

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SEMARANG NUMBER 1 OF 2023

ON

IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MAYOR OF SEMARANG,

- Considering:
- a. the purpose of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to protect the entire Indonesian nation, especially providing protection for children as part of the future of a nation/State;
 - b. that Children are a potential generation that occupy a strategic position in the future of a nation/State, so that they must be protected and fulfilled with their physical, mental, and spiritual development so that they can live, grow and develop reasonably in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity;
 - c. that in order to implement the provisions of Article 8 of Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 on Child-Friendly Regency/City Policy, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities;
 - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b and point c, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities;
- Observing :
1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 2. Law Number 16 of 1950 on Establishment of Major Cities in the Provinces of East Java, Central Java, West Java and the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 45);
 3. Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the

- Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 297 Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5606);
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841);
 5. Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2021 on Child-Friendly Regency/City Policy (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 96);
 6. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 4 of 2022 on Implementation of Child Protection (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 4 of 2022, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 137).

With the Joint Approval of:

THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
SEMARANG
and
MAYOR OF SEMARANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGIONAL REGULATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Municipality of Semarang.
2. Mayor means the Mayor of Semarang.
3. Local Government means the Mayor as an element of the Local Government administrator who leads the implementation of government affairs that become the authority of the autonomous region.
4. Provincial Government means the Government of the Province of Central Java.
5. Regional Apparatus means an assisting element of the Mayor and the Regional House of Representatives in the

implementation of government affairs that are under the authority of the Region.

6. Regional Action Plan for Child-Friendly City (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Kota Layak Anak*) hereinafter abbreviated to RAD KLA, means a series of plans that describe the vision, mission, objectives, scope, policies, programs and indicators of activities for five years that are required to be provided by the Municipal Government for the fulfilment of Rights of the Child in achieving the Child-Friendly City Indicators.
7. Child-Friendly City (*Kota Layak Anak*), hereinafter abbreviated to KLA, means a regency/municipality development system that integrates the commitment and resources of the government, community and business world that are planned comprehensively and sustainably in policies, programs and activities for the fulfillment of children's Rights.
8. KLA indicator means a variable that helps in measuring and providing value to local government in striving to fulfill the Rights of Child for the realization of child-friendly regencies/municipalities.
9. Child Protection means all activities to guarantee and protect Children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.
10. Violence means any act against a Child those results in physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglected misery or suffering, including threats to commit unlawful acts, coercion, or deprivation of independence.
11. Human Immunodeficiency Virus hereinafter abbreviated to HIV means a Virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
12. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, hereinafter abbreviated to AIDS, means a collection of symptoms of reduced self-defense ability caused by the entry of the HIV virus into a person's body.
13. Implementation of Child protection means a series of activities aimed at preventing violence, exploitation, mistreatment and harassment, reducing the risk of violence.
14. Boarding school means a place where students live for a relatively fixed period of time together with teachers as caregivers who provide assistance to students in the process of

personal development through the process of appreciating and developing cultural values.

15. Children's Forum means the Participation of children to encourage children's involvement in the decision-making process about everything related to them and is carried out on awareness, understanding and common will so that children can enjoy the results or benefits of the decision.
16. KLA Profile means data collected based on the Child-Friendly City cluster and updated once every 1 (one) year describing the situation of fulfilling Children's Rights.
17. Child-Friendly Village means the development of a Village that unites the commitment and resources of the Village government involving the community and the business world in the Village in order to promote, protect, fulfill and respect the Children's Rights that are planned consciously and sustainably.
18. Child means a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old and unmarried, including a child who is still in the womb.
19. Rights of Child means part of human rights that is guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, the government and the State.
20. Society means a group of individuals who live together, working together to obtain common interests that already have a life order, norms, and customs that are obeyed in their environment.
21. Community institution means an institution formed by the citizens of the Republic of Indonesia voluntarily on the basis of the same vision, mission, profession, function and activities to participate in development in order to achieve the goals of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila consisting of community institutions, religious, professional, private, social, political, and other organizations.
22. Parent means biological fathers and/or mothers, or fathers and/or stepmothers, or guardians who are entrusted to be able to carry out parental functions.
23. Guardian means a person or entity that in reality exercises custody power as a parent.
24. Family means the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and their children, or father and son, or mother and child, or blood relatives in a straight line up or down to the third degree.

25. Child-Friendly School means formal, non-formal and informal educational units that are safe, clean and healthy, caring and environmentally cultured, able to guarantee, fulfill, respect the Rights of the Child and the protection of children from violence, discrimination and other mistreatment and support children's participation, especially in planning, policy, learning, supervision and complaint mechanisms related to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection in education.
26. Child-Friendly Health Service means health services that are able to fulfill the Right of Children to obtain health services and prioritize child-friendly services, both to children who are undergoing treatment or healthy children who are visiting.
27. Implementation of KLA means a series of development activities and public services for the fulfillment of Rights of Child that is required be provided by the Local Government in an integrated manner in planning, budgeting, implementing and evaluating every policy and activity program to achieve the Child-Friendly City indicator.
28. Civil rights and freedoms mean the Right of the Child to identity, freedom of expression, freedom of thought, belief and religion, the right to freedom of peaceful organization and assembly, the right to privacy, access to proper information and protection from extortion, degrading treatment and deprivation of liberty.
29. Right to the family environment and alternative parenting means the special human right of a child to be cared for by his or her parents or the Right of the Child to obtain a foster family/guardian.
30. Right to basic health and well-being means that every child, without exception, is entitled to comprehensive and integrated healthcare services, social security, and the highest standard of living in terms of physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social well-being
31. Right to education, the use of leisure time and cultural activities mean that all children have the right to free basic education, safe and comfortable in School, free from violence, actively involved in cultural and artistic activities, so that they can inherit local customary traditions that contain other positive values.
32. Special protection right means the Rights of Child in refugee areas, Rights of Child in conflict with the law, Rights of Child to protection from sexual exploitation, pornography, and child

prostitution, as well as Rights of Child from indigenous and minority groups.

33. Business World means a business that carries out continuous economic activities and experiences development from time to time, whether in the forms of micro businesses, small businesses, medium businesses and/or large businesses.
34. Mass Media means an official means and channel as a means of communication to spread news and messages to the wider community.
35. KLA Task Force means the coordinating institution of the Municipal Government at the city level that coordinates policies, programs, and activities for the implementation of Child-Friendly City from the Municipal Government consisting of representatives from executive, legislative, and judicial elements in charge of children, with the support of higher-education institutions, non-governmental organizations, community institutions, youth organizations, the business world, parents, families and involving the Children's Forum.
36. Technical Implementation Unit of the Woman and Child Protection Office (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak*), hereinafter abbreviated to UPTD PPA means an operational technical implementation unit at the Regional Apparatus administering government affairs in the field of woman empowerment and child protection, which functions as an integrated service provider for women and Children who experience violence, discrimination, and other problems.
37. Regional Child Protection Commission (*Komisi Perlindungan Anak Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated to KPAD means an institution formed by the local government to support the supervision of the implementation of regional child protection.
38. Child-friendly house of worship means a solution concept where children learn to carry out worship but at the same time so that they can perform worship in an orderly manner as well as a safe and comfortable place for children to do other activities.

Article 2

The implementation of KLA in this Regional Regulation aims to realize:

- a. KLA through a joint commitment between the Local Government, community organizations, Mass Media, the

Business World, families and parents in development efforts that care for children so that children achieve optimal growth and development;

- b. Fulfilment of Rights of Child and special protection of Children.

CHAPTER II RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Part One Local Government

Article 3

- (1) The responsibilities of the Local Government in efforts to realize the KLA include:
 - a. developing local legal policies and products that support the fulfilment of Rights of Child;
 - b. allocating budgets for the fulfilment of children's rights and protection;
 - c. allocating budgets for institutional strengthening;
 - d. involving the Children's Forum and other children's groups in the formulation of policies and legal products related to Rights of Child;
 - e. regional apparatus in order to implement policies, programs and budgets for the fulfilment of Rights of Child;
 - f. providing child sorting data that contains at least age, gender, region, and child problems; and
 - g. involving community institutions, mass media and the business world in fulfilling children's rights and protection.
- (2) To realize the KLA, the local government can cooperate and/or coordinate with the provincial government, the central government, and the Ministry administering affairs in the field of Child Protection.
- (3) The budget allocation as referred to in section (1) point b increases or remains fixed every year.

Part Two Sub-district

Article 4

- (1) The responsibilities of the Sub-district in realizing the KLA include:
 - a. creating a child-friendly Sub-district;
 - b. coordinating the Village in realizing a child-friendly Village;
 - c. forming and facilitating the Sub-district Children's Forum;
 - d. coordinating child protection efforts in the Sub-district area; and
 - e. providing support for facilities for the implementation of the fulfilment of children's rights.
- (2) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in section (1), the Sub-district may cooperate with community institutions, mass media and the business world.

Part Three
Urban Village

Article 5

- (1) The responsibilities of the Urban Village in an effort to realize the KLA include:
 - a. creating a Child Friendly Urban Village;
 - b. forming and facilitating the Urban Village Children's Forum;
 - c. establishing and facilitating the Women and Children Protection Network;
 - d. initiating the formation of Child-friendly RWs; and
 - e. providing facility for the fulfilment of children's rights and protection.
- (2) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in section (1), the Village may cooperate with community institutions, mass media and the business world.

CHAPTER III
PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

Article 6

The implementation of KLA is carried out based on the principles of:

- a. good governance
- b. non-discrimination;
- c. the best interests of the child;
- d. the right to life, survival, development; and
- e. respect for children's opinions.

Article 7

The KLA implementation strategy consists of:

- a. increasing human resources and strengthening the institutional role of Local Government in the prevention and provision of services.
- b. role enhancement, through advocacy, facilitation, dissemination and education, including:
 1. individual persons;
 2. child protection institutions;
 3. social welfare institutions;
 4. community organizations;
 5. educational institutions;
 6. mass media;
 7. the business world; and
 8. Child.
- c. the provision of facilities that support the fulfillment of Rights of Child and special protection of children.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CHILDREN

Part One

Rights of Child

Article 8

- (1) Rights of Children that are required to be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by the Local Government with the support of Parents, Families, the private sector and the Community can include:
 - a. civil rights and freedoms;
 - b. family environmental rights and alternative care;
 - c. basic health and welfare rights;
 - d. the right to education, the use of leisure time and cultural activities; and
 - e. special protection rights.
- (2) Civil rights and freedoms as referred to in section (1) point a may include:
 - a. the child obtains identity, is registered and gets a birth certificate citation;

- b. the child has a Child Identity Card issued by the Government legally;
 - c. obtaining the opportunity to express opinions in accordance with their age and intelligence level;
 - d. having freedom of assembly and organization;
 - e. getting the opportunity to develop leadership through the organization he or she is interested in;
 - f. every child is protected to worship according to his religion;
 - g. before the child can make his choice, the religion that the child embraces follow the religion of his parents;
 - h. getting access to healthy, safe, and appropriate information for children; and
 - i. obtaining good name protection and not be exposed to the public without the permission of the parent/guardian and/or the child.
- (3) Family environmental Rights and Alternative Care as referred to in section (1) point b may include:
- a. preventing the occurrence of marriage at the age of children;
 - b. getting priority to be raised by biological parents;
 - c. not being separated from their biological parents, unless such separation is carried out on the basis of the best interests of the child;
 - d. getting good, polite, affectionate, responsive care for the fulfillment of the Child's Rights and balance from their parents;
 - e. getting welfare support when their parents are economically incapacitated;
 - f. obtaining alternative parenting in the event that both parents die or suffer from illness or due to something that does not allow parenting;
 - g. children with disabilities receive adequate special services;
 - h. Children who are victims of terrorist networks and stigmatization resulting from labeling related to their parents' conditions receive dissemination and education services.
- (4) The right to basic health and welfare as referred to in section (1) point c may include:

- a. avoiding all forms of abortion while still in the fetus, except to endanger the safety of the pregnant mother;
 - b. getting free maternity insurance from the government, especially for children from underprivileged families;
 - c. good nutrition from the womb;
 - d. obtaining exclusive breast milk for up to 6 (six) months and continue until the age of 2 (two) years;
 - e. obtaining complete basic immunization;
 - f. getting regular health checks for toddlers;
 - g. guaranteed to carry out activities in a smoke-free environment;
 - h. protected from the transmission of diseases caused by the habit of spitting carelessly;
 - i. guaranteed to live in an environment that has access to clean water and proper sanitation;
 - j. obtaining access to social security;
 1. protected from the dangers of exposure to cigarette smoke, both active and passive;
 - l. protected from exposure to cigarette advertising information installed in education and health areas;
 - m. obtain improvement in the quality of children's health with child-friendly services; and
 - n. Children with disabilities are fulfilled with every right and need to be able to grow and develop properly.
- (5). The right to education, the use of leisure time and cultural activities as referred to in section (1) point d may include:
- a. getting religious education in accordance with the religion they adhere to and taught by educators of the same religion;
 - b. obtaining holistic and integrative early childhood education services;
 - c. getting broad opportunities to obtain and access education;
 - d. getting an education at least equivalent to graduating from Senior High School affordably;
 - e. guaranteed to be able to develop talents, interests and creativity abilities, as well as obtain opportunities for recreation; and
 - f. having free time to rest and do various arts, culture and sports activities.

- (6) The right of special protection as referred to in section (1) e may include:
- a. Children who are victims of violence have the right to receive optimal treatment and assistance;
 - b. Children in emergency situations due to the loss of their parents and caregivers are entitled to a guarantee of optimal fulfilment of their rights to growth and development, protection and assistance;
 - c. Children who are in conflict with the law (ABH, *Anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum*) have the right to protection and access to their growth and development in a reasonable manner and have the right to restorative justice and diversion priority;
 - d. guaranteed to be free from all forms of violence, exploitation, neglect and mistreatment of children, as well as acts that can degrade the dignity and dignity of children;
 - e. mitigation for children in disaster situations, as well as risk reduction for minority children and children in other vulnerable situations;
 - f. prevented from all forms of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive Substances, transmission of HIV and AIDS;
 - g. children with disabilities receive adequate special services; and
 - h. Children who are victims of terrorism networks and stigmatization as a result of labeling related to the condition of their parents receive socialization and education services.

Part Two

Child's Obligations

Article 9

Each child is obligated to:

- a. respect parents, teachers and elders wherever they are;
- b. maintains the honor of themselves, their families and the community;
- c. love family, community and love friends;
- d. love the homeland of the nation and state and its region;
- e. performing worship according to their religious teachings;

- f. carries out noble ethics and morals wherever they are;
- g. carries out learning obligations according to the level of education;
- h. maintains order, security, cleanliness and peace of the environment; and
- i. be independent and creative according to their respective potentials and talents.

CHAPTER V

FULFILLMENT OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY INDICATORS

PART ONE

General

Article 10

- (1) The KLA indicators consist of:
 - a. indicators of institutional Strengthening; and
 - b. indicators of the Rights of Child Cluster.
- (2) Indicators of institutional strengthening as referred to in section (1) point a include:
 - a. the existence of policies and legislation regarding KLA;
 - b. institution strengthening of the KLA; and
 - c. the role of community institutions, mass media and the business world in fulfilling Rights of Child and special protection of children.
- (3) Indicators of the Rights of Child cluster in section (1) point b, including:
 - a. civil rights and freedoms;
 - b. family environmental rights and alternative care;
 - c. basic health and welfare rights;
 - d. the right to education, the use of leisure time and cultural arts activities; and
 - e. special protection rights.
- (4) The indicators as referred to in section (1) are guidelines for the preparation of RAD KLA.

Part Two

Institutional Strengthening

Article 11

The fulfillment of the KLA institutional strengthening indicators as referred to in Article 10 section (2) point b can include:

- a. facilitation of strengthening the capacity of the KLA Task Force;
- b. facilitation of the preparation of RAD KLA;
- c. KLA coordination;
- d. facilitating the preparation of the final draft of development work plan of the Region;
- e. facilitation and establishment of UPTD PPA;
- f. facilitation and establishment of KPAD;
- g. facilitation the provision of Child profile data; and
- h. other necessary facilitation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 12

The fulfilment of the indicators of the role of community institutions, mass media and the business world in the fulfilment of Rights of Child and special protection of children as referred to in Article 10 section (2) point c can include:

- a. facilitation of the Regional Association of Indonesian Children's Friends Companies;
- b. facilitating the role of Community Institutions in fulfilling Rights of Child;
- c. facilitation of the Media Forum for Women and Children; and
- d. facilitation of the institutional strengthening of the mainstreaming of Rights of Child for:
 1. professional organization forum;
 2. religious organizations;
 3. community organizations; and
 4. higher-education institutions.

Part Three

Civil Rights and Freedoms Cluster

Paragraph 1

General

Article 13

The civil rights and freedoms cluster as referred to in Article 10 section (3) point a has the following indicators:

- a. Children who have a birth certificate citation;
- b. availability of Child Friendly Information facilities; and

- c. institutionalization of child participation.

Paragraph 2
Indicator Fulfillment

Article 14

The fulfillment of the indicators for children who have a birth certificate citation as referred to in Article 13 point a is carried out through the following programs:

- a. increasing the scope of ownership of birth certificates for children aged 0 (zero) to 18 (eighteen) years;
- b. child identity card issuance services;
- c. exemption of birth certificate citation fees for the age of 0 (zero) to 18 (eighteen) years;
- d. increasing birth registration through efforts to direct visit by officers and give a maximum of 60 (sixty) days from birth;
- e. conduct innovation by collaborating with health service agencies that serve childbirth; and
- f. dissemination of information regarding the ease of handling birth certificates.

Article 15

The fulfillment of the indicators of the availability of Child-Friendly Information facilities as referred to in Article 13 point b is carried out through the following programs:

- a. providing access to information for affordable children through the Children's Friends Information Center;
- b. dissemination of Child-Friendly Information through mass, electronic and social media; and
- c. the mechanism for monitoring information that is not suitable for children.

Article 16

The fulfillment of indicators for the institutionalization of child participation as referred to in Article 13 point c is carried out through the program, such as:

- a. encouraging the establishment of Children's Forums starting from the City, Sub-district and Urban Village levels;
- b. increasing the capacity of the Children's Forum as a pioneer and reported party;
- c. involvement of children in development planning deliberations; and

- d. facilitating children in policy-making since planning, implementation and evaluation.

Part Four

Family Environment and Alternative Care Cluster

Paragraph 1

General

Article 17

The family environments and alternative care cluster as referred to in Article 10 section (3) point b has the following indicators:

- a. prevention of marriage at the age of children;
- b. strengthening the capacity of consulting institutions that provide childcare services for parents/families;
- c. fulfillment of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Education;
- d. standardization of alternative care institutions; and
- e. the availability of child-friendly infrastructure in public spaces.

Paragraph 2

Indicator Fulfillment

Article 18

The fulfillment of the indicators for the prevention of marriage at the age of children as referred to in Article 17 point a is carried out through the following programs:

- a. reproductive health and sexuality education services;
- b. consultation and counseling services for the prevention of marriage at the age of children;
- c. pre-marital education and post-marriage counseling services for married couples at the age of children;
- d. guidance and counselling on the prevention of marriage at the age of children for the public;
- e. dissemination of information on the dangers of marriage at the age of children; and
- f. dissemination of the dangers of free sex.

Article 19

The indicator fulfillment to strengthen the capacity of consulting institutions for childcare service providers for Parents/Families as

referred to in Article 17 point b is carried out through the following programs:

- a. facilitation and/or establishment of Family Learning Centers;
- b. organizing guidance and counseling services for families;
- c. provision of parenting consultation services and assistance in the formation of children's character, strengthening family character, and the Community by paying attention to culture of the Region; and
- d. development and facilitation of day care in Local Government and private offices.

Article 20

The fulfillment of indicators for the fulfillment of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Education as referred to in Article 17 point c is carried out through the following programs:

- a. increasing support and facilitation for the implementation of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Education;
- b. facilitation and guidance to improve the completeness of learning at an early age; and
- c. improving the competence of early childhood services for nurses, midwives, caregivers, assistants, educators, education personnel and cadres in early childhood services.

Article 21

The fulfillment of indicators of the availability of child-friendly infrastructure in public spaces as referred to in Article 17 point e is carried out through the following programs:

- a. the implementation of children's social welfare institutions in accordance with childcare standards;
- b. development of child-friendly childcare and/or daycare according to standards; and
- c. fulfillment of childcare in Islamic boarding schools.

Article 22

The fulfillment of the indicators of the availability of child-friendly infrastructure in public spaces as referred to in Article 17 point e is carried out through the following programs:

- a. development of a child-friendly environment;
- b. provision of child-friendly mass transportation facilities and/or child-friendly school buses;

- c. strengthening the Safe School Route Development Program (RASS, *Program Pembangunan Rute Aman Selamat Sekolah*);
- d. construction of school safety zones and child-friendly pedestrian bridges;
- e. the construction of Traffic parks and child-friendly tourism;
- f. strengthening the Child Friendly Police Program and Safety Riding;
- g. facilitation of child-friendly houses of worship; and
- h. development and improvement of green open spaces integrated with children's playgrounds.

Part Five

Basic Health and Welfare Cluster

Paragraph 1

General

Article 23

The basic health and welfare cluster as referred to in Article 10 section (3) point c have indicators:

- a. childbirth at a health facility;
- b. nutritional status of toddlers;
- c. feeding infants and children under 2 (two) years old;
- d. child-friendly health facilities;
- e. healthy environment; and
- f. availability of non-smoking areas.

Paragraph 2

Fulfillment of Indicator

Article 24

The fulfilment of indicators of childbirth in health facilities as referred to in Article 23 point a can be carried out through the following programs:

- a. improving maternal and child health by giving birth at health facilities through maternal and neonatal referral systems;
- b. increasing maternal and neonatal visits to mothers and newborns through education, mentoring, and facilitation;
- c. increasing the role of institutions that provide reproductive and mental health services; and

- d. early detection screening for HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B before childbirth.

Article 25

The fulfillment of the nutritional status indicators of toddlers as referred to in Article 23 point b can be carried out through the following programs:

- a. administration of vitamin A supplements and dewormers;
- b. monitoring growth and development;
- c. mapping data on the prevalence of undernutrition;
- d. nutrition counseling for parents and caregivers;
- e. screening and assistance for malnourished and vulnerable cases of malnutrition;
- f. supplemental feeding; and
- g. increasing the coverage of complete immunization participation.

Article 26

The fulfillment of feeding indicators for infants and children under 2 (two) years old as referred to in Article 23 point c is carried out through the following programs:

- a. nutritional improvement under the age of 2 (two) years;
- b. facilitating the increase in exclusive breast milk;
- c. increasing exclusive breastfeeding;
- d. handling stunting;
- e. improvement and provision of lactation facilities; and
- f. policy on providing breastfeeding time on weekdays.

Article 27

The fulfillment of the indicators of child-friendly health facilities as referred to in Article 23 point d is carried out in the programs of:

- a. increasing support for the construction of health facilities that meet standards;
- b. implementation of complete basic immunization for children aged 0 (zero) to 24 (twenty-four) months;
- c. the implementation of prophylaxis in the context of HIV and syphilis prevention;
- d. facilitation for the termination of hepatitis B transmission from mother to child;

- e. increasing support for the implementation of standard procedures for pneumonia;
- f. availability of oralit corner facilities;
- g. availability of preventive therapy for Tuberculosis for children;
- h. the implementation of school-age and adolescent health services;
- i. increasing support for the implementation of mental health efforts and Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive Substances in schools;
- j. facilitation of child-friendly community health centers; and
- k. provision of lactation facilities in public spaces, local government and private offices.

Article 28

The fulfillment of healthy environmental indicators as referred to in Article 23 point e is carried out through the following programs:

- a. increasing the implementation of 5 (five) pillars of community-based total sanitation;
- b. increasing the role of children's social welfare institutions outside the care of the family;
- c. increasing of the percentage of households that obtain clean water access; and
- d. facilitation of the Children's Forum as a pioneer and reported party of sanitation.

Article 29

The fulfillment of the indicators of the availability of non-smoking areas as referred to in Article 23 point f is carried out through the following programs:

- a. mapping and updating data on non-smoking areas;
- b. dissemination to the Children's Forum as a pioneer and reported party of the dangers of cigarettes; and
- c. enforcement non-smoking areas.

Paragraph 3

Child-Friendly Health Facilities

Article 30

- (1) Child-friendly health facilities as referred to in Article 27 include:
 - a. places of independent practice of health professionals;

- b. community health center;
 - c. clinics; and
 - d. hospitals.
- (2) Child-friendly health facilities as referred to in section (1) at least meet the following provisions:
- a. institutional formation; and
 - b. facilities.
- (3) Provisions regarding Child-Friendly Health Facilities as referred to in section (2) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Six

Education, Utilization of Leisure Time and Cultural Activity Cluster

Paragraph 1

General

Article 31

The education, utilization of leisure time and cultural activities cluster as referred to in Article 7 section (3) point d has indicators:

- a. compulsory education for 12 (twelve) years;
- b. child-friendly schools; and
- c. availability of facilities for child-friendly cultural, creative, and recreational activities.

Paragraph 2

Indicator fulfillment

Article 32

The fulfillment of indicators in the context of compulsory learning for 12 (twelve) years as referred to in Article 31 point a is carried out through the following programs:

- a. increasing participation in early childhood education;
- b. increasing the compulsory participation of 9 (nine) years of Basic Education;
- c. increasing the compulsory participation of 3 (three) years of Secondary Education;
- d. increasing in compulsory learning participation of 12 (twelve) years;
- e. provision of children's education facilities outside formal schools;

- f. provision of inclusive educational facilities for children with disabilities;
- g. educational facilitation for children with disabilities;
- h. educational scholarship assistance for underprivileged children; and
- i. facilitation for school dropouts to return to school.

Article 33

The fulfillment of the child-friendly school indicators as referred to in Article 31 point b is carried out through the following programs:

- a. the implementation of child-friendly school policies at every level of education;
- b. curriculum integration in child-friendly learning at the level of early childhood education, primary and secondary education;
- c. provision of child-friendly infrastructure facilities;
- d. supervision of food safety of healthy children's snacks at school;
- e. children's participation in school;
- f. handling acts of violence against children at school;
- g. ensure that educators and education personnel are trained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and
- h. increasing the participation of parents, community institutions and the business world in the implementation of child-friendly schools.

Article 34

The fulfillment of the indicators of the availability of facilities for child-friendly cultural, creative, and recreational activities as referred to in Article 31 point c is carried out through the facilitation programs:

- a. children's cultural, creative, and recreational activities;
- b. child-friendly playground for child-friendly creative and recreational activities that can be accessed by all children;
- c. child-friendly houses of worship; and
- d. child-friendly boarding schools.

Paragraph 3

Cultural, Creativity and Recreative Activities

Article 35

- (1) Children's cultural, creative, and recreational activities as referred to in Article 34 point a are carried out in the following activities:

- a. facilitation of cultural activities involving children;
 - b. facilitation efforts to preserve traditional games;
 - c. facilitation of sports means, arts and talent interest development;
 - d. facilitation regular sports, arts, and traditional game competitions both between schools and between Sub-districts and Urban Village; and
 - e. the construction of children's activity centers.
- (2) Provisions regarding cultural, creativity and recreative activities as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 4

Child-Friendly Areas

Article 36

- (1) Child-friendly areas for child-friendly creative and recreational activities that that are accessible to all children as referred to in Article 34 point b are held in each Sub-district.
- (2) Child-friendly areas for child-friendly creative and recreational activities that are accessible to all children at least available:
 - a. children's games according to age levels;
 - b. sports facilities;
 - c. there is a performance stage;
 - d. reading corner;
 - e. educational plants as a learning media;
 - f. supervisory officers trained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - g. monitored by surveillance cameras;
 - h. visitor rules; and
 - i. smoking ban and non-smoking areas.
- (3) Provisions regarding child-friendly areas for child-friendly creative and recreational activities that are accesible to all children as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 5

Child-Friendly House of Worship

Article 37

- (1) The determination of a child-friendly house of worship as referred to in Article 34 point c is the implementation of worship that ensures the fulfillment of Rights of the Child, namely safe, comfortable, free from violence, creating space for children to interact, participate, respect diversity and tolerance.
- (2) Child-friendly houses of worship as referred to in section (1) at least meet the following provisions:
 - a. having guidelines and/or policies for child-friendly worship;
 - b. having child-friendly facilities;
 - c. administrators and managers of places of worship trained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and
 - d. having activities that provide opportunities for children to participate.
- (3) The provisions regarding child-friendly houses of worship as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 6

Child-Friendly Boarding Schools

Article 38

- (1) Child-friendly boarding schools as referred to in Article 34 point d are the process of children living in a Child-Friendly boarding school environment that ensures a safe, comfortable, free from violence and discrimination, as well as creates a space for children to interact, cooperate, and respect diversity and tolerance.
- (2) Childcare in child-friendly boarding schools as referred to in section (1) has the following provisions:
 - a. having a child-friendly boarding school policy;
 - b. child-friendly educational curriculum;
 - c. educators and education personnel trained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - d. child participation;
 - e. there is child-friendly facilities;
 - f. the participation of parents, the community, alumni, community institutions and the business world in the implementation of child-friendly boarding schools; and
 - g. handling violence against children in child-friendly boarding schools.

- (3) Provisions regarding child-friendly boarding schools as referred to in section (2) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Seven

Special Protection Cluster

Paragraph 1

General

Article 39

The special protection cluster as referred to in Article 10 section (3) point e has the following indicators:

- a. services for children who are victims of violence and exploitation;
- b. children who are exempted from child labor and the worst forms of child labor;
- c. services for children who are victims of pornography, narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, HIV and AIDS;
- d. services for children who are victims of disasters and conflicts;
- e. services for children with disabilities, minority and isolated groups;
- f. services for children with deviant social behavior;
- g. settlement of cases of children facing the law; and
- h. services for children who are victims of radicalism, terrorism and stigmatization.

Paragraph 2

Indicator fulfillment

Article 40

The fulfillment of service indicators for children who are victims of violence and exploitation as referred to in Article 39 point a is carried out through the following programs:

- a. dissemination of the prevention of violence and exploitation of children;
- b. handling children who are victims of violence and exploitation;
- c. training for the Children's Forum as Pioneers and Reporter in preventing violence and exploitation;

- d. provision of safe houses for children who are victims of violence;
- e. strengthening service institutions for children who are victims of violence; and
- f. preparation of communication, information and education materials for the prevention and handling of children who are victims of violence and exploitation.

Article 41

The fulfillment of the indicators of children who are exempted from child labor and the worst forms of child labor as referred to in Article 39 point b is carried out through the following programs:

- a. withdrawal of child labor from the workplace;
- b. declaration of child labor-free zones;
- c. handling child labor cases across sectors; and
- d. preparation of Standard Operating Procedures for the prevention and handling of child labor.

Article 42

The fulfillment of service indicators for children who are victims of pornography, narcotics, psychotropics, other addictive substances and infected with HIV and AIDS as referred to in Article 39 point c is carried out through the following programs:

- a. dissemination of the prevention of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics, other addictive substances and HIV and AIDS; and
- b. handling children who are victims of pornography, narcotics, psychotropics, other addictive substances and infected with HIV and AIDS.

Article 43

The fulfillment of service indicators for children who are victims of disasters and conflicts as referred to in Article 39 point d is carried out through the following programs:

- a. dissemination of handling children who are victims of disasters and conflicts;
- b. facilitating child protection in emergency situations;
- c. the creation of communication, education, and information materials that pay attention to the best interests of children;
- d. preparation and implementation of disaster management mechanisms that take into account the best interests of children; and

- e. the establishment of a disaster safe education unit.

Article 44

The fulfillment of service indicators for children with disabilities, minority and isolated groups as referred to in Article 39 point e is carried out through the following programs:

- a. facilitation of protection of children with disabilities, minority and isolated groups;
- b. assistance for children with disabilities, minority and isolated groups in need;
- c. provision of disability service units; and
- d. provision of inclusive school services.

Article 45

The fulfillment of service indicators for children with deviant social behavior as referred to in Article 39 point f is carried out through the following programs:

- a. facilitation of child protection with deviant social behavior; and
- b. handling for children with deviant social behavior.

Article 46

The fulfillment of indicators for the settlement of cases of children who are facing the law through special diversion for children who are perpetrators as referred to in Article 39 point g is carried out through the following programs:

- a. the provision of legal aid services for children facing the law is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- b. provision of children's social welfare institutions for children who are in conflict with the law;
- c. facilitating a special space for handling children who are facing the law;
- d. provision of accompanying personnel; and
- e. facilitation of the settlement of cases of children who are facing the law that is resolved with a restorative justice approach.

Article 47

The fulfillment of service indicators for children who are victims of radicalism, terrorism and stigmatization as referred to in Article 39 point h is carried out through the following programs:

- a. provision of access to the fulfillment of children's basic rights;
- b. cooperation with children's social welfare institutions;

- c. availability of health services and social security;
- d. accompanying personnel;
- e. dissemination of the dangers of radicalism and terrorism for children; and
- f. psychological treatment services.

CHAPTER V
CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY INSTITUTIONS

Part One
KLA Stages

Article 48

- (1) The implementation of KLA is carried out in the following stages:
 - a. KLA planning;
 - b. pre-KLA;
 - c. implementation of KLA; and
 - d. KLA evaluation.
- (2) In each stage of the KLA as referred to in section (1) considers the opinion of the child.

Part Two
KLA Planning

Article 49

The stages of KLA planning as referred to in Article 48 section (1) point a consist of:

- a. KLA declaration;
- b. the establishment of the KLA Task Force; and
- c. KLA profile.

Article 50

The KLA Declaration as referred to in Article 49 point a is a form of the Region's commitment to initiating the implementation of the KLA.

Article 51

- (1) The establishment and determination of the KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 49 point b is carried out by the Mayor.
- (2) The task force formed consists of representatives of the Regional Apparatus in charge of children, both directly and indirectly,

elements of society, higher education institutions, mass media, the business world, and children's representatives.

- (3) The composition of the Task Force membership consists of at least the chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and institutional sub-task force and 5 (five) KLA clusters.

Article 52

The KLA Task Force as referred to in Article 51 has the following functions:

- a. coordinating and synchronizing the preparation of RAD KLA;
- b. coordinating the mobilization of resources, funds and facilities in the implementation of KLA;
- c. coordinating advocacy, facilitation, dissemination and education in the implementation of KLA;
- d. carrying out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of KLA; and
- e. making reports to the Mayor periodically with a copy of the governor, the minister administering government home affairs and the Minister administering government affairs in the field of child protection.

Article 53

- (1) To assist in the smooth implementation of the tasks of the KLA Task Force, a secretariat has been established that has a coordinating function of providing technical and administrative support to the KLA Task Force.
- (2) The Secretariat of the KLA Task Force as referred to in section (1) is domiciled in the Regional Apparatus in charge of Child Protection affairs.

Article 54

- (1) The KLA profile as referred to in Article 49 point c contains data and information that reflects the implementation of various KLA indicators.
- (2) The KLA profile as referred to in section (1) is a source of evaluation of the implementation of KLA in the Region.

Part Three

Pre Child-Friendly -Cities

Article 55

The Pre-KLA stage as referred to in Article 48 section (1) point b includes:

- a. KLA self-assessment; and
- b. preparation of RAD KLA.

Article 56

- (1) The self-assessment of the KLA as referred to in Article 55 point a is carried out to determine the status of the region before starting the implementation of the KLA.
- (2) The self-assessment is based on 24 (twenty-four) KLA Indicators which include institutional and 5 (five) clusters.
- (3) The provisions regarding self-assessment as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 57

- (1) The preparation of the RAD KLA as referred to in Article 55 point b is a regional work plan document for the implementation of various programs and activities that directly and indirectly support the realization of the KLA which is integrated with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD, *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah*), the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD, *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah*), the Regional Apparatus Work Unit Strategic Plan (Renstra SKPD, *Rencana Strategis Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah*) and the Regional Apparatus Work Unit Work Plan (Renja SKPD, *Rencana Kerja Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah*).
- (2) In compiling the RAD KLA, cross-sectoral coordination is needed by integrating the work plans of the Local Government, related Regional Apparatus, as well as efforts by the community, mass media and the business world in fulfilling Children's Rights and special protection of children.
- (3) RAD KLA contains basic data describing the situation and condition of children in the area which is compiled and updated regularly and continuously.
- (4) The basic data collected contains at least data based on KLA indicators and is sorted by gender, age and region.
- (5) In collecting basic data, the KLA Task Force may collaborate with educational institutions, higher education institutions, or other research institutions.

- (6) The provisions regarding the RAD KLA as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Four
Implementation of KLA

Article 58

- (1) The implementation of the KLA as referred to in Article 48 section (1) point c is based on the action plan contained in the RAD KLA.
- (2) In implementing the KLA as referred to in section (1), monitoring is carried out to measure the progress of the achievement of the KLA indicators during the program, ensuring compliance with the RAD and anticipating problems that arise in the future so that action can be taken as early as possible.

Part Five
KLA Evaluation

Article 59

- (1) The KLA evaluation as referred to in Article 48 section (1) point d is carried out to determine the achievements of the implementation of the KLA.
- (1) The evaluation as referred to in section (1) aims to provide recommendations for improvement in the implementation of KLA.
- (3) The Mayor conducts a tiered evaluation at the City, Seb-District, and Urban Village levels.
- (4) The provisions regarding the KLA Evaluation as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Six
Children's Forum

Article 60

- (1) In order to give respect to the opinions of children as referred to in Article 48 section (2), it is necessary to establish a Children's Forum.

- (2) Children's Forums are formed from the City, Sub-district and Urban Village levels.
- (3) In every formulation of policies related to children, the Local Government must pay attention to and accommodate the opinions of children conveyed by the Children's Forum.
- (4) To absorb the aspirations and opinions of children as referred to in section (3) the Children's Forum is involved in Development Planning Deliberations starting from the Urban Village, Sub-district, and City levels.
- (5) The Children's Forum has the following duties to:
 - a. conduct dissemination about Children's Rights and KLA;
 - b. actively involved in planning policies, programs and activities related to the protection of children from violence;
 - c. be a source of information on the occurrence of violence in their environment;
 - d. consult the needs and desires of Children who are victims of violence to partners from the relevant sectors;
 - e. provide input on the preparation of Legislation on Child Protection; and
 - f. be a pioneer and reported party of Child Protection (2P).

Part Seven

UPTD PPA

Article 61

- (1) The Local Government establishes and facilitates the establishment of the UPTD PPA as referred to in Article 11 point e.
- (2) UPTD PPA has functions to:
 - a. receive complaints from the public;
 - b. conduct Victim Outreach;
 - c. manage cases;
 - d. provide temporary Shelters;
 - e. conduct
 - f. Mediation; and
 - g. Assisting victims.
- (3) Provisions regarding the UPTD PPA as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Part Eight

KPAD

Article 62

- (1) In order to increase the effectiveness of supervision of the implementation of the fulfillment of children's rights and protection KPAD may be established as referred to in Article 11 point f which is independent.
- (2) Membership of the Commission as referred to in section (1) as many as 5 (five) people, can include elements of the Government, Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, Community Organizations, Higher-Education Institutions, the Business World and Community Groups concerned about children's rights and protection.
- (3) Membership of the Commission as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is appointed and dismissed by the Mayor after receiving consideration from the Regional House of Representatives through complementary organs in charge of people's welfare for a term of 3 (three) years and may be reappointed for 1 (one) term of office.
- (4) Provisions regarding the completeness of the organization, work mechanism and financing of KPAD are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 63

KPAD as referred to in Article 62 has functions to:

- a. supervise the implementation of the fulfillment and protection of Rights of Child;
- b. provide input and proposals in the formulation of policies on the implementation of Child Protection;
- c. provide advocacy in the context of implementing Child Protection; and
- d. provide a report on the implementation of duties to the Mayor.

CHAPTER VII

PARTICIPATION

Part One

Community Participation

Article 64

Community participation in realizing KLA includes:

- a. providing information and/or report any situation of vulnerability and violence that it is aware of;
- b. facilitating and/or carrying out risk prevention and reduction activities;
- c. providing protection to the child who is a victim;
- d. guardianship of children by individuals or community institutions is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- e. the implementation of child adoption in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- f. providing assistance for vulnerable children; and
- g. creating a child-friendly environment.

Part Two

Community Institutions Participation

Article 65

The community institution participation in realizing KLA includes:

- a. actively participating in the implementation of the KLA;
- b. supporting the Local Government's programs in fulfilling and protecting children; and
- c. disseminating and developing a child-friendly environment.

Part Three

Business World Participation

Article 66

The business world participation in realizing KLA includes:

- a. avoiding violations of Rights of Child and handling adverse effects of each of their efforts;
- b. not employing and involving children in certain jobs, businesses and services as regulated in the provisions of legislation;
- c. providing rights to the workforce in accordance with the prevailing Legislation;
- d. ensuring that the products produced are safe for children.
- e. providing child-friendly facilities including lactation rooms, children's toilets, daycare, reading corners, children's playrooms;

- f. formulating company policies with the perspective of Rights of Child;
- g. having evacuation routes and gathering point locations that are easily accessible in the event of a disaster; and
- h. facilitating the corporate social responsibility budget to support KLA.

Part Four

Mass Media Participation

Article 67

The mass media participation in realizing the KLA includes:

- a. child-friendly publications or news;
- b. avoiding news that tends to exaggerate and corner children as perpetrators, witnesses and victims of criminal acts;
- c. mentioning the child's name with initials and do not display photos/images of the child's face in the news of the child involved in the crime;
- d. providing child-friendly information and entertainment; and
- e. disseminating useful information and educational materials from social, cultural, educational, religious and health aspects of children by paying attention to the best interests of children.

Part Five

Higher-Education Institution Participation

Article 68

The higher- education institution participation in realizing KLA includes:

- a. conducting research, examination and development related to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection;
- b. devoting themselves through the Tri Dharma of Higher Education for KLA;
- c. encouraging the academic community to carry out scientific work with the theme of KLA;
- d. evaluating and monitoring the achievement of KLA indicators; and
- e. conducting thematic Community Service Lectures (KKN, *Kuliah Kerja Nyata*) on KLA.

CHAPTER VIII
CONTROL, GUIDANCE, AND SUPERVISION

Article 69

- (1) The Mayor is authorized to control, guide and supervise in the KLA.
- (2) The implementation of control, guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Regional Apparatus in charge of Child Protection affairs and/or the KLA Task Force.

Article 70

- (1) In carrying out the control, guidance and supervision of the implementation of child protection as referred to in Article 69, the Local Government is coordinated and cooperated with the Central Government, Provincial Government, other Local Governments, and other institutions.
- (2) The coordination and cooperation as referred to in Article 69 section (1) include consultation, coordination and reporting.

CHAPTER IX
FINANCING

Article 71

- (1) The Local Government is responsible for providing financing for the implementation of the Child-Friendly City
- (2) Financing for the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities as referred to in section (1) is sourced from:
 - a. Local Budget; and/or
 - b. other sources of financing that are legal and non-binding.

CHAPTER X
CLOSING PROVISION

Article 72

The implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation are issued for a maximum of 1 (one) year from the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 73

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

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

Issued in Semarang
on 2 February 2023
MAYOR OF SEMARANG,

signed

HEVEARITA GUNARYANTI RAHAYU

Promulgated in Semarang
on 2 February 2023
REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SEMARANG,

signed

ISWAR AMINUDDIN
REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SEMARANG OF 2023 NUMBER 1

Jakarta, 22 July 2025
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SEMARANG
NUMBER 1 OF 2023
ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY

I. GENERAL

Children are a mandate as well as a gift of God Almighty, which we must always maintain because in them inherent human dignity and dignity that must be upheld. Children's human rights are part of the human rights contained in the 1945 Constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In terms of the life of the nation and state, children in the future of the nation and the next generation of the nation's ideals, so that children have the right to survival, growth and development, participation as well as the right to self-protection against acts of violence and discrimination as well as civil rights and freedoms.

Referring to the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, it mandates, among others, 2 (two) main things that need to be implemented. First, respect and realization of children's rights by all parties as part of human rights as a form of appreciation for their dignity as human beings. Second, in addition to the Central Government, Local Governments are also obliged and responsible for the implementation of child protection in the regions in order to support national policies on child protection (Article 21 of Law Number 35 of 2014). The forms of obligations and responsibilities of the Local Government include realizing a Child-Friendly City. In the development of KLA, the principles of the development of a Child-Friendly City are required to be adopted, namely non-discrimination, the best interests of children, the right to life, survival and development, and respect for children's views. Decent cities refer to 24 (twenty-four) indicators extracted from the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Regional Regulations on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities in Semarang Municipality are important to be formed and implemented in order to build a children's rights-based development system through integrating the commitment and resources of all stakeholders in fulfilling children's rights and child protection.

This Regional Regulation aims to serve as a reference for the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities and Special Child Protection Systems as well as for the implementation of joint commitments by the Local Government with parents, families, communities, the private sector, and the Children's Forum. Thus, the formation of this regulation is based on the consideration that child protection in all aspects is part of national development activities, especially in advancing the life of the nation and state. On the basis of this awareness and on the basis of government affairs in the field of child protection in the form of policies, programs and activities, the Regional Regulation for the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities was formed intended to:

A. Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities

1. Ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and achieve optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity;
2. Giving birth to children with quality, noble character, and prosperity;
3. Ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights in creating a sense of security, friendliness and friendship;
4. Developing children's potential, talents, and creativity;
5. Optimizing the role and function of the family as the first educational base for children; and
6. Building city facilities and infrastructure that are able to meet the basic needs of children to grow and develop optimally.

B. Special Child Protection System is intended for:

1. Protect children from all forms of threats of social problems in life, including violence, physical weakness, cruel acts, torture, neglect, discrimination, mistreatment, facing the law, trafficking, abuse of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, emergency situations and situations of exploitation;
2. Realizing a quality nurturing, care and rehabilitation mechanism; and
3. Building devices, facilities and infrastructure as well as infrastructure to support child protection efforts.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Section (1)

Point a

The term child-friendly sub-districts means sub-districts that have a children's rights-based development system through the integration of commitment and resources of the government, community, and business world that are planned comprehensively and sustainably.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term Child-friendly RW means a harmonious neighborhood area that allows children to grow and develop properly, without worrying about violence and other problems.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Point a

Good governance, namely transparency, accountability, participation, information disclosure, and the rule of law.

Point b

Non-discrimination is not discriminating between ethnicity, race, religion, gender, language, political understanding, national origin,

economic status, physical or psychological condition of children, or other factors.

Point c

The best interest of children is to make the best thing for children as the main consideration in every policy, program, and activity.

Point d

The right to life, survival, and development of children is to guarantee the right to life, survival, and development of children as much as possible.

Point e

Respect for children's opinions is to recognize and ensure that every child who has the ability to express his or her opinion is given the opportunity to express his or her views freely on everything that affects him.

Article 7

Point a

Increasing human resources and strengthening institutional roles can be done by training in the mainstreaming of children's rights and the formation of a KLA task force.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Provision of facilities that support the fulfillment of children's rights and special protection of children such as: safe children's playgrounds, school safe zones, child-friendly sidewalks, child-friendly information through child-friendly reading books, safe homes for children.

Article 8

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term children in situations of economic and sexual exploitation, victims of violence in the family, school and environment, victims of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive Substances, HIV-AIDs, child labor, street children, punk children, kidnapping victims, victims of child trafficking, victims of trafficking of children under five and toddlers, person with disabilities and victims of neglect are entitled to protection, care, supervision, care and rehabilitation from the local government.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term provision of child-friendly mass transportation facilities and/or child-friendly school buses means a mass transportation facility intended for transporting and picking up school children provided free of charge by the local government.

Point c

The term Safe School Route (RASS) means a part of traffic engineering management intended to ensure safety for students and learners to go to and from school.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Point a

The term 5 (five) pillars of community-based total sanitation in the forms of:

1. Stop defecating indiscriminately;
2. Wash your hands with soap
3. Proper management of drinking water and food;
4. Household waste management; and
5. Management of household liquid waste so as not to pollute the environment.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term children's participation in school means the involvement of children in the decision-making process about everything related to them and is carried out with awareness, understanding and mutual will so that children can enjoy the results or benefit from these decisions in the school environment.

Point f

Sufficiently clear

Point g

Sufficiently clear

Point h

Article 34

Point a

The term children's cultural, creativity and recreative activities means the provision of events or events involving children such as sports, arts, traditional arts and traditional games. Traditional culture includes the preservation of traditional arts, the use of the mother tongue, traditional games, and traditional clothing.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

The term monitored by surveillance camera means the entire area of the playroom is monitored by surveillance cameras for 24 hours and there is special employee appointed to be in accordance with its designation.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Section (1)

A boarding school means a place where students live for a relatively fixed period of time together with teachers as caregivers who provide assistance to students in the process of personal development through the process of appreciating and developing cultural values. Included in this category are Islamic boarding schools for Muslim children, dormitories for Christian and Catholic children and *Pasraman* for Hindu children, and the like.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term Standard Operating Procedures for child labor means a handling guide for child labor before, during, and after work to be empowered until the age of employment, the flow or mechanism used as a guide to prevent and handle child labor at least contains:

1. Definition of child labor;
2. The worst forms of children's work;
3. Handling mechanism for children who are withdrawn from the worst work of children; and
4. KIE media used in prevention.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term products produced means products and services are intended for children.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

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