



Collaboration between local government and related stakeholders in the child friendly district program in Cirebon regency

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

*Child Friendly District;
Collaboration;
Commitment;
Local Government.*

Article history:

*Received Oct 22, 2023;
Revised Oct 25, 2023;
Accepted Nov 6, 2023;
Online Jan 30,, 2024.*

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has a child friendly regency/city program which is a collaborative development system that guarantees the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection for children. The problem is that collaboration in child-friendly districts in Cirebon Regency has not been running optimally, this can be seen from the evaluation results of child-friendly districts in each cluster of child-friendly districts. Stakeholders have not implemented commitment programs and programs together, so there is a need for governance in their implementation. This research aims to increase collaboration in realizing a child-friendly district in Cirebon Regency. This research uses qualitative methods with primary and secondary data collection. Data collection techniques in this research used primary data, secondary data, observation, interviews, literature study and documentation. The results of the research show that cooperation is good but not optimal in implementing communication and commitment to implementing child-friendly district programs. Several problems can be seen from budget limitations, coordination between institutions and lack of commitment to program sustainability. Therefore, to increase collaboration, local governments and stakeholders need commitment, communication and budget support in activity programs so that they can be accommodated well.

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1. Introduction

Children are an integral part of human survival and the sustainability of a nation and state. In order to be able to be responsible for the sustainability of the nation and state, every child needs to have the widest possible opportunity to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination (S. Laurensius Arliman et al., 2018) (Amrina et al., 2022).

Regeneration and the future of the nation depend on how the state, community and family nurture and protect children. Thus, children are the potential next generation, so they must be protected and fulfill their rights so that they can live, grow and develop naturally in accordance with their human dignity (Sutami et al., 2020). Efforts to ensure the protection and fulfillment of

children's rights need to be carried out structurally through regulation, planning and implementation of development which in turn becomes a cultural value of society (Patilima, 2009).

The state's commitment to ensuring child protection efforts is shown in Article 28 Paragraph (2) Constitution of 1945, 4th Amendment, which states that: "Every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination". In addition, Article 52 paragraph (2) of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights also states that: "The rights of the child are human rights and for their benefit the rights of the child are recognized and protected by law even from the womb. "At the global level, Indonesia has also demonstrated its commitment to protecting children by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child through (Presidential Decree No. 36/1990.). To ensure the implementation of this commitment, the government established Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection as amended by Law No. 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Article 21 paragraph (1) of Law No. 35 of 2014 states that "The State, Central Government, and Local Government are obliged and responsible for respecting the fulfillment of children's rights without discriminating against ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order, and physical and/or mental conditions". Then it is also mentioned in Article 21 paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) of Law Number 35 of 2014 that: "Local governments are obliged and responsible for implementing and supporting national policies in the implementation of child protection in the region through the development of Child Friendly Districts/Cities". Child Friendly District (KLA) is a program of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in an effort to realize a district / city area to ensure the fulfillment and protection of children's rights. Indicators of the fulfillment of children's rights, which are also indicators of a Child Friendly District/City, consist of institutions and 5 (five) child rights clusters which include: civil rights and freedoms cluster, family environment and alternative care cluster, basic health and welfare cluster, education cluster, utilization of leisure time and cultural activities and special protection cluster Presidential Regulation No. 25 year 2021 on Child Friendly District/City Policy. Based on Article 8 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 concerning Child Friendly District/City Policy, it states that "The District/City Government organizes KLA". The implementation of KLA is regulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation No. 25 year 2021 on Child Friendly District/City Policy, including: 1) Child Friendly Districts/Cities Planning Stages; 2) Pre Child Friendly Districts/Cities; 3) Child Friendly Districts/Cities Implementation; 4) KLA Evaluation; and 5) Determination of Child Friendly Districts/Cities Rating.

Related to the authority to implement KLA policies in accordance with the provisions stipulated under Article 12 paragraph (2) letter b (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) jo. Annex to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, letter H (Division of Government Affairs in the Field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection), namely the "Family Quality" sub-affairs with Regency / City authority are as follows: 1) Improving the quality of families in realizing gender equality and children's rights at the Regency/City level; 2) Strengthening and developing service provider institutions for improving family quality in realizing Gender Equality and children's rights whose working areas are within the district/city; and 3) Provision of services for families in realizing Gender Equality and children's rights whose working areas are within districts/municipalities.

The implementation of the Child Friendly District in Cirebon Regency has been Cirebon Regent Regulation No. 55/2009 on the Establishment of a Child Friendly District. However, in the implementation of the Child Friendly District program, there are still many that have not run according to the indicators of a Child Friendly District. This can be seen from the assessment of Child Friendly Districts that get Primary Predicate. Based on the Evaluation Results of the 2023 Child Friendly District in Cirebon Regency: The percentage of Institutional Clusters is 63 percent, Cluster I is 34 percent, cluster II is 39 percent, cluster III is 72 percent, cluster IV is 33 percent, cluster V is 33 percent and the percentage of child-friendly sub-districts and child-friendly villages / villages is 46 percent.

Source of Data Decree of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 160 of 2023 on the Awardees of Child Friendly Districts / Cities in 2023. It can be seen from the Evaluation Results of the 2023 Child Friendly District, that the Government, community institutions concerned with child protection, and the business world have not run the Child Friendly District Program together. It can be seen that the human resources of the Child Friendly District task force members do not have a commitment to implementing the Child Friendly District program and the limited budget for fulfilling children's rights. It can be seen that several Child Friendly District programs do not have stakeholder involvement in their implementation.

Based on the description of the problem, it is necessary to carry out a study related to "Collaboration of regional government and related stakeholders in the child friendly district program in Cirebon regency". With this research, it is hoped that commitment and collaboration can be established jointly in the child-friendly district action plan in Cirebon regency.

2. Method

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach which is used to find out or describe the reality of the events being studied so as to make it easier to obtain objective data. (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 209) states that qualitative research methods are used by researchers in natural object conditions. using qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. Based on (Moleong, 2017, p. 4), it is intended to provide explanations and descriptions based on data and information obtained during research. It can also be interpreted as a problem solving procedure by describing the subject and object of research based on the facts that emerge and trying to suggest relationships with each other in the process of Regional Government Collaboration with relevant Stakeholders in the Child Friendly District Program in Cirebon Regency. Key informants in the research consisted of: 1) Head of the Cirebon Regency Regional Research and Development Agency as Chair of the Child Friendly Regency Task Force. 2) Head of the Cirebon Regency Population Control and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service as Secretary of the Child Friendly Regency Task Force, members, while the supporting informants are 1) Head of the Women and Child Protection Division at the Cirebon Regency Population Control Family Planning Service, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service 2) Sub Coordinator Young Expert Counselor in the Field of Protection of Women and Children 3) Business World 4) Mass Media 5) Society. Data collection techniques in this research used primary data, secondary data, observation, interviews, literature study and documentation. Data that has been collected from document studies and interviews will be analyzed using a descriptive approach.

3. Analysis and Results

Researchers analyzed collaboration by taking the opinion of Ansell and Gash quoted by (Islamy, 2018, p. 51), according to Anshel and Gash there are several collaboration processes that are believed to be successful in collaboration, including:

3.1. Face to face dialogue

Face-to-face dialogue is basically what the program or policy wants to achieve, through communication is an important medium in collaboration. policy, through communication is an important medium in the formation and development of programs or policies. program or policy development. The form of negotiation communication that occurs between collaboration actors is by conducting face-to-face interactions, the success or failure of the policy or program can be known. or program that has been carried out commitment and trust in the collaboration process. The results showed that the meeting of task force members task force members are only held once a year from year to year. It seems forced at the time of the evaluation. With this meeting will affect the successful implementation of each stage and the overall program. the overall program. This indicates that there are collaborative actors who are unable to carry out commitments and trust in the collaboration process. commitment and trust in the collaboration process. Some of the collaboration processes. Some of the collaboration processes that are thought to be behind the face-to-face dialog are: 1. Lack of understanding of the child friendly district task force members in updating data and programs in each cluster of the child friendly district. 2. the sharing of program indicators by determining the next action at the coordination meeting is not done by all.

3. Fulfillment of children's rights and special protection of children have not been synergized in policies or programs.

The results of this research and observations show that: Meetings are held during evaluations, so task force members do not always monitor the results of program achievements. task force members do not always monitor the achievements of the child friendly district program.

The targets of the child friendly district program carried out by each member of the task force were not all achieved. task force members are not all achieved.

There are indications that task force members are not committed to the achievement of the program achievements

It can be concluded that the local government actually understands who the targets are in the Child Friendly District program, but due to the lack of communication and meetings between task force members, the implementation of the program carried out also hampers the Child Friendly District program. Problems will arise if there is a lack of leadership commitment in supporting the Child Friendly District program. In the end, the scope of the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection of children with ten criteria for children's rights put forward by Office of Population Control Family Planning Empowerment of Women and Child Protection Cirebon district many of which are no longer appropriate in the field. Of the ten criteria for children's rights according to the standards of the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 10 Absolute Rights of the Child include: (1) Right to joy, (2) Right to education, (3) Right to protection, (4) Right to a name, (5) Right to nationality, (6) Right to food, (7) Right to health, (8) Right to recreation, (9) Right to equality, and (10) Right to a role in development.

3.2. Building trust between collaboration actors

According to Ansel and Gash cited by (Islamy, 2018, p. 51) asserts that: "Building trust is a time-consuming process and requires long-term commitment to achieve collaboration. Therefore, if history shows that there is antagonism between stakeholders, then policy makers or stake holders must take the time to build trust again. If stakeholders are not able to build trust, then the collaboration process is not possible.

Commitment between the government, private sector and the community is a pillar in the implementation of collaborative governance. All indicators can run well because of the commitment of each party involved (Siskasari, 2021).

Lack of public understanding of the existence of special policies in child-friendly district/city programs (Jumanah et al., 2023). So stakeholder commitment is needed in achieving a child-friendly district program, so the collaborative process builds trust between collaborating actors. A mutual understanding is needed between the government as regulator, the business world and the community in order to achieve success in developing a Child-Friendly Regency, where the core of cooperation in developing the Child-Friendly Regency program is building trust and commitment. program development builds trust and commitment. When a collaboration satisfies all actors, it is certainly a form of commitment. commitment. When commitments begin to be violated by one of the parties, this will certainly have an impact on decreasing the level of trust. will have an impact on decreasing the level of trust. Leadership is central in creating trust between collaborative actors, if the leader is unable to play a role in distributing commitment and building trust in collaboration. being able to play a role in channeling commitment and building trust will have an impact on divorce and moving independently from the perpetrators of the collaboration. so that it will hamper the process of collaboration in child-friendly district programs. Child Friendly District Program. The government and stakeholders held coordination meetings in implementing the program carried out by each member of the Child Friendly Regency task force. so that in implementing the program the regional government receives input, innovation and reporting on the implementation of the Child Friendly Regency program. innovation and reporting on the implementation of the Child Friendly Regency program. In this case, there will be no misunderstandings and misinterpretations between the Government and related stakeholders. stakeholders so that there is an agreement to mutual trust.

It can be concluded that in fact trust between members of the child-friendly district task force in Cirebon Regency has been established as proven by coordinating with each other in the implementation of the child-friendly district program so that the obstacles encountered in implementing the child-friendly district program can be resolved and mutual trust can be achieved. in the implementation of the program can be completed and mutual trust without having to be suspicious of each other. each other without having to be suspicious of each other. This is where the important role of the Chair of Members and related stakeholders is in realizing collaboration on the Child Friendly Regency program.

3.3. Building commitment among collaboration actors

According to Ansel and Gash cited by (Islamy, 2018, p. 63), the commitment of stakeholders in collaborating is an important factor in the success of the collaboration process. stakeholders in conducting collaboration is an important factor in the success of the collaboration process, although the implementation of this commitment is sometimes full of dilemmas. collaboration process, although the implementation of this commitment is sometimes full of dilemmas. For example, one stakeholder must comply with the results of deliberations as a form of commitment, even though the decision requires joining with stakeholders. Even though the decision requires joining stakeholders with different views. Therefore, commitment requires trust so that the responsibilities of responsibilities of each stakeholder can be carried out properly. In this case, facilitative leadership plays a role in exploring the values of mutual benefit to achieve the commitment of the stakeholders. values of mutual benefit to be able to achieve the commitment of the actors in the collaborative process. collaborative process, so that the existing leadership must be able to encourage, facilitate and empower the actors in the collaborative process. mobilize facilitate and empower the task force members involved.

Commitment can be strengthened by clarifying the value of the benefits to be gained and communicating clearly to all parties involved in the collaboration, about 1) How the goal accommodates all interests. 2) Commitment to the collaborative process means developing a belief that the negotiation process is a good faith negotiation process to develop the desired outcome as a whole. in this case, it shows that collaboration is defined as a decision-making process or public policy administration arrangement that involves various parties from various levels of organization, both public, private, and non-governmental institutions, to solve complex problems that cannot be solved by one party alone (Agranoff, 2004).

By encouraging commitment with awareness of interdependence, it can be understood as a form of togetherness that needs each other in cooperation, to achieve common goals that have been determined through the division of tasks / work, not as a division of labor but a unity of labor, not as a division of labor but a unity of labor, all of which are directed at achieving goals. all of which are directed at achieving goals. In Cirebon District, in implementing the Child Friendly District program, task force members are adjusted to the Child Friendly District regional action plan.

It can be concluded that stakeholders really understand who is in the roles and functions in each cluster of child-friendly districts, so that stakeholders can be said to have made commitments between collaborative actors where this commitment becomes a benchmark for the success of a program whether it has a positive effect on community welfare.

3.4. Sharing understanding of vision, mission and problems

In every organization or community group that has the same interests to achieve certain goals, there must be a vision and mission. every organization or community group that has the same interests to achieve certain goals must be based on a clear vision and mission in challenging the future. in challenging the future. Likewise, in managing an affair which involves various

stakeholders. According to Susanto quoted by (Islamy, 2018, p. 68), building a vision together can move people as individuals or parts of the masses to recognize and know themselves as part of the group. In this organizational context, if the situation of sharing understanding about the vision has been achieved, without the need for requests from the leadership, members of the organization will be willing to make efforts to achieve the vision. The stakeholders in the child friendly district program are quite familiar with their respective duties, the implementation of the program has also been running well but not as desired, because there are several obstacles in uniting a shared vision and mission.

The perspective of multi stakeholder partnerships can be used to examine the relationship between the two because the implementation of development does not only involve the government, but actors outside the government, namely children who are members of the Children's Forum (Alviana et al., 2021).

It can be concluded that stakeholders are encouraged to understand the vision and mission together through sharing ideas between parties by providing an alternative solution to a problem, then this understanding will take the form of an effective decision-making mechanism through a process that focuses on joint problems and builds support through expanding ideas by being implemented through a child-friendly district action plan.

3.5. Intermediate Outcome

A virtuous cycle of collaboration tends to develop when collaborative forums focus on "small wins" that deepen trust, commitment and shared understanding (Ansell & Gash, 2008). In the small victories and short-term goals in the development of the Child Friendly District program, of course, these ideals will have an impact on the lives of the community in general, not just the end of the activity and then the end of the impact on the community. So what is important is not the success achieved at the completion of a program but how the community lives afterwards when the program is over or whether this program can be sustainable. Because this is very important in a collaboration, it will motivate stakeholders to act and innovate to achieve goals.

The need to strengthen and expand collaboration networks, increase public awareness of child-friendly districts, build trust and friendlier interactions with children's groups, and give appreciation for community independence/self-help in promoting child-friendly districts (Arofah, 2022).

The Regional Government is disseminating child-friendly district policies and needs to re-evaluate task force members who do not understand the duties and functions of the child-friendly district program for advocacy (Jannah et al., 2022). It can be concluded that the interim results of the collaboration process can be used as a long-term strategy to measure the implementation of the child-friendly district program and encourage relevant stakeholders to try and innovate in the development of the child-friendly district program.

4. Conclusion

The collaboration of the Child Friendly District Program in Cirebon Regency is good but not yet optimal. Collaboration between local government and stakeholders related to the Child Friendly District program in Cirebon Regency has been carried out well by the Government, the Business World and the Community. In addition, the Cirebon Regency Population Control Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office as the leading sector conducted a Regional Action Plan (RAP) in accordance with the indicators in the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Child Friendly Districts / Cities. Child Friendly District to create a vision and mission and problems so that stakeholders implementing the Child Friendly District task can work together and commit to building trust between collaborative actors in the implementation of the Child Friendly District program in Cirebon District, and can see the interim results of the

collaboration process that is running to minimize complaints in the implementation of the Child Friendly District program in Cirebon District. This study also provides several conclusions and suggestions which become policy recommendations for achieving a Child Friendly City (KLA) in Cirebon Regency (Maritha & Uty, 2022).

Collaboration of Local Government and related Stakeholders in the Child Friendly District program in Cirebon Regency, Cirebon Regency Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency as chairman of the Child Friendly District task force members and Office of Population Control Family Planning Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Cirebon district as the leading sector still finds obstacles in the implementation of the child-friendly district program (Roza & S, 2018).

The Local Government here the author considers only serves as a tool to help it be realized. If child protection starts from an early age, it will not be impossible if regions throughout Indonesia can become KLA and make the Indonesian State child-friendly and have a good generation and make the Indonesian State up-grade from a developing country to a developed country that is a benchmark for child-friendly countries in the world.

The collaboration of child-friendly district programs in Cirebon Regency is consistently not yet said to be perfect because it has not been seen from the joint commitment of members of the child-friendly district task force seen from the temporary results in the implementation of collaboration there must be development and innovation in the implementation of child-friendly district programs by members of the child-friendly district task force.

To solve children's problems, it is necessary to strengthen the policy model for developing child-friendly districts. Institutional potentials are the social capital to solve children's problems. To strengthen the development of Child Friendly Cities, it is necessary to develop a collaborative governance model, based on face-to-face dialog. The model then contributes to the planning/policy development of Child Friendly Cities (Duadji & Tresiana, 2018).

By being a modernizer who initiating various programs as well as establishing cooperation with Government Institutions, NGOs, SKPDs and the community in various forms of socialization and training activities related to child rights reporting, prevention and protection. related to reporting, prevention and protection of children's rights (Mardiana et al., 2023).

With the collaboration carried out and research carried out, it is necessary and suggested to the Regional Government to strengthen training and development for members of the child-friendly district task force in Cirebon district to be carried out at least 4 times a year. The regional government increases the budget of each member of the child-friendly district task force, especially on programs and activities to fulfill children's rights and special protection for children, as well as providing commitments to members of the child-friendly district task force and establishing reciprocal communication, so that programs and activities can be accommodated appropriately. Good.

Cirebon Regency already has (Regional Regulation No. 1/2018 on the Protection of Women's and Children's Empowerment), however there is a need to strengthen policies in implementing cooperation which are regulated through Regional Regulations on Child Friendly Districts so that programs and activities are structured and directed by each stakeholder in developing child-friendly districts. To find out more, researchers suggest further research, namely the effectiveness of collaboration carried out by the Cirebon district government in the child-friendly district program.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments Thanks are conveyed to all parties who have helped in writing this scientific publication, especially for editors, reviewers and publishers.

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