



## Implementation of Joint Program Protect Children in The Protection of Child Victims of Violence at The Women's Empowerment Service of Child Protection and Family Planning, Sidoarjo Regency

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### Abstract

Child protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and get protection from violence and discrimination. The diamond program is one of the efforts of DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency in preventing violence against children. The Diamond Program focuses on Violence Protection activities at the school level. to optimize the Diamond Program. To find out the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence by the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB, it refers to the focus of research according to Edwards III on factors that influence the implementation of public policies consisting of four indicators, namely: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. This study aims to describe the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of child abuse at the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB. This research method is a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. The results showed that the implementation of the program using the Edwards III model consisted of communication factors, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, and the results were quite good although not satisfactory. This program has not yet been achieved to solve the problem of sexual violence against children. This is due to the fact that there are still many schools that have not received program counseling given the limited budget owned by DP3AKB. However, the existence of this Diamond program shows achievements with the commitment of the Sidoarjo Regency Government regarding the rampant sexual violence as evidenced by the high number of sexual violence cases through the formation of the PPA Task Force which involves synergy between related agencies and OPD.

**Keywords: Policy Implementation; Child Protection Program; Child abuse**

### Abstrak

*Perlindungan anak merupakan segala kegiatan untuk menjamin dan melindungi anak dan hak-hak anak agar dapat hidup, tumbuh, berkembang, dan berpartisipasi secara optimal sesuai dengan harkat dan martabat kemanusiaan, serta mendapatkan perlindungan dari kekerasan dan diskriminasi. Adanya program berlian menjadi salah satu upaya DP3AKB Kabupaten Sidoarjo dalam mencegah kekerasan terhadap anak. Program Berlian berfokus pada kegiatan Perlindungan Kekerasan di tingkat sekolah. Untuk mengoptimalkan Program Berlian. Untuk mengetahui implementasi program Berlian dalam memberikan perlindungan bagi korban kekerasan oleh DP3AKB Kabupaten Sidoarjo, maka mengacu pada fokus penelitian menurut Edwards III tentang faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi implementasi kebijakan publik yang terdiri dari empat indikator yaitu : komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi dan struktur birokrasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan implementasi program Berlian dalam memberikan perlindungan bagi korban kekerasan anak pada DP3AKB Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Metode*

*penelitian ini ialah metode pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program menggunakan model Edwards III terdiri dari faktor komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi didapatkan hasil yang cukup baik meskipun kurang memuaskan. Program ini belum tercapai untuk memecahkan permasalahan kekerasan seksual pada anak. Disebabkan oleh masih banyaknya sekolah-sekolah yang belum mendapatkan penyuluhan program mengingat keterbatasan anggaran yang dimiliki oleh DP3AKB. Namun keberadaan program Berlian ini menunjukkan capaian dengan adanya komitmen dari Pemerintah Kabupaten Sidoarjo terkait maraknya kekerasan seksual yang dibuktikan masih tingginya kasus kekerasan seksual melalui pembentukan Satgas PPA yang melibatkan sinergitas antar instansi dan OPD terkait.*

***Kata Kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan; Program Lindungi Anak; Kekerasan Anak***

## **Introduction**

Violence is an issue that continues to grow in various countries, both developed and developing. Violence is a human behavior that is inappropriate to do and causes suffering, both physical suffering and psychological suffering. One of the most common forms of violence is violence against children. Violence against children is the most cruel violation of human rights. (Hasanah & Musyafak, 2017) Human rights protection in Indonesia in the constitutional foundation of the state, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, has been regulated in articles 28 A, 28 B paragraph 2 and paragraph 1. Human rights are something essential that is most valuable in humans and deserves more attention in its regulation, as a basic reference for the people to obtain their rights as human beings. (Ilham et al., 2018)

Child abuse is an issue in all countries, both developing and developed countries, including Indonesia. Violence against children is a very serious problem and must be addressed by all countries. As a form of state protection of children's human rights, various laws and regulations were formed as an operational basis used in the context of upholding and protecting human rights in Indonesia, which are specialized as child protection. Violence against children according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection is any act against children that results in physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty. In this case, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.

Children are vulnerable to discrimination which ultimately leads to acts of violence in the form of physical and psychological attacks. Various forms of violent behavior are often found in social life which often place children as victims such as sexual violence, domestic violence, exploitation, neglect, human trafficking, and so on. (Batusangkar, 2020). Violent incidents are considered to have been cultured and carried out for generations. As a result, from year to year cases of violence against children continue to increase. One of the triggers is poverty or economic difficulties faced by parents. However, this factor is not the only factor that triggers violence against children. Child abuse is linked to cultural and structural factors in society. Cultural factors, for example, the view that children are the parents' wealth or the view that children must obey their parents seems to be a means of justifying violence against children. Structural factors are caused by unbalanced (asymmetrical) relationships, both within the family and the community.

Cases of violence against children are increasingly seen as a complex problem that is considered important to address. This is because cases of violence that occur every year continue to show an increasing trend, which is then evidenced by a report from the Ministry of PPPA in PPA Symphony (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children) for the last 5 (five) years as follows:

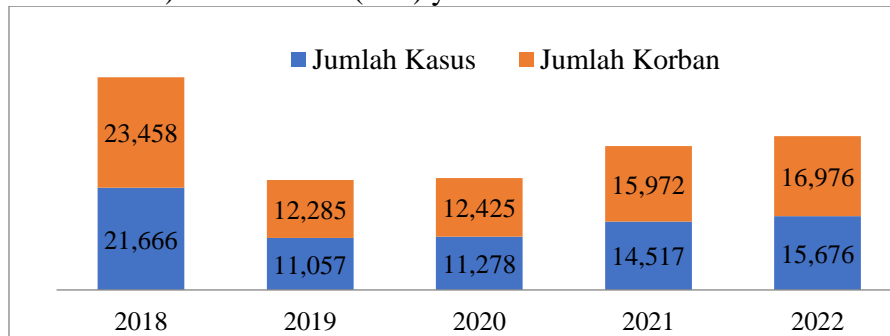


Figure 1. Graph of Child Abuse Victims in 2018-2022

Source: Ministry of PPPA (2022) in PPA Symphony

Based on the figure above, cases of violence against children are based on the PPA Symphony, it can be seen that the highest cases occurred in 2018, namely 21,666 cases with 23,457 victims. During 2019-2022, there was an increase, namely the number of reported cases and victims of violence against children increased from 11,057 cases with 12,285 victims in 2019, 11,278 cases with 12,425 victims in 2020, 14,517 cases with 15,972 victims in 2021, 15,676 cases with 16,976 victims in 2022. Overall, the highest cases of violence against children were sexual violence at 45 percent, while physical violence was 39 percent. Limited protection and empowerment institutions are an obstacle for witnesses and victims of violence to solve their problems. Basically, the role of law enforcement officials, protection and empowerment institutions, and victim assistance is needed in resolving cases of violence. This is to strengthen witnesses and victims of violence in facing the legal process. (Wulan, 2023). One of the regions that contributed to the largest number of child abuse cases in East Java. The following details the number of child abuse cases in East Java by district and city:

Table 1. Victims of Child Abuse by District/City in 2022

No	District/City	Number of Cases
1	District Jember	137
2	District Sidoarjo	112
3	City Surabaya	93
4	District Tuban	68
5	District Mojokerto	53
6	District Jombang	53
7	District Lamongan	51
8	District Malang	50
9	City Malang	46
10	District Gresik	28
11	District Sampang	27
12	District Bangkalan	26
13	District Pamekasan	25
14	City Probolinggo	22
15	City Pasuruan	15

Source: Ministry of PPPA (2022) in PPA Symphony

Based on the table above, it can be seen that in 2022 the highest number of cases of violence against women and children was Jember District with 137 cases, followed by Sidoarjo District with 112 cases, and Surabaya City with 93 cases. As for cases of violence against children, until August 2022 Sidoarjo District was the highest in East Java with 92 cases. This number has increased significantly compared to last year. The high number of cases of violence in Sidoarjo District is caused by several factors as revealed by the Head of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (P3AKB). When viewed from several child problems found in Sidoarjo District, it indicates that the fulfillment of children's rights and protection is still not fully met. These problems will trigger various physical and psychological impacts on victims, which are feared to cause new problems. Physically, acts of violence committed can result in injuries, physical disabilities, venereal disease, and increase the risk of death. Psychologically, there will be a prolonged sense of trauma. In terms of the environment, it is feared that it will lead to stigmatization and other forms of discrimination for victims of violence and their families.

The Diamond Program is one of the efforts of DP3AKB Sidoarjo District to prevent violence against children. The Diamond Program focuses on violence protection activities at the school level. To optimize the Diamond Program, DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency conducted socialization of the Diamond Campaign in schools ranging from elementary to high school levels in Sidoarjo Regency. This socialization in the Diamond Program is because this activity not only adds insight for students but also adds insight for teachers on how to prevent child abuse, bullying and sexual harassment. In the Diamond Program in Sidoarjo Regency, there are still obstacles, this was revealed by Ritz Noor as the Section Head of the Protection of Women's Rights and Special Protection of Children of DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency in an academic study entitled "Violence Against Women and Children in Sidoarjo Regency", namely lack of education to the community, increasing juvenile delinquency, lack of openness of families in solving child abuse problems.

There is also a fear of being ostracized when reporting cases of violence, the assumption that violence is a personal problem that does not need to be disclosed, and the lack of teachers who do not understand the problem of child sexual abuse. Moreover, the root of the problem of violence in Sidoarjo District is that community groups have not been formed to care and assist in handling cases of violence, the advancement of technology has made it easy for children to access social media, which is not balanced with supervision from parents. Various programs related to the protection of women and children are certainly worth considering to support efforts to prevent and overcome child abuse in Sidoarjo District. The above problems are emphasized by the results of research conducted by Ramadhani, (2021) which shows that the Sidoarjo District DP3AKB has been effective in dealing with the number of violence, but these efforts still lack support from the people of Sidoarjo District. This reflects the low level of public awareness about the protection of violence against children, which is the goal of DP3AKB Sidoarjo in organizing the Diamond Program.

In the research Windya et,al (2022) with the title Implementation of Policies for Handling Cases of Violence Against Women (Study at the Central Java Province Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning). This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the implementation of policies for handling cases of violence against women in Central Java. This research methodology uses qualitative research methods with a qualitative approach. The results of the study explain that the services provided to victims are in accordance with the needs of women victims of violence who are handled. This can be seen from the success factors measured through communication, resources, disposition, bureaucratic structures that fully support the implementation of policies for handling cases of violence against women. Although in the

implementation of the policy on handling cases of violence against women there are obstacles faced such as the coordination system between service provider institutions, human resources in handling victims who need additional personnel, additional budget for case outreach funds. In the research Novianti (2020) with the title implementation of child protection. The method used in this research uses qualitative research methods with a literature study approach or also known as library research. The data sources used by the author are books consisting of two types, namely electronic books and printed books. The results of the study explain that in its implementation, the child protection policy will not run according to what we expect if there is no role and participation of the community in its implementation. But in reality, not all levels of society know about policies, especially those related to child protection. Socialization to all levels of society is needed, so that all people know what things can violate child protection. In the world of education itself, the culture of punishing children has become a very common thing to do, even though we all do not know what impact will happen to the child after getting the punishment. To support the implementation of child protection policies to run well, the author hopes that educational institutions will hold workshops on child protection policies, as well as children's rights, so that there are no misunderstandings about child protection and their rights. As well as teachers and staff in educational institutions are more competent, and schools are expected to make a special policy or regulation which is then applied in educational institutions. The author also hopes that the government will evenly socialize the contents of the child protection policy, so that all levels of society better understand the contents of the policy, and for all levels of society, the author really hopes that there will be participation in the implementation of child protection.

This study examines the implementation of the joint program to protect children in the protection of victims of child abuse at the Sidoarjo Regency women's empowerment, child protection and family planning office which will be explained based on the principles set out in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and the theory of George C. Edward III which has 4 factors that influence the success of a policy implementation, namely (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

This research will try to complement previous studies by providing facts from the field that have been collected through interviews as a data collection technique. This research will look at the subject only to explain the gap between the real conditions in the field and the ideal conditions that have not previously been analyzed by any research. Thus, the researcher considers that to see a "rule of thumb" that has not been implemented, it is necessary to see facts.

Researchers focus on finding facts about how the implementation of the joint program to protect children in the protection of victims of child abuse in the Sidoarjo Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) Sidoarjo Regency Because the focus of this research is to find facts through the Social Service by assuming that DP3AKB is a good provider of protection against victims of child abuse. Thus, the researcher draws a problem formulation, namely "How is the implementation of the joint program to protect children in the protection of victims of child abuse at the Sidoarjo Regency women's empowerment, child protection and family planning office and what are the inhibiting and supporting factors for the implementation of the joint program to protect children at the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB?"

## **Methods**

The method used in this research is a qualitative method. Qualitative methods emphasize the observation of phenomena and examine more into the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. According to Lincoln in Fadli, (2021) stated that qualitative

research is research that uses a natural setting with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods, according to Setiawan in (Adlini et al., 2022) explained that, the type of qualitative descriptive research has the aim of providing descriptions, explanations, as well as validation of the phenomenon being studied. The selection of this research location was decided based on the situation that became the context of the research. Based on the relationship between the theories and phenomena that have been described in the previous discussion. therefore, researchers are interested in taking research locations at the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB).

The focus of the research can be presented in several important points that refer to the core of the problem and which will be explored in depth, so that if the focus of the research is determined according to the objectives and problems of the researcher, the research can be directed and successfully run properly. In line with the formulation of the problem and the research objectives, the focus of this research is to find out about the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence at the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB. The data sources used are primary data sources and secondary data sources. For secondary data, researchers collect data from previous studies, while for primary data, researchers collect data from field observations by conducting interviews at the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) and the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Sidoarjo Regency. In this study using interactive model data analysis techniques, data analysis in qualitative research according to Sugiyono in Ramdhani, (2018) Qualitative research is carried out during data collection, and after completing data collection within a certain period and at the time of the interview, the researcher has analyzed the interviewee's answers. If there are answers that are interviewed after being analyzed that are not satisfactory, the researcher will continue the question again, until a certain stage, and the data obtained is considered reliable.

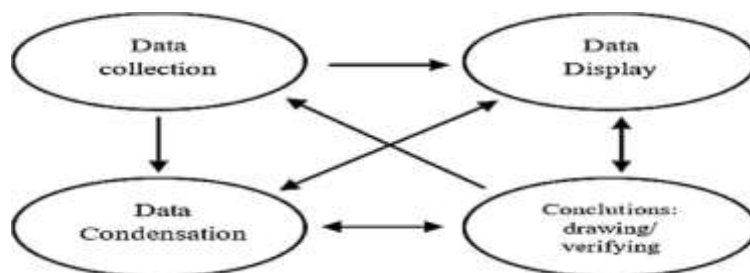


Figure 2. Data Analysis Technique According to Miles and Huberman (2014)

Sumber : Ramdhani, (2018)

According to Miles and Huberman in Rijali, (2019) suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. Data analysis in qualitative research according to Sugiyono in Sofwan (2020) explains that qualitative research is carried out during data collection, and after completion of data collection within a certain period and at the time of the interview. Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting data from field notes, interviews, transcripts, various documents and field notes. By using data condensation, the data will become stronger. Conclusions and validation are the final steps in the data analysis process. Qualitative analysis begins with data collection and then infers meaning by tracing and cataloging themes, hypotheticals, and causal chains, as well as sampling and analysis of results. Conclusions lead to answers based on the questions raised in the research and reveal what and how based on the findings taken so that conclusions can be drawn.

## Results and Discussion

In this section the author will describe the results and discussion of research on the implementation of the joint program to protect children in the protection of victims of child abuse at the office of women's empowerment, child protection and family planning in Sidoarjo Regency. The results of this study are in accordance with the focus and objectives of the research study related to the implementation of the joint program to protect children in the protection of victims of child abuse. To find out the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence by the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB, it refers to the focus of research according to Edwards III on factors that influence public policy implementation consisting of four indicators, namely (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure.

### 1. Communication

Communication is the success of policy implementation requires that implementors know what to do, where the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group, so that it will reduce implementation distortion. Communication has a role or function that is quite important to determine the success of public policy in its implementation. According to Edward III quoted Anggara (2014) explains that communication is important and influential in the implementation of public policy. The success of policy implementation requires that implementors know what to do, where the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group, so that it will reduce implementation distortion. In the communication dimension, there are three parts that must be achieved in implementing the Diamond program, namely Transmission, Clarity and Consistency.

Transmission is a good communication channel that will produce a good implementation as well. Often there is a problem in channeling communication, namely the existence of misunderstanding (miss communication) due to the many levels of bureaucracy that must be passed in the communication process, so that what is expected is distorted in the middle of the road. According to Mrs. Ritz Noor as Head of the Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children (DP3AKB) Sidoarjo Regency explained that the communication that is embedded in the implementation of the Diamond program in Sidoarjo Regency is carried out through granting authority and responsibility to the Office of Empowerment, Protection, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) as the spearhead implementor to socialize and disseminate policies related to violence against children. In addition, the efforts and strategies implemented in facilitating the transmission process of the Diamond program are targeted at implementers and policy target groups. For implementers, namely DP3AKB apparatus employees, along with the Sidoarjo Regency PPA UPTD, given their important role in the success of the program. Based on the research findings, it can be interpreted that DP3AKB of Sidoarjo Regency with its authority and responsibility as the spearhead implementor. In the communication process, the implementers strive to use persuasive communication by prioritizing the principle of openness and positioning teachers and students as well as implementers as equals to create an impression of delivery that can be considered more open. Then use language that is easily understood by teachers and students. The efforts and strategies implemented in facilitating the program transmission process are targeted at implementers and policy target groups through the use of various communication media. In terms of policy socialization, it did not target all schools or was not massive and optimal.

The clarity aspect is a form of communication received by policy implementers. Communication carried out by implementers of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence by DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency must be communicated

clearly and not confusing. In this case, DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency has provided clarity in the delivery of communication to UPTD PPA and the Communication and Information Office as resource persons who provide counseling on the role of UPTD PPA in handling cases of violence and bullying against children and the use of healthy internet and its impact. Clarity of communication is important in the distribution of information, especially information concerning children where child abuse is very common, whether at school, at home, or in public places. Children who are victims of sexual violence will experience depression, children will tend to be quiet, afraid when they have to leave the house, moody, and not talk much. It can be understood that the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB in delivering communication related to the Diamond program has provided clarity of information and direction to its target group. Although the appeal through the program does not target all schools or is not yet massive. Based on the research findings, it can be seen that the clarity in the communication of the Diamond program has been understood by the implementers, namely the Sidoarjo District DP3AKB, before being conveyed to the target group. As for the target group, the information received was also clear and not confusing, as evidenced by the openness shown by teachers and students during counseling. However, appeals and directions through program socialization still do not target all schools or are not yet massive. In addition, in the aspect of consistency given in the implementation of a communication that must be consistent and clear to be determined or carried out. If the orders given often change, it can cause confusion for program implementers in the field, as for before giving consistent and clear orders from the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence by the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB. Consistency means that the policy must be implemented without any changes. However, considering that cases of child abuse are still high in Sidoarjo Regency, as evidenced by data from the Sidoarjo Regency UPTD PPA which shows that in a period of six months or one semester in 2022, a total of 32 victims were assisted by the UPTD PPA in the Diamond program service.

Based on the research findings, it can be seen that before giving consistent and clear orders from the implementation of the Diamond program. Efforts are first made by implementers to read, understand, and comprehensively understand about Increasing Concern for Child Protection Efforts as a legal umbrella in running the Diamond program. Regarding consistency, it can be seen that the Diamond program is not yet consistent and clear to run, considering that cases of sexual violence against children are still high and even increased compared to the previous year. Thus, the sub-focus on transmission, clarity, and consistency in the communication focus can be seen that the Diamond program is not well communicated to the target group because the socialization process has not been carried out thoroughly and comprehensively in schools ranging from elementary to high school levels. As for the communication process, efforts and communication strategies targeted at implementers and target groups of the program, through the use of Instagram social media. However, there are shortcomings in the form of vagueness and inconsistency as evidenced by the socialization of the program for only one month. This indicates that there is no sustainable nature of the Diamond program. In addition, there are still many schools that have not received counseling from the program. This has led to the high number of cases of sexual violence against children.

## **2. Resources**

through Sidoarjo Regent Regulation No. 2/2007 on Implementation Guidelines for Sidoarjo Regency Regional Regulation No. 18/2006 on organizing the protection of women and children victims of violence against Child Protection Efforts, is an important indicator in the process of implementing a policy. This is because without qualified



resources from people and facilities will affect the success of the policy. If referring to the opinion of Edward III quoted Anggara (2014) that the success of a policy implementation needs encouragement from various types of resources, starting from human resources and material resources, based on the 3 (three) resources mentioned, humans are the main source in policy implementation. Because in addition to being the subject of implementation, the community is also the object of government policy.

The first is staff, related to the number and ability of field implementers for the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of violence by DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency, not in accordance with the needs in the field because the progress of implementing counseling in the socialization of the Diamond program there are still many schools that are still not reached such as Sedati District, Waru District, Gedangan District, and Tulangan District. Even officers in the field to implement the Diamond program are still limited. The lack of human resources with specialized skills/ competencies in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, as well as population control and family planning is a major problem. As a result, the lack of officers in the field hampers the implementation of the Diamond program. According to Sumah et al. (2020) The adequacy of both the quality and quantity of implementors is needed to cover all target groups. It can be seen that the number and capabilities of field implementers in the Diamond program do not match the needs in the field given the large number of schools from elementary to high school levels in Sidoarjo district. The lack of human resources with specific competencies in women's empowerment and child protection, population control and family planning is also a problem. The work duties of government agencies are complex, and the Diamond program is given to provide counseling on the Diamond program, so there are not many employees, only 15 employees assigned to the field. According to the head of the office of Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children, the lack of human resources who have special competencies in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, as well as population control and family planning is the main problem, in addition to the lack of officers in the field resulting in the implementation of the Diamond program is not optimal.

Then on the information aspect, it can be seen that the Diamond program implementers are guided by Circular Letter Number: 733/1893/438.5.9/2022 concerning Increased Concern for Child Protection Efforts. Not only that, there are also operational and technical guidelines used by UPTD PPA to address and deal with the problem of violence against children. Later, before field officers work, both guidelines in the form of regulations and operational and technical guidelines will be described and explained again by the officer coordinator in the field to its members for the division of duties and responsibilities (job description) respectively. DP3AKB disseminates information about the Berlian program through face-to-face socialization in schools and online through zoom and social media such as Instagram and Youtube. According to Haniah & Bakhri (2022) Implementation guidelines and technical guidelines are a form of real implementation in the field that will facilitate stakeholders in implementing the Law (UU). Implementation guidelines and technical guidelines themselves are not a hierarchical category in legislation, but their existence is needed because they will serve as guidelines in carrying out a job. According to the Head of the Office of Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children, before field officers work, both guidelines in the form of regulations and implementation guidelines and technical guidelines will be elaborated and explained again by the officer coordinator in the field to its members for the division of tasks and responsibilities. In addition, the delivery of information about the Diamond program is carried out by DP3AKB through socialization both face-to-face in schools and online through zoom and social media such as Instagram and Youtube.

In the third aspect, namely authority, according to the Head of the Office of Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children related to the authority given in accordance with the laws and regulations governing that the office in this case DP3AKB is appointed as the main implementor in this program, the authority is also clarified in the Strategic Plan of the Office of Women's Empowerment, The Strategic Plan of the Sidoarjo Regency Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning for 2021-2026 states that DP3AKB is not directly related to the regional spatial plan, but focuses more on women's empowerment and child protection programs aimed at improving the quality of life and participation of women in development, child welfare and protection, and reducing the number of acts of violence, exploitation and discrimination against women and children. In carrying out its authority and responsibilities, it is necessary to have a UPTD (Regional Technical Implementation Unit) for the Protection of Women and Children in charge of carrying out operational and supporting technical activities at the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB. As an institution responsible for handling violence. In general, the UPTD PPA was formed to serve and assist women and children who are victims of violence. For this reason, there are six functions and roles of the UPTD PPA, namely community complaints, case management and handling, mediation, safe victim outreach for women and children victims of violence, and assistance. However, the implementation of the Diamond program has so far focused less on preventive/preventive actions, this condition is due to budget constraints and minimal human resources at UPTD PPA.

Furthermore, in the facilities aspect, the availability of physical facilities is an important factor to support the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of child abuse in Sidoarjo Regency. Implementors may have sufficient, capable and competent staff, but without supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure), the policy implementation will not be successful. Every policy needs qualified facilities so that the policy process can run well. According to the Head of the Office of Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children related to facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the Diamond program, a Women and Child Protection Car (Molin), mediation room, child counseling room, adult counseling room, meeting room, children's playroom, as well as a television room in the waiting room, and wheelchairs for victims with disabilities have been provided. Based on this explanation, it can be seen that the facilities used as part of the implementation of the Diamond program are facilities owned by DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency. All facilities have met the service standards set out in the Decree of the Head of the Sidoarjo Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Office Number: 188/1/438.5.9/2023 concerning Service Standards in the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB Environment to support the implementation of the Diamond program.

### **3. Disposition**

According to Edward III quoted Anggara (2014), Saying that disposition is a characteristic or character possessed by the implementer, including honesty, commitment, loyalty, and democratic nature. If the implementer has a good character, the implementor can implement the policy optimally as expected by the policy maker.

The first aspect is cognition. It is known that officers from all levels of management, both top, middle and first line at DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency must and have read, understood and deeply understood the material and substance of the Diamond program well. The officers' understanding of the content of the policy creates a real willingness from within them to implement the policy without coercion. In the research Ningrum & Hijri (2022) explained that the unification of the perspective of the case handling team in

understanding the rights of victims of violence can overcome the obstacles faced in handling cases of violence. As a result, the officers have an attitude that is in accordance with the provisions of the Diamond program implementation to be able to work in a structured and systematic manner according to their respective main tasks and functions in providing direction and understanding to the target group. In an interview with the head of the office of Women's Rights Protection and Special Protection of Children, he said that officers from all levels of management, both top, middle and first line at the Sidoarjo Regency DP3AKB must and have read, understood and deeply understood the material and substance of the Diamond program well, the officers' understanding of the content of the policy creates a real willingness from within them to implement the policy without coercion. In the aspect of direction and response of the implementer which includes acceptance, impartiality and rejection of the implementer in responding to the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of child abuse in Sidoarjo Regency. It is interpreted that the policy implementers, namely the DP3AKB and UPTD PPA of Sidoarjo Regency, in providing directions and responses are in accordance with the main tasks and functions regulated in the policy. So that if there is a problem that occurs in the field, a solution can be provided directly. In addition, all directions given by implementers are carried out in a persuasive form in the form of appeals given to target groups, especially teachers and students, but the directions and responses of implementers have not been carried out fairly, firmly and consistently. This is because not all schools have not received counseling on the Diamond program.

The last aspect is the intensity of the response and response of the implementer, which relates to the speed of response in the implementation of the Diamond program in providing protection for victims of child abuse in Sidoarjo District. For agencies and OPDs in Sidoarjo District, especially DP3AKB has shown its commitment in combating rampant cases of sexual violence against children. They responded to the policy through the establishment of the Women and Child Protection Task Force (PPA). The task force consists of cross-sector members from DP3AKB, UPTD PPA, Social Services, Health Services, Sidoarjo General Hospital, Community Center, Sidoarjo Religious Court, Sidoarjo District Court, Sidoarjo District Attorney and Sidoarjo Police. Overall, the efforts of the Sidoarjo District Government, including DP3AKB, in establishing the PPA Task Force are supported by adequate assistance facilities such as safe houses for rehabilitation and shelters. It is understood that the agencies and OPDs in Sidoarjo District, especially DP3AKB, have shown their commitment in combating cases of sexual violence against children that are still high. This is evidenced by their response to the policy with commitment through the establishment of the PPA Task Force as a follow-up to the Diamond program.

#### **4. Bureaucratic Structure**

Bureaucratic structure is vital for government institutions in implementing public policies. The clarity of the implementing and written structure greatly affects the bureaucratic structure. In addition, the bureaucratic structure is also influenced by the division of tasks and responsibilities (fragmentation) within or outside. According to Mr. Abdillah Hakki, as the Legal Assistant of UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency, he explained that victims of violence or harassment can report through the Diamond program if they experience acts of violence in two ways, namely 1) Clients / victims can come directly to the UPTD PPA office, when clients / victims who are unable to come, UPTD PPA officers will outreach or visit the scene or visit the victim's home. 2) Complaints can be made online by contacting Call Center 112 as an emergency complaint number. This SOP is the basis for employees or program implementers to carry out violence handling activities including

the Diamond program. DP3AKB together with the UPTD PPA through the PPA Task Force also coordinate with the Sidoarjo Police, Social Service, Health Service, Sidoarjo Regional Hospital, Community Center, Sidoarjo Religious Court, Sidoarjo District Court, Sidoarjo District Attorney's Office, and all stakeholders down to the sub-district to village level. Moreover, the importance of synergy in the involvement of all agencies and OPDs in the Sidoarjo District Government through coordination, considering the problem of sexual violence against children is a common problem both directly and indirectly related. However, there were shortcomings and obstacles in the coordination process carried out by the Sidoarjo District DP3AKB. Starting from the formal coordination meeting that should be held every three months, it only became a discourse because the coordination was carried out informally in the form of chat. In the coordination process, there were obstacles related to timing, determining the coordinator who has the authority to coordinate, and related to the budget, causing overlap between the Diamond program and the PPA Task Force. This directly also causes overlapping authority between related OPDs.

### **Conclusion**

The results of the research and discussion that has been carried out in the previous chapter can be concluded as follows: On the communication indicator, it can be seen that the Diamond program is not well communicated to the target group because the socialization process has not been carried out thoroughly and comprehensively in schools ranging from elementary to high school levels as well as vagueness and inconsistency as evidenced by the socialization of the program for only one month. This indicates that there is no sustainable nature of the Diamond program, leading to high cases of sexual violence against children. In addition to the resource indicators, the diamond program is still lacking and does not have adequate resources, especially in the aspect of human resources. This is because the number of staff owned is still insufficient and does not have good abilities and skills. In addition, the authority that exists in UPTD PPA as the technical implementer of the program is considered not optimal, as evidenced by the lack of people who know about the Diamond program. However, it should be appreciated that the implementors in terms of information have clear guidelines and adequate facilities in carrying out their main duties and functions and use media or communication methods both directly and digitally through social media to socialize the diamond program.

In the disposition indicator, it can be seen that the commitment shown by DP3AKB as a program implementor is very good through understanding, attitude and behavior in directing, and responsiveness is good. However, the direction and response of the implementers have not been carried out fairly, firmly, and consistently. This is because not all schools have not received counseling on the Diamond program. DP3AKB responded through the formation of the PPA Task Force involving various cross-sectors as part of the Diamond program follow-up. This preventive step was responded positively by the community who hoped that the PPA Task Force would not be proactive at the beginning and that socialization could be carried out to villages, not just in urban areas.

Finally, in the Bureaucratic Structure indicator, it can be seen that the implementation of the Diamond program in Sidoarjo Regency has SOPs that regulate direct and online complaint mechanisms and counseling stages for victims of child abuse. The SOP becomes the basis for employees or implementers of the Diamond program. However, there are still shortcomings and obstacles in the coordination process due to the overlap between the Diamond program and the PPA Task Force. This directly leads to overlapping authority between related OPDs.

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