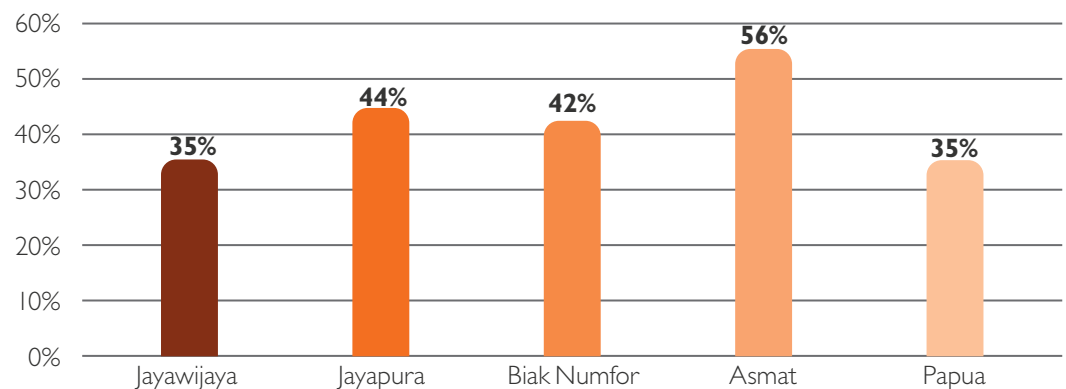
<sup>7</sup> Interview with the Jayapura Regency Education Service Secretary.

### Big Population but Lack of Attention

The problems in the policy and this implementation then also have implications for the fulfillment of rights and child protection situation in Papua. Even though children occupied the second-highest population position in Papua, as big as 35% or around 1.502.447 kids in every Papua Province. Even in The Asmat Regency the number more than half of the number of the population, that is 56% with the number of 61.491 kids, while Jayawijaya Regency as big as 35% with the number of 93.133 kids, Jayapura Regency as big as 44% with the number of 73.864 kids and The Biak Numfor Regency as big as 42% with the number of 56.200 kids.

**Diagram 2: The Number of Children in 4 Regencies**

#### Percentage of Number of Children in Papua and 4 Regencies



Source: The data is processed from Susenas in March, BPS data, 2020 as of 31 May 2021

Attention to children should be an important priority for the local government, both province, and regency in Papua. Caring for the fulfillment of rights and child protection is the same thing as the effort to save the future of Papua. However, if you see the reality still far from being subsiding, at least the voice of children in the 4 regencies that been delivered in the focus group discussion and a few data that been served in The People of Papua Welfare Statistic Data of 2020 that issued by The Central Agency Statistics on March 2020 confirmed this matter.

### The Voice of Children in Papua

The voice from 27 kids from 4 regencies (Jayapura, Jayawijaya, Biak Numfor, and Asmat) in a focus group discussion by online giving special attention related to a few problems that come up in their environment. Some of the problems, covering violence (physical and verbal) against children, bullying, promiscuity, and child marriage, the difficulty of access and the quality of education service, low birth certificate ownership, and the phenomenon of children's behavior inhaling Aibon glue. "Aibon glue drunk" seemingly become a phenomenon that deviates social behavior that occurs among problematic children in the four districts studied. This problem was not only expressed by the children but also alluded to by the informants that came from the government.

Of course, the voice of the children cannot be said to represent the opinion of all children in The Regency moreover the opinion of all children of Papua, but at least, can reflect the voice of children on the same place about what must do to fix and what are theirs hope to solve many problems related to children that until now they see, know, hear, or observe that happen in their surroundings.

Besides asking opinions about the situation and child problems, FGD and the participating children in Jayapura, Jayawijaya, Biak, and Asmat Regency also make serious efforts to dig their proposals to fix the implementation of protection and fulfillment of children's rights especially in the region that they live in. The following are their suggestion.



Generally, the children complain that the government does not see its role in solving the child problems in their regency. They feel less the benefit from the programs related to children that are run by the government. Even, half of the FGD participant children admit never knew the existence of outreach activities and programs related to children in their environment. In their observation, violence against children still happens, child marriage is still booming, drunken by the Aibon glue still they see, friends that they knew many not yet have a birth certificate, and the number of children that not going to school or dropouts and the quality of education service loos worrisome. The FGD participant in Jayawijaya Regency, for example, describes the situation and conveys that many elementary and high school kids that they know can't read but still pass.

The children convey their hopes so that all the problems that threaten and decrease the quality of children's life can soon be resolved to the root of the problems. The government's role in this matter is considered the most crucial in arranging the policy and program that more pro-children and implemented consistently and measurably. The cultural, religious figure and the community role are also considered no less important. The FGD children participant, for example, complain about the omission that was done by the community in their surroundings related to children who are drunk on Aibon glue as far as they didn't make trouble.

Specifically, the children propose some concrete things related to the needs that they feel directly. First, the creation of an area or special room for children to play and do activities that do not

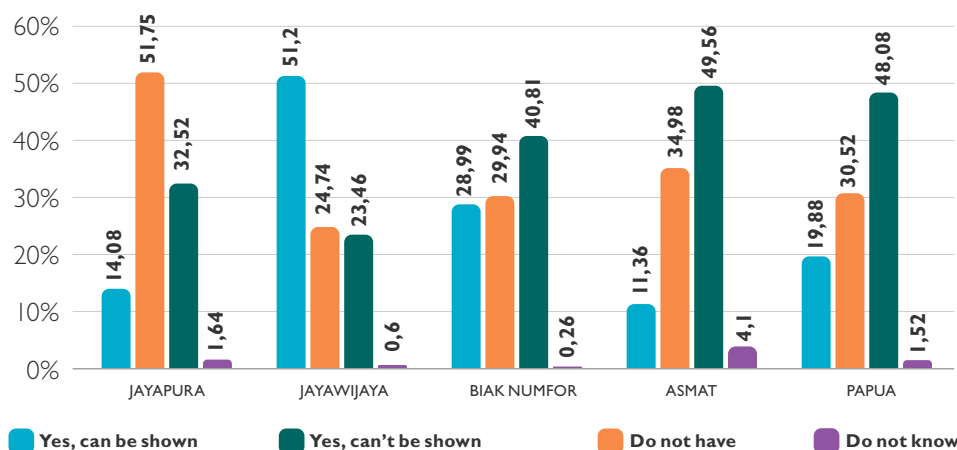
combine with adults. All this time, because of limited availability area for the children to play. Many children play in the river, friends' houses, even stores, and markets. This matter was conveyed by The Asmat FGD child participant. Second, the provision of facility libraries and reading gardens that more with access that is reachable and opened every day. Third, provision of child complaint place so that the children know where to complain if experience violence or their rights are violated. Fourth, counseling to parents that related with the violence to children, child marriage, or the ownership of birth certificate. According to the children, parents and not children that more important given counseling so that they know the children's rights. Related to this matter The FGD participant from Biak Regency come with an interesting proposal that the counseling about the issues probably going to be more effective if explained by The Customary chairman corresponding with the tribe. Fifth, there is a will so that children as the subject of this problem have a very small probability the opinion is heard, even though as the benefit receiver children must be heard and involved.

### The Low Rate of Birth Certificate Ownership for The Child

The statement explained by the children from four regencies is also confirmed by the new data from BPS. The low rate of birth certificate ownership for children in Papua, nor in the province and in the 4 regencies that become the location of this research. The Percentage of children that possess a birth certificate is only under 20%, even if the data cannot show the birth certificate, and the one that does not possess a birth certificate almost reaches 80% from the number of children in Papua. While Jayapura Regency reached 48%, Jayawijaya as much as 84.27%, Biak Numfor Regency as many as 70.75%, and Asmat Regency as much as 78.6%. Even though birth certificate ownership is the starting point of the fulfillment of rights and protection for children.

Diagram 3: The Ownership of Birth Certificate of 0-17 Years Old

The Percentage of The People aged 0-17 Years Old and Birth Certificate Ownership

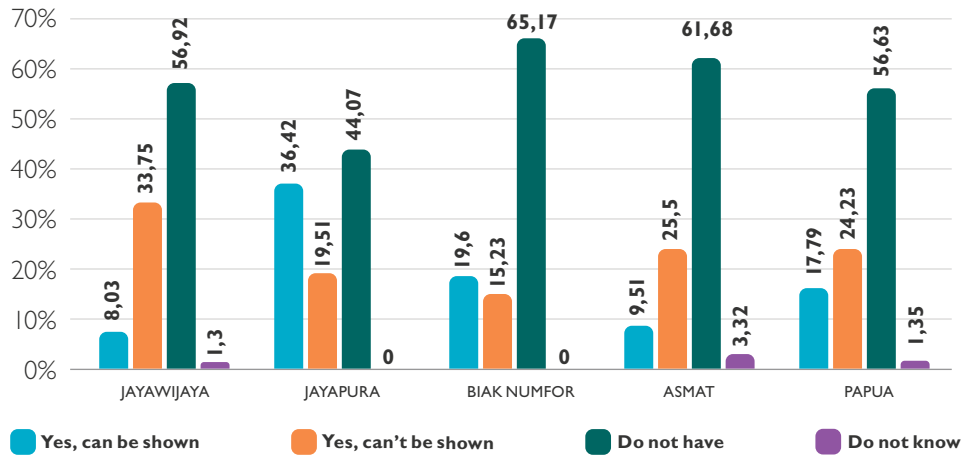


Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

The data of the children aged 0-4 years old related to the birth certificate ownership is far more concerning as pointed in the graph below. What is the obstacle and how the problems are outlined more on the findings from each of the regencies below?

**Diagram 4: The Ownership of Birth Certificate of 0-4 Years Old**

**Persentase Penduduk 0-4 tahun dan Kepemilikan Akta Lahir**



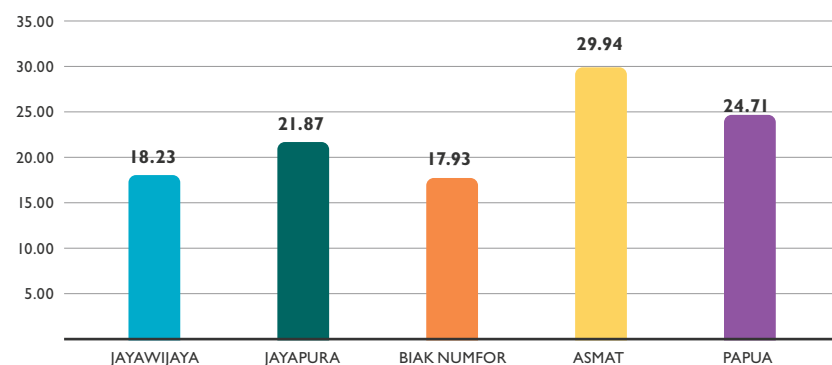
**Child Marriage**

The data recorded with Child Marriage in Papua and 4 regencies of this research, as if an impression is not a big problem. Where according to the BPS 2020 data about the percentage of people aged 15-19 years old and the marital status in Papua on average as much as 4.85%, while Biak is 1.19%, Jayapura has 3.26%, whereas Jayapura has 7.01%, and Asmat as big as 9.87%.

But as if we see the percentage record as a whole related with the age of first marriage and age of first pregnancy, the findings are surprising. On average almost reach 25% of women who have been married in Papua, the age of the first marriage is below 19 years old. Even in Asmat Regency, it reaches 30% of the total of women who have been a marriage in Asmat Regency.

**Diagram 5: The Percentage of Married Women of 10-18 Years Old**

**The Percentage of Women Who Have Been Married in 10 Years and Up and The Age of First Marriage at Below 19 Years Old**

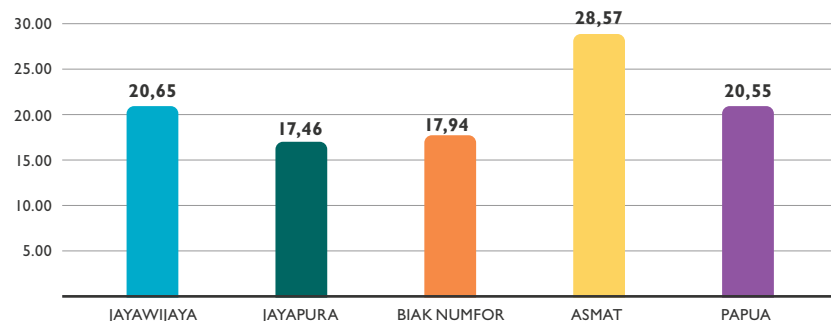


Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020



While if we see the data related to the age of first pregnancy, on average it has reached 20% of the pregnant woman under 19 years old. Asmat Regency even recorded that almost 20% age of the first pregnant women were under 19 years old.

**Diagram 6: The Percentage of First Pregnancy Before 19 Years Old**  
**The Percentage of First Pregnancy Before 19 Years Old**



Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

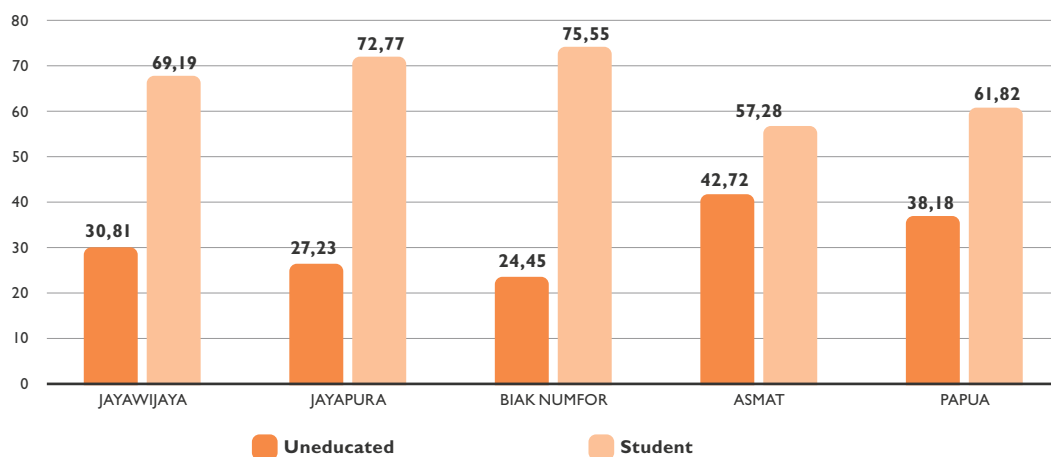
This matter showed that girls become the most susceptible group in this matter. By looking at the two data above, it showed there are structural problems that deeper behind the rampant of child marriage in Papua. Some of these research informants are also confirmed that child marriage is often accompanied by family economic needs problems, even in some cases related to parent's debt payments to the other side. Meanwhile, the informant from Cultural Figures also sees the problems of the socio-cultural point of view that more communicated with the current condition.

Prevention of child marriage should be done in the structure of saving humanity in Papua because the impact of child marriage that very widespread for the development of the future of children of Papua. The findings explained above, we detailed all of the dynamics that happen in each regency as below.

**Access to Education**

On average almost reach 40% of Papuan children do not have access to education, even in Asmat Regency, the data is more than 42.27% of children do not have access to education.

**Diagram 7: The Percentage of Education Status of 7 – 24 Years Old**  
**The Percentage of people age 7-24 and education status**



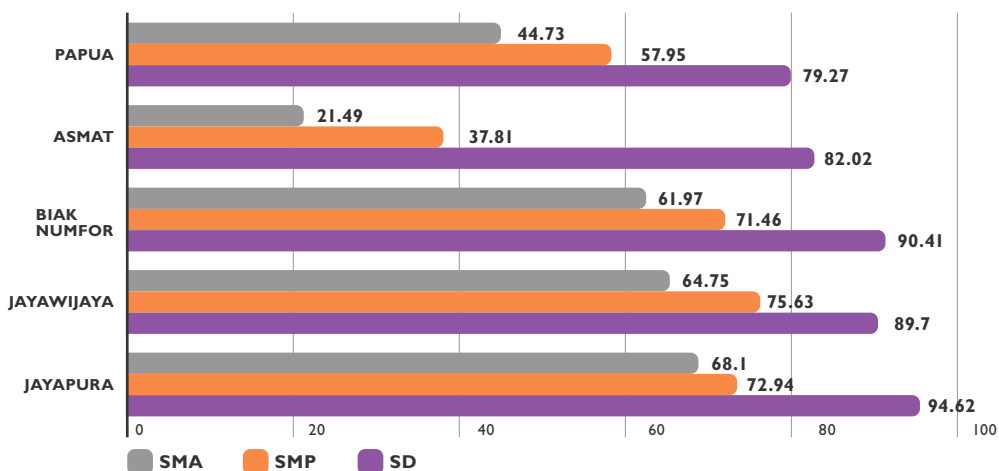
Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

The pristine participant rate of children aged 7 – 18 years old for school, even more, according to the participation rate. Especially in Asmat Regency that showed the rating id drastically decreasing. According to a few informants that encountered, still many parents that think education has not yet become a priority for their children. One of the causes is the poverty problems and economic needs pressure, this resulted in many parents than more concerned their children to help with work than going to school. This matter is also confirmed by some of the informants in Jayawijaya Regency.



Diagram 8: The Percentage of Education Participation of 7-18 Years Old

The Number of People Prestine Participation Age 7 - 18 Years Old and Educational Level



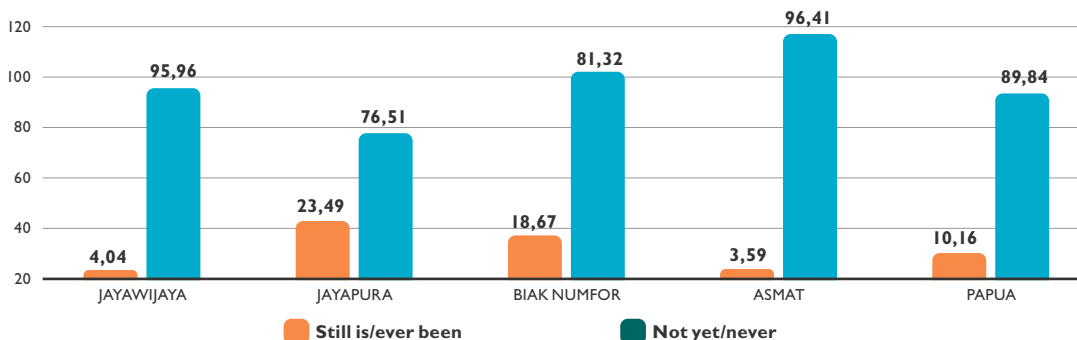
Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

Pre-School and Immunization Participation

The related data with the pre-school education participation for children age 0 – 6 years old more and more facing big problems. Almost 90% of children aged 0 – 6 years old in Papua do not yet or not participate in pre-school. Socio-culture factors and the understanding of education for pre-school children become a big challenge both for the village government nor the regency government and province.

Diagram 9: The Percentage of Pre-School Participation

The Percentage of People Age 0 - 6 Years Old and Pre-School Participation

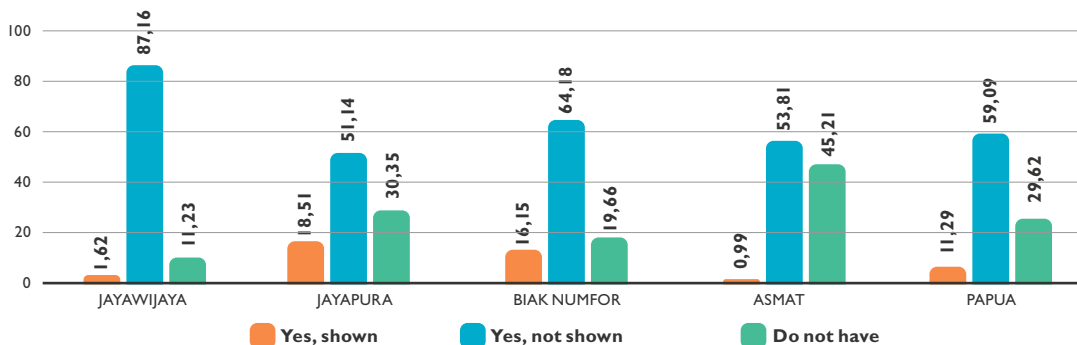


Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

The same matter is also shown in the data immunization card ownership for children, the high percentage of children that cannot show or do not have immunization cards become a low indication of health services for children. Even though immunization is the first step for healthy children and an inseparable part of children's rights on good health services for them.

Diagram 10: The Ownership of Immunization Cards

The Percentage of People Age 0-59 Months and Immunization Card Ownership



Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

## Policies, Program, and The Execution of Rights Fulfillment and Child Protection Activities Dynamic in Papua

This section is showed findings of policies implementation and programs related to child issues in four regencies in Papua, covers child problems and their causes, the program which has been implemented, and the obstacles that are faced also what are the efforts to resolve them.

This section is the result of the interview with the research informants that originated from executor of government affairs in women and child empowerment working unit (P3AKB Service), education field (Education Service), population administration field (Civil Registry Service), and BAPPEDA.

### Jayapura Regency

The problems related to the children that stand out in Jayapura Regency according to the Head of Service (Kadis) P3A (Women Empowerment and Child Protection) and FGD participant among the children is violence against children that includes sexual violence, beating, and child abandonment by their parents, and child beating by adults or neighbors. Besides violence problems, low birth certificate ownership, limited access to education, health, and promiscuity that push many children marriage<sup>8</sup> also drunken behavior and addictive substance consumption like marijuana and sniffing Aibon glue are also mentioned as a problem that happened many times in Jayapura. This matter is informed by the FGD child participants and the Head of Civil Registry Service.

<sup>8</sup> Apart from promiscuity, according to the FGD participant children observation, child marriage also sometimes is caused by the parents debts which causes them to forced their daughters to get married.

### Child Protection

The children that became the victim of violence on average are aged between 12-15 years old. In December 2019 – 2020, P3A Service recorded at least 30 cases of violence against children. The cases that are still ongoing are 16 cases and the rest are declared finished. Not all the violence against child cases is ending up in court, most of the cases are resolved amicably or customary. According to The Head of P3A Service and Head of Civil Registry Service, the influence of alcoholic beverages, economic factors, and divorce are the main factors that cause violence against children in Jayapura.

P3AK Service explained how the role of the institution when faced with reports of violence against children in a village. The first step taken by The Service is to mail the Head of The Village, the leader of people customs, and The Tribe Chief to talk about the problem. P3AK Service accompanies if the case is processed by the police until court. For the victim psychology recovery is usually handed over to the local religious leader through Pastoral service because psychologist professional is not available in The Village.

Jayapura Service P3A Service has implemented some programs related to children protection<sup>9</sup>. One of the mentioned programs is operating the orphanage as a shelter for the children that are victims. The orphanages that are designated as shelter are The Catholic Foundation Orphanage for Catholic child victims; YPPKP Orphanage for the Islamic; and Orphanage that are the combination of a few churches that are Christian Protestant. In running this program, The P3A Services is collaborating with the Local Police so that the victim's children can be accommodated in the designated orphanage.

<sup>9</sup> Interview with the Head of Jayapura Regency P3A Service.

## Population Administration

In the population administration field, The Population Head of Service dan Civil Registration (Civil Registry Service) conveys the problem that there are still many children in Jayapura who do not have birth certificates. According to The Papuan People's Welfare Statistics record that is issued by The Central Bureau of Statistics in 2020 recorded only 36.42% of children that can show their birth certificates, meanwhile, 19.51% cannot show their birth certificates and 44,07% stated do not have a birth certificate.

There are two causal factors of the low birth certificate ownership that is identified by The Head of Civil Registry Service. First, the lack of understanding of parents about the benefit of having a birth certificate for children and parents. The parents think that a birth certificate is not important, and is a difficult management process, so they do it when if the child wants to enroll in school. This matter makes it difficult for children to get an education and health services through BPJS<sup>10</sup>. Second, still many marriages that just done by tradition and are not registered to the civil registration office so the child that was born

from that marriage does not have a birth certificate. Meanwhile, The Child Identity Card Program (KIA) in Jayapura Regency is just implemented at the start of 2020. This program is a national program that intends to make sure all of the children have a birth certificate. Like in the other regions, this program becomes the Civil Registry Service Responsibility. In running the KIA program, Jayapura Regency Civil Registry Service collaborated with the Education Service and P3A Service. Even though still in the planning stage, P3A Service going to get information access to the population administration database. Besides KIA, the other programs in the population administration field that are being run by the Adminduk Service are District Development as service center program, Data Center, and Population Administration Training Center.

The implementation of The KIA Program in the Jayapura Regency has not been able to reach the national target that a minimum of 70% of children already has a birth certificate and KIA. The Head of Adminduk Jayapura Service that become the informant of this research mention a big obstacle for the success of this program is the sectoral ego still going strong between the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) that causing the cooperation, coordination, integrated funds in the KIA program implementation become something that hard to reach. To handle the problem, according to the informant, leaving behind the sectoral ego and synergizing among OPD is the way out. Civil Registry Service planned to cooperate with the Communication and Informatics Service to build an internet network infrastructure in every district that was prioritized so that can facilitate the population administration service in that district. Last, cooperation with the government at the village level and district will continue pushed so the fulfillment of the population administration process can be easier to do. So far Civil Registry Service sent to staff and told them that needed to help the population administration service in the district. In 2020, The Service sent tools for the population administration service to two districts, Nimboran District and Sentani District.

<sup>10</sup> The Point of this section conveyed by the FGD participant children.

## The Public and Children Participation

The next program is the formation of the Children Forum (Elementary – Senior High). The forum that intends to express the voice of children to the District Government has been established in two villages is Kehidram Village (Sentani District) and Doyo Lama Village (Waibu District). In its, activities the forum is accompanied by the parents that have teaching backgrounds in every village.

Furthermore, The Head of P3A Service explains some cooperation plans with the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) that are pioneered by its Service in promoting child protection programs in Jayapura Regency. The cooperation with the Education Service, National Narcotics Organization (BNN), and banking circles will be focused on counseling and socialization in schools about the importance of consuming nutritional food, the importance of saving, and the danger of narcotics. Some of the other programs are also agreed with the DPMK (Public and Village

Empowerment Service), covering the development of Early Age Children Education (PAUD), PKK, Integrated Healthcare Center, and education. The funds for the programs are sourced from The Village Fund Allocation (ADK). The budget constraints are one of the problems to realistic ate the programs that are planned by P3A Service. This fund availability problem especially becomes more crucial when there's some area that can only be reached by airplane, for example, Airu District. The next problem is limited human resources that have special skills in doing child support. To overcome

these problems, besides doing cross-sectoral cooperation with related OPD, P3A Service also planning to involve the public especially religious and cultural figures in matters of handling cases and accompaniment to the victim's children. The Head of Jayapura P3AKB Service appraises Ondoafi (Cultural Leader) as still a very strong influence in the people of Jayapura and Papua generally. Because of that, P3A Service will be pushed house of Ondoafi to be used as Safe House for Victim's children, something that all this time as culturally has been going but has not yet formalized. With elements of civil society, The

Planned Service build a partnership with the WVI and UNICEF International that will focus on program development in schools and the public. Among the program that planned to cover the play place for children and a special place for drop-out children to dig their potential and guarantee their future. All of the programs are based on the concept of Child-Friendly Regency and also involve the cooperation of cross-sectoral, the WVI, and UNICEF.

## Education

In the educational sector, the fulfillment of children's rights will get access to an educational service, but it has still become a big problem in Jayapura Regency. The causative factor is multidimensional. From the education service provider side, the number of available teachers is limited, loyalty and work ethic educator are still minus, and the ability of the principal ability still looks worrying. The communal land dispute is also a problem especially when the school is in the disputed land so that it interferes with the learning and teaching process. The geographical factors of relatively remote regions like Muaif and Yaugapsa Village in Demta District, Airum Kaureh, and Unurum Guay District become the next problem. In relatively remote regions, it's hard to establish PAUD Schools, Kindergartens, and Elementary Schools because there is a requirement that schools only can be established with a minimum number of students 15 people per class. Therefore, In the District the number of children that cannot read and write is high.



The programs that have been implemented by the Jayapura Regency Education Service related to the fulfillment of children's rights in the educational field are establishing a sanitation school in collaboration with The Public Works Service (PU). The educational service also has an effort to integrate the programs with the "District developing" concept. Collaboration with the government in the district is made a pilot project in 6 District, namely East Sentani, Demta, Kaureh, Depapre, and Nimboran District. One of the programs that have already been implemented through this project is to simplify the report regarding the problems in Elementary Schools that can be done through The Head of The District. The Service is also initiating and promotes

the cultural, youth, religious, and education figures involvement in The Education Council. Besides in the District, according to the Jayapura Education Service Secretary, the village government also involve resolving the child problems about education. Many principals attend the Musrenbang in the Village and use that opportunity to talk about the education needs in The Village. One of the results is The Village contribute to allocating the funds to build libraries, donate school protector like in YPK Amei Elementary School, and do school rooms rehabilitation like in Kendate Village, Depapre District. Now, The Education Service is working together with the Public and Village Empowerment Service (DPMPK) are pushing the arrangement of Village regulation that allows the education budget to be allocated in the Village government.

According to the Jayapura Regency Education Service Secretary, for now, the education policy in The Regency is prioritized for the efforts of the fulfillment of child rights in getting educational access especially the PAUD and Elementary basic education. Generally, the policy purpose in the education field in the Jayapura Regency is directed to three things, easy access for children to get an education; organizing a high-quality education; and fixing the school governance.

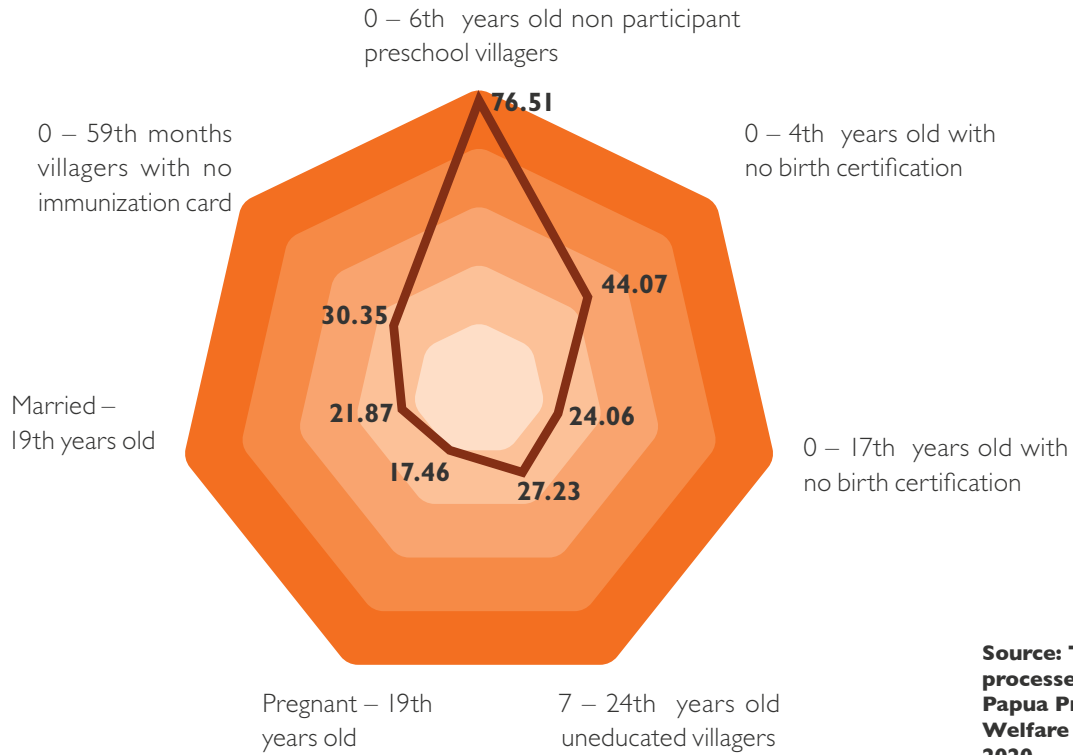


**Key Findings**

Besides the violence against children both physical and verbal, that the findings below are important to get attention:

**Diagram II: Temuan Kunci - Kabupaten Jayapura**

# JAYAPURA



**Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020**

Although generally, the Jayapura Regency achievements are better than the other regency, still the low rate of the fulfillment of children's rights for education including pre-school become an important note. Besides that, the low rate of birth certificate ownership matters for children, mainly for children aged 0-4 years old must be an important priority for the fulfillment and child protection efforts in the Jayapura Regency.

**Table 4: SWOT Matrix of Efforts to fulfill and protect children in the Jayapura Regency**

Internal Supporters	Internal Blockers	External Supporters	External Blockers
Have local policies	Sectoral ego	The existence of policies in central level	lack of parents understanding
The existence of new initiatives	Have attention, but not a priority	Have a cooperation and communication with the CSO and the university	Region access
	Limited funds	Collaborating with the church and customs, and the Village Government support	
	Uneven human resources		



### Jayawijaya Regency

According to The Head of P3AKB Service and The FGD participant from the children in Jayawijaya Regency. Street Children, children dropping out of school, child fights or fights between schools, Aibon glue users, and child marriage are child problems cases that many occur in this regency. Although we do not have the exact data, The Head of P3AKB Service estimates the most case of children dropping out of school and child marriage are from mountainous areas. Especially for the street children, The Service discover that many of them are from the regency outside Jayawijaya and allegedly there is a group that coordinates or exploits the children to be employed as parking attendants.

The poverty factor is the main cause of child problems in the Jayawijaya Regency. The matter is stated by the informant that comes from The P3AKB Service as well as BAPPEDA. The Head of P3AKB Service added because of poverty in the hometown, many children end up living with families in the city that cause the loss of parental supervision in their association.

### Education

In Education, poverty is not the only cause of children dropping out of school outs in The Jayawijaya Regency. Such as stated by the Head of BAPPEDA, the government through the special autonomy fund already made tuition fee-free for the students that are natives in Papua, but the case of children dropping out of school is still high. According to the Head of BAPPEDA, the location of the school that is far from their homes is also the cause. Other than that, the family habits in Jayawijaya that bring their children that still in school to help them work on the farm, also the cause of the problem of children dropping out of school. Meanwhile, the children that become FGD participants added that the habit of child marriage is also the cause of children dropping out of school. Child marriage usually happens because of parental coercion with the excuse of being old enough to get married and education is not important. At their age that already married are around 13 years old.

### Population Administration

In KIA, the efforts of Jayawijaya Regency Civil Registry Service to fulfill child rights of birth certificate ownership are not going smoothly. Just 11% of children (age of 0-18 years old) in Jayawijaya Regency that has a birth certificate. Even though, according to the Head of Civil Registry Service confession, the Regency government already does socialization about the importance of having a birth certificate up to the District Level. Civil Registry Service also already do many efforts to simplify birth certificate management services. One special operator that provides birth certificate services is placed in Jayawijaya RSUD (Region Public Hospital) with an integrated system with the Civil Registry Service database.

The cause of the low rate of the fulfillment of children's right of birth certificate ownership in Jayawijaya Regency comes from the service provider nor the service recipient community. In terms of service provision especially frontline officers, seems to lack human resources (SDM). The thing that most stands out to the frontline officers in the District and Village Level is that the determination mechanism is handed over to the Village Government. With a little frustration, The Head of Civil Registry Service complains that "since 2007 the government already placed human resources registration officers that provide the making of the birth certificate in district and village level. But it's not working at all, the only thing that's running is the payment submission for Human Resources". Because not showing a satisfying result, The Regency Government eventually just placed registration officers in the district level that was filled by personnel from civil servants. But even this change is not running as it should be so that the registration officer placement program in that District and Village are finally ended by the Regency government.

In terms of the service recipient community, the main problem is that the lack of understanding and awareness of parents of the importance of getting a birth certificate for their children. The Head of Jayawijaya Regency Civil Registry Service in a simplistic way describes the condition with a statement "the parents that register their birth of their child and make birth certificate are crowded just when during the socialization and when giving social assistance". The parent's unawareness also appears when the case of birth certificate changes cases still happens so that the data of children in schools and diplomas are different from the data that exist in the Civil Registry Service. This matter happens because parents often change their child's name for certain interests, for example, to get social assistance.

The next problem, according to The Head of Civil Registry Service, is the budget problem. The Jayawijaya Regency Civil Registry Service budget is supported by the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), but the support from the APBD is very little. As a result, the budget that is obtained by the Civil Registry Service is used for routine expenditures making it difficult to carry out activities.

The insufficiency budget problem was also complained by The Jayawijaya Regency P3AKB Service. The Head of Service confirmed that women empowerment and child protection only obtain the

budget of fewer than 100 million rupiahs per year that came from the Special Autonomy budget and DAU for service in 40 District. As a result, for the daily operational budget, there's no budget support, said The Head of Service. While the family planning program is supported by the budget from the central. The Jayawijaya Regency failure receives a budget allocation from the central (The Ministry) to execute the PPA program because the regency government was not capable to fulfill some of the Ministry's required requirements, among others the formation of UPT equivalent Service Unit (Technical implementation Unit). Ironically, UPT cannot be formed because there is no budget to form the UPT among other things to fund the academic study then also to pay the UPT employees that are promoted. So now the Provincial Government has not yet given a response to the problem of the Jayawijaya Government in forming UPT in their region.

Besides the fund problem, The Head of P3AKB Service also reveals the other problems that are faced by the Service in running this program or the service duties, especially in Human Resources in their organization and coordination and cooperation with the other OPD. In the organization, The Head of P3AKB Service complains about the low commitment and obedience of the employees for doing their jobs. "They only (want to) work if there's money in it", said briefly. Besides, the ego problem between the OPD that makes coordination and synergy difficult between Regency Government affair matter executor<sup>11</sup>, field ego between PPA field staffs and KB field also inhibit The Service to do the services.

Furthermore, The Head of The P3AKB Service also highlights the down role of cultural, religious, and public figures in helping the success of the protection and fulfillment of the child rights program in Jayawijaya Regency. The Head of Service expects, there has been a shift in "value and focus (orientation, red) in the three furnaces compared to the 1990s. "In the old days, when we come to the field the figures, they welcomed us...now it's hard to invite them if the regent invites them to want to come...but their (the attendance) with a different feeling... here the religious figures are also engaged in politics (have a personal political interest, red)", stated by The Head of Service. The matters causing the cooperation with the three furnaces in the field of public counseling and education become not optimal.

What are the other programs related to children that have already been implemented in Jayawijaya Regency? According to the information from The Head of BAPPEDA, besides the programs that have already been mentioned above, there are a couple of programs that have already been run and that is the PMTAS (Supplementary Feeding for School Children) Program and school development with a dormitory concept that just in the form of one pilot school project. Both programs are funded by the special autonomy fund. Supplementary Feeding for School Children is implemented 3 times a week and, according to that activity informant "it attracts the children's interest"<sup>12</sup>.

The Head of BAPPEDA Conyers that Jayawijaya Regency Government already have a Region Action Plan (RAD) Protection of women and children that is arranged together with BAPPEDA, P3AKB Service, the other related Services, LSM, Cultural and Religious Institute with USAID. RAD is an implementation from the vision and mission of the elected Regent that already exists in Jayawijaya RPJMD as the priority program. The implementation, going to be focused on The Integrated Healthcare Center Activity, Education, stunting handling, and counseling activities in the Village and supported by the Village Funds.

<sup>11</sup> In response to this matter, The Head of BAPPEDA give an opinion that as the leading sector the Head of P3AKB Service should be more proactive in coordinating with the other related Services.

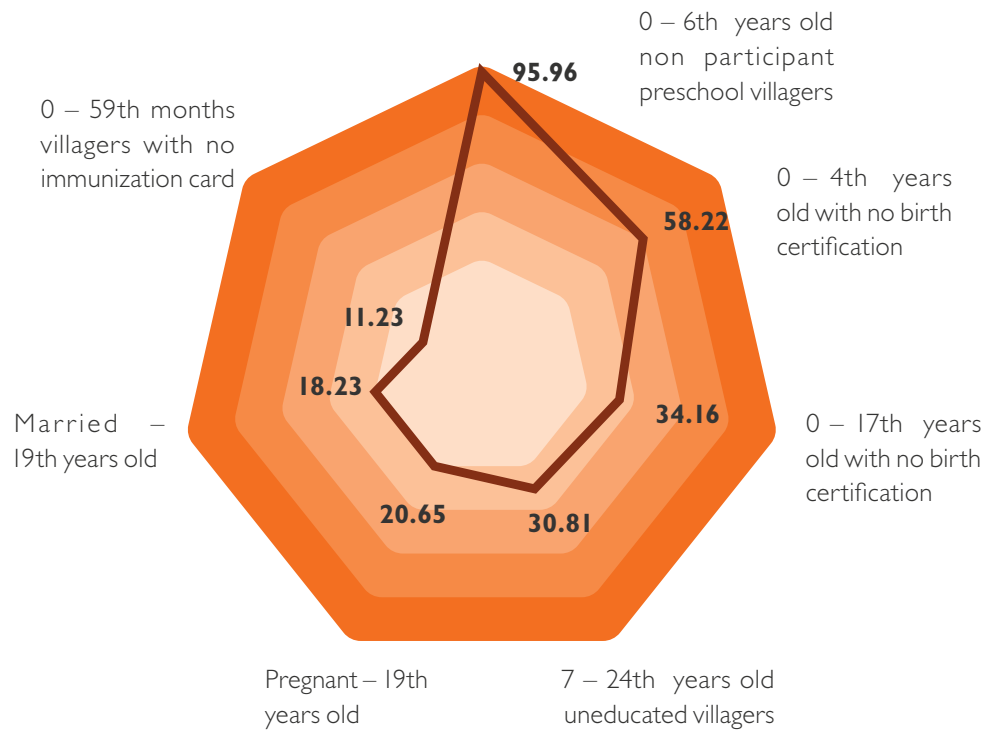
<sup>12</sup> The PMTAS Program Program which in 2019 has been running in five schools in the Napua, Maima, Musaftaf, Wita Waya, and Wadanku District experienced obstacles in 2020 because there was a budget reduction from the previous Rp. 857 million to Rp. 468 Million in 2020 due to cut in the Otsus fund, for the 2020 PON Papua, See "Funds Used for PON, Jayawijaya Reduces Additional Food for Elementary School Children", <https://m.antaranews.com/berita/1258595/dana-terpakai-pon-jayawijaya-kurangi-makanan-tambahan-untukanak-sd>

### Key Findings

The Jayawijaya Regency is facing a more complex challenge compared to Jayapura Regency. Besides the violence problem that still comes up, Jayawijaya Regency children trauma post-riot a couple of months ago, and then cause social relations trauma between children in Wamena especially must be serious attention to all parties.

But there are also latent problems that must be systematic and together worked mainly involve population administration problems for children, child marriage, and children access to education.

## JAYAWIJAYA



**Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People’s Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020**

**Table 5: SWOT Matrix of Efforts to fulfill and protect children in the Jayawijaya Regency**

Internal Supporters	Internal Blockers	External Supporters	External Blockers
Have region action plan	Sectoral ego	The existence of policies in central level	The different understanding of sociocultural from parents
The existence of new initiatives	Have an attention, but not a priority	Have communication and cooperation with INGO	Poverty factors
	Limited funds	Collaboration with the church and customs, there's and the Village support	The shift of value and focus on some religious leaders with certain political interests
	ASN low commitment		

## Kabupaten Biak Numfor

### Child Protection

Physical violence against children in the family environment is the most reported case to the Biak Numfor Regency P3AKB Service. The children that experience the most violence are from the age of 10-15 years old. The number of cases reported, according to the informant from The P3AKB Service, tends to be constant every year. The Service also admits that the other cases like drugs and alcohol in children also happen a lot in Biak Regency, but The P3AKB Service just do a report and action about the reported cases.

But not all the reported violence against child cases because from the victim or those who witnessed the violence nor because the cases have already been resolved peacefully. The BAPPEDA (The Head of PM BAPPEDA) that is interviewed confirms the matter with the addition that children that often become the victim of domestic violence are in the age of PAUD to Elementary Schools students. The form of violence against children happens not just physical abuse, but also physical and sexual abuse.

Both the P3AKB Service and BAPPEDA agreed to conclude the main cause factor to child abuse in families in Biak Regency is because of the cultural factor (culture). The parents feel that "the children belong to parents so they assume they can do anything to their child". The next factor that also in the violence against children by the parents is the poverty factor that causes the children to be an emotional release object. Meanwhile, the limited parental education and misunderstanding about the children's rights that are protected by the law failed to change the parent mindset that trigger the emergence of arbitrary parental treatment of children.

The disorganization in conducting data collection -which is an elementary task- about violence against child cases in Biak Regency seems to become one of the obstacles for the related parties in the government in formulating the right policy and programs to resolve the problems. The P3AKB

Service admit only records the reported cases, and if it is not reported they do not know about it<sup>13</sup>. Meanwhile, BAPPEDA admits they don't have real data about the number of child abuse cases in Biak Regency because all this time The P3AKB Service only sent the estimated percentage of cases data. Eventually, the violence against child data cannot be entered into the RPJMD 2019-2023 document.

Respond to that, Biak Regency P3AKB Service plan to coordinate with the police, Social Service, and Education Service also go down to the field to register and identify on what is the background of the child abuse cases. So far, according to the informants that we interviewed, The P3AKB Service already often does socialization about The Law of child protection and counseling about child abuse by involving religious figures, public figures, and related services<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> According to the information from the children that become a FGD participant in the Biak Regency, the children that they know who become a victim of physical abuse from their parents, none of them report the incident to the police nor the Church or the Diocese. The children who are victims of domestic violence prefer to remain silent and seek protection in their homes.

<sup>14</sup> The FGD participant children convey that they knew there were Women and Children Protection Service Representatives in their area, but they don't know of any counselling activities that been carried out by the Service.

## Population Administration

The next problem related to children in Biak Regency is the low number of birth certificate ownership, KIA, and family card. This matter led to the difficulty to get an education and health service. Many children had trouble sign up for school or cannot get health BPJS because they don't have a birth certificate. Especially to help the public who don't have BPJS, Biak Numfor Regency Government has issued a policy so that they can still be served with a health insurance scheme where the Regency Government can pay their BPJS dues through the funds sourced from DAU. This research cannot clarify how the implementation of the policy in the field.

Inside the 2019-2023 Biak Regency RPJMD (Region Medium-Term Development Plans) has already been planned a few programs related to protection and fulfillment of children's rights but until now it's not clear what is the implementation continuation. Between

the programs, for example, Child-Friendly Regency (KLA) and Early Childhood Education Program (PAUD). According to the Head of Biak Regency PMM BAPPEDA, the KLA Program with priorities include establishing a Child-Friendly Villages that the implementation is not clear after the Head of P3AKB Service passed away.

The other programs related to protection and fulfillment of children's rights that planned in RPJMD cover the Development for The Homeless Children. The program proposed by the Social Service is prioritized on the priority on the protection of children and toddlers. While from the Civil Registry Service, the Child Identity Service and Publishing Enhancement Program still be the targeted program up to 2023.

### Health

For health, the priority is the stunting handling because there are 30 villages in the Biak Village with the number (sufferer) of stunting surpassing the national rate. Other than that, the health insurance program for the 1000 people that are not covered by the National Health Insurance (JKN) has also become a priority. From the P3AKB Service besides the PAUD and KLA development program are already mentioned above, also there is the institutional strengthening program and gender and child mainstreaming related to the Child and Women Protection Integrated Center Development. It's just a matter of realization the Head of PMM stated don't know for sure.

From the result of the interview with the P3AKB Service and BAPPEDA the problem that the Biak Regency faced in running the policy and program related to protection and fulfillment of children's rights is not that different from the other regencies in Papua. The First Problem is the inadequate budget problem. Second, the problem of human resources which in addition to the amount of capacity is also lacking. Third, coordination problem, the Head of Service leadership problem, sectoral ego and the government that less responsive. Last, the problems related to the mindset, education, poverty, and understanding or awareness of the public that still low related to the issue of protection and fulfillment of children's rights.

Especially for the budget problem for the P3A that comes from the special autonomy fund. While the budget that comes from the Special Allocation Funds (APBN) is just allocated for Family Planning (KB). Meanwhile, because there is a change in the

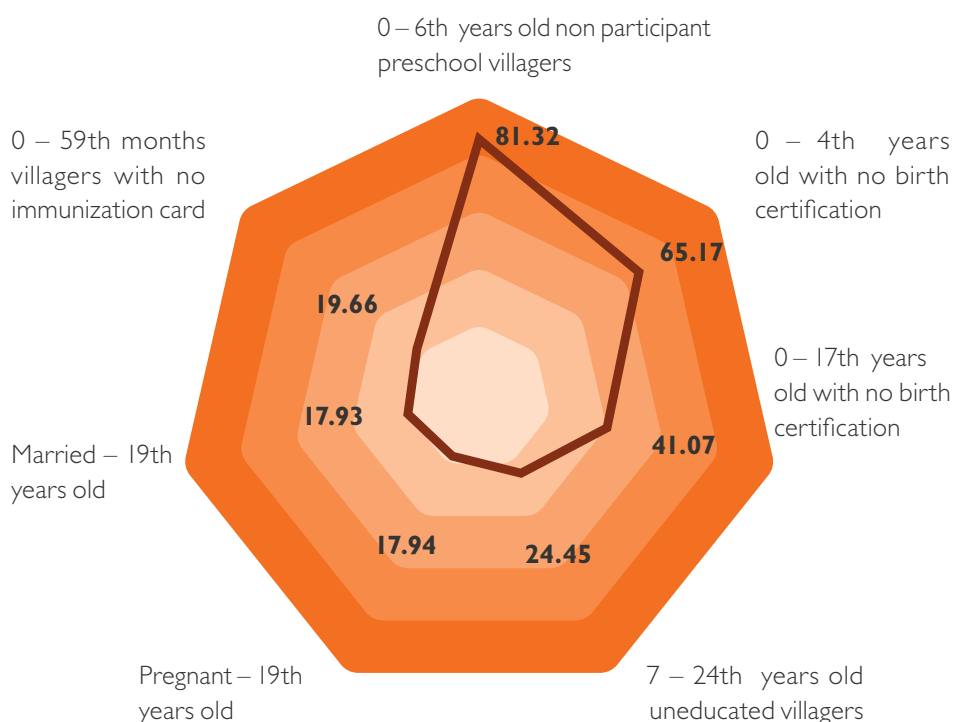
policy since 2008 the special autonomy fund allocation is limited just to the "menus" or the activities list that has already been set in the province. Because of that, The P3A Regency Service must adjust the program with the activity list that has already been chosen by the Provincial Government. This matter is being considered limiting the latitude and initiative of the P3A Regency Service for arranging and running their programs.

Generally, The Head of PMM BAPPEDA informs that the special autonomy fund is not enough to make the programs which already been made a reality. Moreover; since 2018 the special autonomy fund budget is cut from the previous 100 million Rupiah per year to 32 million Rupiah per year. Because of that, for the fiscal year 2001, the Regency Government ensure the programs related to protection and child rights were forced to be stopped because of the lack of budget. The informants inform that the Biak Regency Government never get a clear explanation from the Provincial Government about the budget reduction, but according to the rumors, some of the special autonomy funds and budget is diverted to fund the 2020 National Sports Week (POM) in Papua which was delayed due to the pandemic.

### Key Findings

The population administration problem and children's access to education become the most visible findings in the Biak Numfor Regency. Although the number of child immunization and marriages is also high. The importance of giving more attention to the basic service for children, mainly for birth certificate ownership and better access to education can be a step that is more focused, systematic, and become a various collaborative agenda in Biak Numfor.

## BIAK NUMFOR



Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People's Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020

**Table 6: SWOT Matrix of Efforts to fulfill and protect children in the Biak Numfor Regency**

Internal Supporters	Internal Blockers	External Supporters	External Blockers
There are new initiatives, even though just in the form of plans	Sectoral ego	The Existence of policies in the central level	The different understanding of sociocultural from parents
There is an attention	Have an attention, but not a priority	Have a communication and cooperation with CSO	Poverty
	Limited funds	Collaboration with Church and Customs, and the Village Government support	
	Uneven human resources		

**Asmat Regency**

**Child Protection**

Such as in other regencies in Papua that become this research location, the cases of child abuse especially those that happen in families are cases that are often found in Asmat Regency. This matter is informed by the informants from the government (P3AKB Service and BAPPEDA) nor the FGD result from the children from the regency. The cases related to children that happen in this Regency that are recorded nor known by the informants covering none other than child marriage; unbalanced nutritional intake; low number of birth certificate ownership and marriage registration in the population administration; drunk from inhaling Aibon glue; up to incest case between parents and children. For the last case, according to the Head of PPAKB Service of Child Development that become the informant for this research, it happens to a little girl that just comes home from school that is located outside the village and get raped by her father when she gets home. The victim did not report the incident not because she was threatened, but because of shame she decided to not continue school.

At the FGD with the children in Asmat Regency, the children talk about the reason parents abuse their children like “the children don’t help their parents work”, “children asking for pocket money” or “the

children come home very late”. The FGD participant also tells that, any cases of underage girls that are pregnant or being forced to for child marriage to lighten the burden on the family. The average of children age, according to their narration, the one that forced to get married is range from 13-14 years old. They also convey that all this time they never receive any counseling about the issue of child abuse.

Like in Biak and Jayawijaya Regency, The Head of PPAKB Service of Child Development explain that in doing the duty and purpose, the P3AKB Service is referring to the Law No.23 of 2002 About Child Protection and the Papua Province Local Regulation No.11 of 2013 about Protection of Women and Children from Abuse. The Programs that have already been run by the Service are P2TP2A formation socialization (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment) also socialization about children’s rights. The P2TP2A team is consists of the stakeholders related to the handling of child problems, covering the Police, The Public Health Center, The Region Public Hospital, and the P3AKB Service itself. The commitment to solve the issue of child abuse together is also agreed with the Social Service, Educational Service, and the Religious Office. The Public Health Center, for example, already states their preparedness to inform the child victims of violence who seek treatment at their place. Cooperation between the stakeholders in handling the cases of children so adjusted o the main task and function (tupoksi) and the funds of each institution.

The engagement of cultural and religious figures has also become the type of activity that has already been implemented by the P3AK Service. For example, in 2018, the Asmat Regency Government implement the practice course of Women and Children Protection that is followed by teachers, cultural, and religious figures. The Practice course is designed to equalize knowledge and understanding about how to build a strategy to prevent violence against women and children. But unfortunately, according to The P3AK Service evaluation, the role of cultural figures in preventing child abuse is not showing any results. Meanwhile together with the religious figures (Priest and Pastor) have formed a Child Protection Team at the beginning of 2020. The program that was initialized by P3AKB Service and WVI cannot be run yet due to the COVID-19 pandemic. But so far, the religious figures through religious lectures, the religious figures already tried to give enlightenment to the public about children’s rights issues, child abuse, and how to prevent it.

## Health

Meanwhile, the informants from Asmat Regency BAPPEDA that is represented by The Head of Social-Cultural inform some of the programs related to children that have already been done in the regency. The informants explain that since 2007, the Regency Government has already implemented 'the 1000 HPK (First Day of Birth) Program'. In this program, many Public Health Centers provide nutritional foods for pregnant mothers. Still related to fixing children's nutritional intake, the next program that has already been done is "Proud of Papua Program"<sup>15</sup>.

Through this program, The Regency Government provides money assistance of 1,2 million Rupiah per semester to housewives who have children aged 4 years old or younger. The financial assistance must be managed by the mother/the child guardian and reserved for buying nutritional food for their children within the age range mentioned above. According to the informant, the purpose of this program is so the next 20 years the children of Asmat can compete with children from other regions. However, the monitoring mechanism the compliance with the allocation of financial assistance was not explained by the informants.

Aside from that, there is also the "PMAS Program" (Feeding for School Children) that is reserved for children that taking education in PAUD and Elementary School. This Program is already implemented in 45 villages (from the total of 224 existing villages) and managed according to the

service range of 17 existing Public Health Care. The program that runs in cooperation between Public Health Care, PKK, and the school beside have a purpose for fixing children's nutritional intake that is intended for increasing the number of students in school.<sup>16</sup>

All this long in the Asmat Regency many children in the age of school cannot go to school because the parents reasoned that there is no one to take care of their children and therefore brought by the parents to work in the fields, forests, or coast. The funds that are allocated for the PMAS Program amounted to Rp50 million for each village that comes from ADK.

The limited funds to run the activities and the program become a problem that is complained by the informant from P3AKB Service in all regencies that are researched including in the Asmat Regency. In this regency, there is no safe house, no professional officers that oversee the clinical psychology for aid children who are victims of violence, and there is no Special Regulation on child and child protection.

<sup>15</sup> According to the website <https://info.bangga.papua.go.id> the Bangga (Building a Prosperous Generation and Family) program is fully funded by the Special Autonomy fund and intended for the Papuan natives. This program was started in 2017 and made three Regency namely Asmat, Paniai, and Lanny Jaya Regency as the pilot projects. According to the website information the fund that given to the beneficiaries amounted to Rp.200.000 per children per month.

<sup>16</sup> According to the information from the children participating in the FGD in the Asmat Regency, during school at the elementary school they were given additional food distribution 2 to 6 times a week.

The Absence of UPT (Technical Executive Unit) in this Regency also complicates the fundraising from the Central, so the policies that are made by the vertical initiation (Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment) cannot be implemented in the Region. Furthermore, the informants describe the problem by taking an example of the absence of budget to fund the child abuse or sexual violence cases that need assistance so far this is done voluntarily. Consequently, they tend to hand over the resolution of those cases to the Local Police who can use the funds sourced from the DAU and the special autonomy funds, rather than protracted with the mentoring process. Because of that, one of the programs that will be prioritized in 2021 by the P3AKB Service is the establishment of a UPT in Agats. The next program is the budgeting for P2TP2A officers in every District through DAK (Special Allocation Fund).

The budget problem or the funding is also conveyed by the informants from BAPPEDA in the implementation of the 1000 HPK program, not the PMAS Program. In the 1000 HPK Program, the budget is just available for 45 Villages, even though there are 224 Villages in the Asmat Village. Besides the budget, this program also faces the lack of program executive officers in the Public Health Center/Auxiliary Health Center. The next problem that is not less complicated -borrowing the term from the informant- 'mindset' and the common habits in some Asmat's community, it is

obligatory for the wife to make a living and prepare food needs for the family even in the state of being pregnant. This matter causes not infrequently the assistance of nutritional food for the pregnant mother is being consumed by the husband.

The limited funds become a big problem for the PMAS program implementation remembering the price of groceries is very expensive in the Asmat Regency. This program also facing the challenge of not changing the habits of parents taking their children to work for a long time so the children's presence in school become low and disturbs the success of PMAS program implementation.

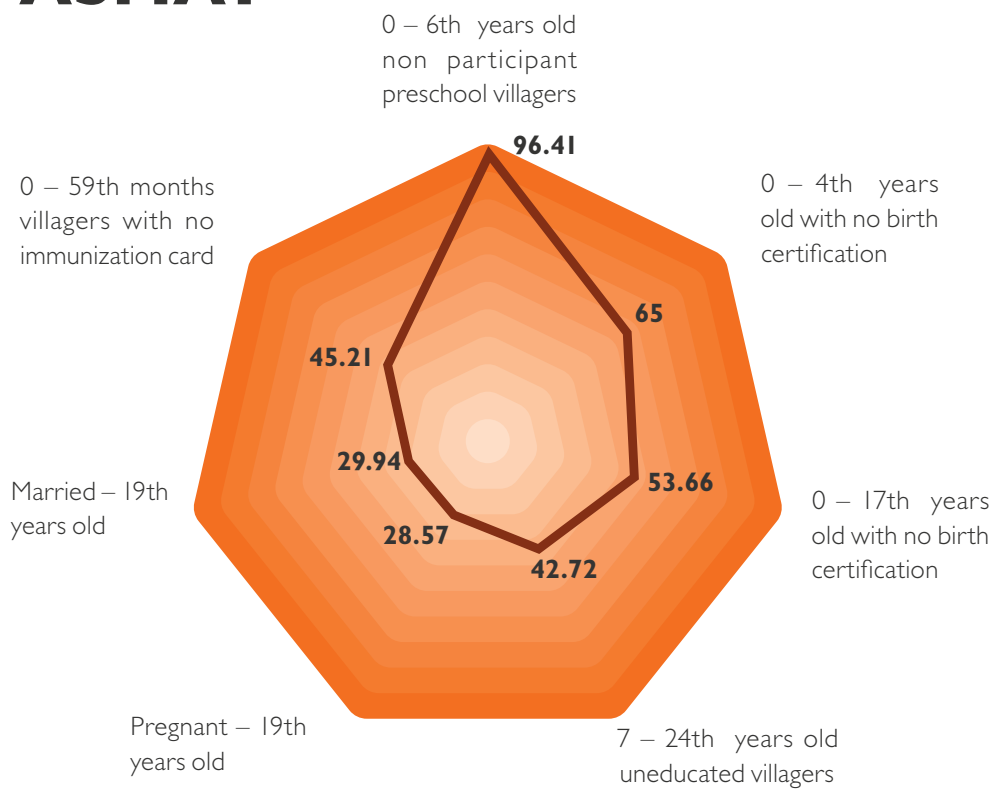
Meanwhile, in the implementation of The Proud of Papua Program the biggest problem is lies in the difficulty of community access to disburse aid. The aid for 224 Village is determined by the government that it could only be disbursed by the aid receiver citizens through the Papua Bank, even though the number of Papua Banks only provide in 6 locations. Because of that, 5 million rupiahs of aid funds have not been disbursed. Many aid acceptance data that are not valid or fictitious also has the potential of disturbing the continuity of the program implementation that causing the amount of 2 million funds blocked and returned to the province. To overcome those problems, the BAPPEDA is

planning several strategies. First, doing socialization that is more intense to the public and designing sanctions mechanisms for the use of aid money that is not following its designation. Second, cooperation crosses the OPD (Social Service, BAPPEDA, PMK Service, Communication and Information Service, Health Service) in data collection activities, and activities in the village will be upgraded. In this matter, the support and commitment from the Regent as the leader of all OPD is needed. Third, doing evaluation and thorough monitoring to look at the impact from the implementation of all of the programs. Fourth, strive the utilization of ADK funds to contribute to the program implementation for example help the transportation cost for the executive officer. Fifth, involving cultural figures and religious leaders by more substantial in the program implementation.

**Key Findings**

Compared to the other 3 regencies, The Asmat Regency has the lowest rate of the fulfillment of the rights and protection of children. Almost all dimensions of the problems record high numbers, Therefore, the need for a more synergistic and collaborative effort with many parties who have an interest in children. The breakthrough that implemented by the WVI post-Asmat, there's nothing wrong with being adopted by the Regency Government with continuous accompanied and stronger assistance by Asmat WVI. The involvement of the church, cultural, and village government is important to continue to be encouraged, with a framework of saving the Asmat children as a part of saving Papuan people and the future of Papua.

**ASMAT**



**Source: The data is processed from the Papua Province People’s Welfare Statistics, BPS, 2020**

**Table 7: SWOT Matrix of Efforts to fulfill and protect children in the Asmat Regency**

Internal Supporters	Internal Blockers	External Supporters	External Blockers
Have plans	Sectoral Ego	The existence of policies in the central level	lack of parents understanding
The existence of new initiatives	Have attention, but not a priority	Having communication and cooperation with the CSO and the Universities	Region access
	Limited funds	Collaborate with the Church and Customs, and Village Government support	the declining role of the church and cultural figures
	Uneven human resources		



## Conclusion

### The conclusion from this research findings can be summarized as follows:

First, this research identifies the problems concerning children in Papua that stand out in the eyes of the informants in all four Regency that are researched covering: child abuse, child marriage, the low rate of birth certificate ownership, deviant social behavior; the narrow access to and low quality of education.

This research also identifies the root cause of the problems covering especially poverty, the low rate of education and the community understanding about the importance of protecting and fulfilling children's rights, and the lack of presence of local government and the role of culture, tribe, religious, public figures in the effort of preventing, resolving, and solving the children problem.

Second, there is still a gap between the provisions of laws in the national rate and their implementation in the Region. The key elements in the efforts of protecting and fulfilling children's rights in the form of the strengthening of policy and local regulation do not appear to be adequate. Only one local regulation is found in the Provincial rate that is available and specific about the handling of domestic abuse issues, while in the Regency level only Jayapura Regency has just recently made regulation but doesn't seem to be working effectively.

Third, this research identifies some problems or obstacles that stand out which faced by the organizer covering the low support of regulation that pro-children and children's rights mainstreaming in every development activity, the lack of inadequate human resources in terms of number and the capacity, the high sectoral ego and business field ego among related bureaucracies, the weak coordination between the service provider and the local government that are less responsive to the obstacles faced by the related services.

Fourth, the influential role of the three furnaces (cultural, religious, and public figures) in Papua in the protection and fulfillment of children's rights program seems cannot be used optimally through innovative initiative and efforts. There are still differences in sociocultural understanding related to the position of children, because of that, a more advanced approach and communication are needed to be able to search meeting points of understanding about rights fulfillment and child protection.

## Recommendation

Some changes need to be implemented to reduce the existing gap:

1. Encourage the birth of special policies related to the rights fulfillment and child protection in a 'genuine' manner and according to each context in each Regency while still based on the above policies.
2. Increasing the capacity and encouraging the preparation of rights fulfillment and child protection program that are sustainable, not just short term such as socialization or training.
3. The design development program that considers the community relation pattern through mainly child involvement of children forum as program benefits receiver, besides the involvement of people who have traditional interests, childcare groups, and Non-government organizations.
4. The differences of opinion in sociocultural in rights fulfillments and child protection must bridge with good synergy with cultures nor churches to strengthen the approach of 'one furnace three stone'.
5. Rights fulfillment and child protection are not enough to just focus on the regency government program design. The initiative for collaborating with the villages is a breakthrough, starting from 'the bottom': the integrated rights fulfillment and child protection is implemented since the program planners in the Villages will be more rational and effective.
6. The village becomes the starting point for starting from the 'bottom' for One furnace with three stone synergy and the involvement of the children's voices, including the implementation of room activities that are safe for the children.
7. Do a technical strengthening in the program planning to implementation in the Village with prioritizing synergy.
8. Child problems are separated from the poverty factor; the village-based economy strengthening needs to be implemented by basing to on the potential of existing resources in the village.

## Attachment

### INTERVIEW GUIDE

Name

Institution

Position

Interview Evidence   
(skype, wa, zoom, Etc)

#### Pertanyaan utama dan tambahan

<b>Pembukaan</b>	<p>Good afternoon.....Wahana Visi Indonesia and World Vision International are conducting a research project to understand how to implement policies related to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection in Papua. This interview was conducted to find out more about how the current program/policy implementation is and its constraints. Your participation in this research project will be very helpful in providing a valid picture for this research, and will certainly be very meaningful for Papua in the future.</p> <p>Kami juga minta ijin untuk merekam pembicaraan ini, dan mengambil foto selama wawancara/dari hasil diskusi daring kita.</p> <p>Mr./Mrs <input type="text"/> are you willing to be a resource person for this interview? <span style="float: right;">Yes    No</span></p>	
	<b>Main Question</b>	<b>Additional Questions</b>
<b>Q1</b>	What are the main problems relating to children in your area?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is there any supporting data related to it?</li> <li>2. Has the number of problems increased or decreased?</li> <li>3. What are the main causes of these problems?</li> <li>4. Based on the available data, at what age are these problems experienced by children?</li> <li>5. Based on the available data/information, to what extent is the involvement of parents in solving these problems?</li> </ol>
<b>Q2</b>	Does the local government have regulations regarding the fulfillment of children's rights and child protection?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has the regulation been socialized to related parties?</li> <li>2. At the stage of preparing the Academic Paper, was there any participation from the relevant parties?</li> <li>3. Is there an instrument or mechanism for evaluating the implementation of the regulation?</li> </ol>
<b>Q3</b>	What programs have been and will be carried out by the government regarding children? How is it budgeted?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the program a continuation of the previous program? Or is it a new program?</li> <li>2. What are the targets to be achieved from these programs?</li> </ol>
<b>Q4</b>	What are the strategy and implementation of these programs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the obstacles to implementing these programs?</li> <li>2. What is the contribution of the parties in the implementation of these programs?</li> </ol>
<b>Q5</b>	What solutions should be done?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How will the strategy be developed for the involvement of the parties?</li> <li>2. What is the solution regarding the budget?</li> </ol>
<b>Closing</b>	Is there anything else you want to add that you think would be useful to share regarding this topic?	



## Reference

1. Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua.
3. Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.
5. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments.
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