
**IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 4 OF 2022
CONCERNING KLA POLICY IN SUMENEP REGENCY****¹Kirana Rahadian Putri , ²Nur Inna Alfiyah**¹²Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Wiraraja UniversityEmail: kirana220403@gmail.com

Abstract

This research discusses the implementation of the Decent Regency Policy in Sumenep Regency. This KLA Policy is a development system in an area that upholds the rights and protection of children. The aim of this research is to find out how to implement Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning KLA policy in Sumenep Regency. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach and the research focus used is using Policy Implementation Theory according to Van Meter and Van Horn. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques use data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The research results show that the implementation of the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency is going well. Socialization and training for policy implementers continues to be carried out to maximize the implementation of the KLA policy.

Article History


Received: 23-7-2025

Reviewed: 28-10-2025

Accepted: 13-11-2025

Keywords:*Implementation; Local Regulation; KLA Policy*

How to Cite: ¹Kirana Rahadian Putri, ²Nur Inna Alfiyah. (2026). Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 Of 2022 Concerning KLA Policy In Sumenep Regency. *Governance (Jurnal Manajemen dan Kebijakan Publik)*, vol 16 No. 01.

 <https://doi.org/10.38156/gjkmp.v16i1.358>**INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is known as a densely populated country in Southeast Asian region. According to data from the BPS, Indonesia's population reached 278,696.2 million, consisting of 137,909.4 million women and 140,786.8 million men, as well as 79,486,424 children aged 0-17 years or 29.15 percent of the total population. (Kemenkopmk, 2023) . Meanwhile, according to data from the BPS, the population of East Java in 2025 will be 41,527.9 (BPS, 2025) million people and the population of Sumenep Regency will be 1,143,002.0 million people.

The dense population in Indonesia has prompted the government to focus on maximizing the quality of human resources, especially among children aged 0-18 years, who are the future generation of the nation. The protection and fulfillment of children's rights need to be given serious attention because cases of child abuse are not uncommon today. The World Health Organization defines child abuse as acts of maltreatment against children that cause physical, emotional, or sexual harm, as well as neglect and exploitation of children for

commercial gain, which can endanger their survival, dignity, and health, either directly or indirectly (Aghnis, 2021).

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection revealed that there were 16,854 children who were victims of violence in 2023. They not only experienced physical violence but also psychological violence, child trafficking, sexual violence, neglect, and even child exploitation. The most prevalent type of violence was sexual violence, with a total of 8,838 cases, followed by 4,205 cases of physical violence, 226 cases of psychological violence, 995 cases of child neglect, 226 cases of child exploitation, 195 cases of human trafficking, and 2,166 other types of violence in 2023 (Febriana, 2024).

The prevention and handling of child abuse cases are regulated in Law No. 35 of 2014, an amendment to Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning child protection, which is expected to minimize violations against children (Kemensesneg, 2014). The law explains the definition of a child, children's rights, the principles of child protection, and efforts to prevent child abuse. The implementation of legal regulations requires the full support of local governments in Indonesia, both at the provincial and district/city levels. One of the efforts made by the government to minimize child abuse is the KLA Policy.

KLA are districts/cities that have a development system based on special protection for children and the fulfillment of children's rights, which collaborates the commitment between local governments, communities, the mass media, the business world, and community institutions as a whole with various policies, programs, and development activities for the fulfillment of children's rights (Admweb, 2024).

KLA were initiated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2006, as stated in the appendix to Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2011 as a form of Indonesia's participation in the joint commitment of to prioritize the best interests of children by fulfilling their rights through an international forum, namely the United Nations General Assembly Resolution entitled "A World Fit for Children," which was followed up by Presidential Regulation No. 25 of 2021 and subsequently implemented by provincial and district/city governments. By 2023, the development of KLA policy has been implemented in 459 Regencies/Cities, and 360 of them have received the title of Child-Friendly Regency/City, one of which is Sumenep Regency (Kemenkopmk, 2024).

According to data from the Sumenep Regency Population and Civil Registration Office, the number of children aged 0-19 years in Sumenep Regency is 301,530 in 2024. Therefore, in correlation with the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning the policy of KLA Development, the Sumenep Regency government has been striving to implement a KLA policy development system, such as running various programs for KLA since 2019 and 2021, including the construction of smart houses, the establishment of the Sumenep Children's Forum, the establishment of an integrated service center for women's protection, a district-level youth/student counseling information center, a district child-friendly coordination team, and the formation of a district child-friendly task force.

As a result of these programs, Sumenep Regency received an award as a First Class Child Friendly City from the Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2019, 2022, and 2023. As a follow-up, the local government also enacted

Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning KLA policy, which was followed up with Regional Regulation No. 19 of 2024 concerning the 2023-2025 Regional Action Plan for KLA policy in Sumenep District (Khairul, 2022).

Action plan or program to be implemented over a period of 3 years (2023-2025). Sumenep Regency is one of the regencies in East Java Province that has several cases of child abuse. According to the Sumenep Regency Social Service for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Dinsos P3A), in 2022 there were 40 cases and 16 cases until March 2023, including 11 cases of sexual abuse, 1 case of missing children, 1 case of sexual harassment, 1 case of domestic violence, 1 case of found babies, and 1 case of child abuse (sumenepkab, 2023). In addition, as of July 2024, there have been 14 cases of child abuse (Imam, 2024).

In relation to the Regional Regulation on KLA policy, it is necessary to re-examine its implementation in Sumenep Regency so that Sumenep Regency can truly be called a Child-Friendly Regency.

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative methods are research methods based on the perception of a phenomenon, where the data approach produces descriptive analysis in the form of verbal statements from the research object. This type of research must be supported by the researcher's extensive knowledge, because the researcher interviews the required informants directly. Furthermore, this study uses a descriptive approach that provides an overview of a phenomenon by including accurate data that has been systematically researched (Sahir, 2022). The focus of this research refers to a theory as a limitation of the problem so as not to cause the problem to expand. The theory used in this study is the Policy Implementation Theory of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) in (Mulyadi, 2018). There are six indicators, including: a. Policy Standards and Objectives, b. Resources, c. Inter-Organizational Communication and Strengthening of Activities, d. Characteristics of Implementing Agents, e. Socio-Economic and Political Conditions, f. Implementer Disposition. The location chosen for this study was the Social Service Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Sumenep Regency. The data sources in this study were primary and secondary data. Primary data is data that refers to information obtained firsthand by the researcher related to the targeted variables. In this study, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with parties directly related to the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency. Secondary data are documents related to secondary data sources, which refer to information collected through several existing sources. The secondary data in this study included reference books, research journals, previous theses, and the Sumenep Regency KLA policy. The research instruments used in this study were interview guidelines, supporting tools, and documentation. The research subjects, also known as respondents, are the parties sampled in a study. The research subjects in this study include: Staff of the Child Protection Division of the Sumenep Regency Social, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Agency, namely Mrs. Sri Hartinah and Mrs. Diah Evi Nurani as Head of the Government and Human Development Division of the Sumenep Regency, Chair of the Sumenep Children's Forum, Ms. Nurul Abelia, Head of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, Chair of PIK-R Telatif Senior High School 1 Sumenep, and the community of

Sumenep Regency. The data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used, according to Miles & Huberman, was Data Reduction, which summarizes information based on important points to draw a conclusion. Data reduction can be done by summarizing important points so that they remain in the research. In other words, this data reduction is carried out continuously to produce the essence of the data obtained from the data collection results (Sahir, 2022). Next, data presentation is a collection of organized information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions. Data presentation is carried out to be able to see an overview of the research. In this case, the researcher attempts to classify and present data in accordance with the problems that begin with grouping each subject matter (Sahir, 2022). Finally, conclusions are the final step in the research data analysis process. Conclusions can be drawn by comparing the statements from the research object with the meanings contained in the basic concepts of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data collection and management mentioned above, which were obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation, the following is an explanation related to the theory adopted by the researcher, namely Van Meter and Van Horn's theory on public policy implementation.

1.1 Policy Standards and Objectives

In terms of policy standards and objectives, this means that existing policies must be clear and measurable so as not to give rise to interpretations that cause conflicts between implementing agents (Mulyadi, 2018). If policy standards and objectives are not appropriate, their implementation will lack clarity and the achievement of objectives will be further hampered.

The results of the research on this indicator show that Sumenep Regency has been able to implement it well, as evidenced by the existence of valid Ministerial Regulations and Local Regulations regarding the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency, which also includes its objectives. As stated by the Head of the Women and Children Empowerment Division of the Sumenep District Social Affairs Agency, "The objectives of the KLA policy are clearly stated in Local Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning the KLA, which is to fulfill the rights of children, where in this case children, especially in Sumenep District, must receive treatment in accordance with their rights. This policy gives full attention to the lives of children. Moreover, it is supported by the award received by Sumenep Regency as the first Child Friendly City in 2019, which shows that this policy truly demonstrates its sincerity in regional development that prioritizes the fulfillment and protection of children's rights. (Interview with Mrs. Sri Hartinah, 2025).

In addition, it is also supported by clear KLA work programs to ensure the success of this policy, such as various types of socialization regarding children's rights, the provision of child-friendly facilities, the provision of a clear legal umbrella for child protection, and spaces for children's creativity.

The successful implementation of this policy is a form of development that integrates the commitment and resources of the government, the community, and the business world.

Each region plays an important role in accelerating the KLA program. All task forces and communities are certainly an important part of the smooth running of this policy, so it is necessary for the government to always involve the community, especially children, in this KLA policy (Lubis Fitri E, 2021).

2.1 Resources

A policy definitely requires resource support, both in the form of human resources and financial resources. Financial resources or budgets are certainly needed for the smooth running of existing policies (Mulyadi, 2018). These resources must be able to support the implementation of policies. These resources are necessary for policy implementation and can take the form of facilities, staff, information, and authority (Wanti Ambar P, 2022).

The KLA policy requires adequate resources, one of which is human resources (HR) and financial resources or budget. Human resources, which are the agents implementing the policy, consist of Regional Apparatus Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the mass media, and the general public in Sumenep Regency. The implementers of the KLA policy are known as the KLA Task Force. Each position in the KLA Task Force has its own main duties and functions according to their respective fields. To maximize the performance of policy implementers, the government holds training sessions on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which explains the types of children's rights that must be fulfilled as well as the follow-up to the programs that will be implemented.

It was conveyed that, "resources are certainly an important point in the process of developing KLA policy, especially financial resources. We are given a budget to carry out activities or programs related to this policy. We will report on the budget that is allocated by filling out the KLA application as proof that the budget given is truly used for the development of this policy. In addition, human resources are also important in supporting the success of this policy. Each Regional Apparatus Organizations periodically receives training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which explains everything about children's rights so that policy implementers are able to carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the established rules." (Interview with the Manager of Women's and Children's Empowerment, Social Affairs Agency, P3A, Sumenep Regency, 2025).

Furthermore, there are Financial Resources, which are budget details used to implement KLA Policy programs. This policy is funded by the government through the State Budget and Regional Budget. Budget details are listed in Regent Regulation No. 19 of 2024 concerning the Regional Action Plan for KLA policy in Sumenep Regency. However, in reality, the detailed budget still lacks sufficient funding, which hinders the implementation of programs such as the child rights awareness program, which does not reach the islands in Sumenep Regency. The government continues to seek various ways to minimize these obstacles.

The results of this study are in line with the theory used by Van Meter and Van Horn that a policy and its implementation require resources to support the process of achieving the objectives set.

Based on the above explanation, it is clear that sufficient resources are available for the implementation of the Child-Friendly District policy in Sumenep so that it can run

optimally in accordance with the desired objectives. These resources include financial resources from the state budget and regional budget, as well as human resources that continue to be developed to support the sustainability of the KLA policy in Sumenep District.

3.1 Inter-Organizational Communication and Strengthening of Activities

The implementation of a policy or program requires support and coordination from other organizations in order to achieve the desired results (Mulyadi, 2018). Coordination plays an important role because the KLA policy is a central government policy implemented by district/city governments with the involvement of various elements (Mahmud A, 2020). In line with the implementation of the KLA policy in Sumenep District, coordination is required from the relevant task forces in carrying out their respective responsibilities. Coordination is carried out in various ways, such as holding regular meetings to monitor the progress of each task force's program, whether it is in line with the existing plan, as well as monitoring any obstacles that arise during the implementation of the program. In addition, technology is also utilized in the concept of communication and coordination in the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency, namely through the WhatsApp application and other social media, which are believed to be effective and efficient, not only for coordination purposes but also for disseminating information on the KLA Policy as a form of strengthening activities for the implementation of programs under this policy. Furthermore, the government also provides assistance to the task force regarding case handling and the fulfillment of children's rights in sub-districts/villages in Sumenep Regency.

The results of this study are in line with Van Meter and Van Horn's Policy Implementation theory, which focuses on inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities, stating that policy implementation must have a clear concept of communication and coordination between implementers. The Head of the P3A Division of the Sumenep District Social Affairs Agency also stated that, "there is a task force in the implementation of this policy, which to date has been well coordinated. In fact, one of them is in the Child-Friendly School program, where we already have a monitoring and evaluation team consisting of the Social Affairs Agency, BAPPEDA, the Education Agency, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Health Agency, BPBD, and DLH. This team strives for the success of child-friendly schools in 183 selected schools in Sumenep Regency. Each of the task forces I mentioned earlier always holds regular meetings to discuss this KLA policy. The Secretary of the Regional Government always asks about the progress and how many points have been obtained because this is also important for the award that Sumenep has received as a child-friendly city. We fill out the KLA application regarding the programs that have been implemented with all the evidence in each cluster, so that this will later become the benchmark for whether Sumenep is capable of becoming a child-friendly city" (Interview with Mrs. Sri Hartinah, 2025).

Coordination between OPDs that form the task force for the KLA policy needs to be developed from the concept stage to the implementation stage. Good coordination is created starting from the internal conditions of the task force itself, supported by existing resources and infrastructure as well as facilities provided by the government. In addition, it is also supported by a community that is aware of the importance of this policy and upholds children's rights by participating in all established programs.

Communication between existing organizations and the strengthening of activities in the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency have proven to run smoothly in accordance with the theory used, which states that these aspects are one of the supporting factors for the successful implementation of the policy.

4.1 Characteristics of Implementing Agencies

In this dimension, according to van Meter and Van Horn in (Mulyadi, 2018), it is revealed that the extent to which interest groups provide support for the implementation of policies. In addition, the characteristics of participants who support or reject are also the nature of public opinion and political elites who support or reject. Sometimes there are still many parties and policy implementers who disagree with existing policies, so we know that there are many demonstrations in Indonesia. In formulating policies, the government certainly does not only consider the interests of certain groups but the entire community. However, the views of each community member differ, which leads to acceptance and rejection of a policy that is launched.

The KLA Policy has been in place since long ago as a follow-up to Indonesia's participation in the "World Fit For Children" declaration, which upholds the protection of children's rights and their freedom to participate in any positive interests. It is also supported by presidential regulations, ministerial regulations, and regional regulations governing KLA policies (Pratiwi Cika D, 2022).

The Sumenep Regency KLA policy task force supports this policy by carrying out its responsibilities in implementing the programs that have been established, as do the community in general and children. The provision of socialization, child-friendly schools, and the Sumenep children's forum, which always participates in government activities, are manifestations of acceptance or support for the KLA Policy in Sumenep Regency. Various communities or community organizations also contribute to the success of this policy, as it clearly does not have negative impacts but rather positive and beneficial effects for children themselves, their families, and the nation.

Regarding the program described above, the source reiterated that, "we have disseminated information about this policy to all levels of society in Sumenep through socialization, social media, video tron, and banners with the aim of gaining their support and enabling them to participate directly in the programs being implemented. However, we have encountered administrative obstacles in filling out the program that has been implemented in the KLA application, which requires UANG, namely Invitations, Attendance, Minutes, and Pictures. If these four items are incomplete, the points will decrease, so we will pay close attention to this in the future and be more thorough at every meeting." (Interview with Mrs. Sri Hartnah, 2025).

The implementers of the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency fully support this policy by implementing the previously planned policy programs. In addition, they also maximize existing resources as best as possible for the provision of socialization and other programs.

5.1 Social, Economic, and Political Conditions

The success or failure of a policy is certainly influenced by many conditions, including social, economic, and political conditions. These are external conditions of society itself (Mulyadi, 2018). In the social sphere, this refers to the response of the environment or the people around them to this policy. Looking at the current conditions in Sumenep Regency, there are still cases of violence against children that have been reported or unreported, which can disrupt the physical and mental condition of the children themselves. This influences the implementation of policies, as parents or the surrounding environment must understand the importance of upholding children's rights and freedoms. They should not put pressure on the children around them, whether in terms of education or other matters. Social support is provided by disseminating information about this policy to the community, but many people still do not understand this policy, so it is necessary to improve the dissemination of information about the KLA Policy.

The Head of the P3A Division of the Sumenep District Social Affairs Office stated that, "The current social conditions really affect where we know that the role of the family, community, and school must play a positive role towards children. Indeed, what we see today is that there are still many reports of child abuse such as bullying, sexual violence, and child abduction, which we must immediately eliminate. Therefore, the current social conditions truly affect children, perhaps in terms of their mental and psychological well-being. Parents, in particular, play an important role in shaping children's characters for their future. As for economic conditions, we know that Sumenep is still a city with a relatively low economy, so it is sometimes difficult to educate the community through social media; perhaps only young people understand. The economy can also be a cause of violence against children, as there are cases of parents selling their children or taking out their emotions on their children. The political situation does not have much influence because this is essentially still related to children's programs where the focus is on children. However, in the process, the involvement of children, namely FAS or the Sumenep Children's Forum, can be said to be political, for example when we participated in the development planning meeting (Interview with Mrs. Sri Hartinah, 2025).

Looking at the economic conditions, based on data submitted by the Sumenep Regency Central Statistics Agency, the period from 2022 to 2024 experienced ups and downs, with the latest report in 2024 showing an increase of 17.02%. Many cases of child abuse occur in Sumenep Regency due to low or unstable family economic conditions, resulting in children becoming emotional outlets. This is very concerning and certainly harmful to children. Therefore, economic conditions also influence the implementation of the KLA policy. Sumenep Regency is still at a low economic level, so there are still reports of child abuse, and it is necessary to improve the economy so that families can live in peace, safety, and prosperity. The government is trying to improve the economic conditions in Sumenep Regency, one of which is through social assistance, as done by the Sumenep Children's Forum in supporting this KLA Policy by implementing a social service program, which is expected to help meet the needs of the community so that they can become a prosperous community. Meanwhile, financial support for the KLA Policy program still comes entirely from the state budget and regional budget.

In the political dimension, (Tri, Sakti, 2020) states that politics is an effort or a means to obtain something that is desired. In KLA policy, the political dimension is quite influential, namely in the financial conditions provided by the local government (Prasetya A, 2022). The Sumenep Regency Government formed a Regent Regulation on Regional Action Plans which contains explanations regarding the fulfillment of children's rights, the KLA Task Force, programs to be implemented along with budget details to realize the objectives of this KLA Policy. The Sumenep Regency Government also included members of the Sumenep Children's Forum in the Sumenep Regency Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) as a form of fulfilling children's right to participate in regional development.

The results of the above study explain one of the focuses of research in Van Meter and Van Horn's Policy Implementation Theory regarding social, economic, and political conditions. It is explained that these three aspects occurred in the implementation of the KLA in Sumenep District.

In line with the theory used, social, economic, and political conditions have both positive and negative effects on a policy. This is also the case in Sumenep Regency. These three conditions have a significant effect on the KLA policy, and the facts on the ground in Sumenep Regency show that these three conditions have a positive impact, thereby supporting the smooth achievement of the KLA policy objectives in fulfilling children's rights.

6.1 Implementer Disposition

In this section, according to Van Meter and Van Horn in (Mulyadi, 2018), it is stated that the implementer's disposition includes the implementer's response to three important things, namely: the implementer's response to the policy, cognition which is an understanding of the policy, and the intensity of the implementer's disposition which is the implementer's value preferences. This relates to whether policy implementers are able to understand the policies they are implementing. This is because there are still policy implementers who carry out their responsibilities solely for financial reasons or because it is simply their job, without fully understanding the policies being implemented.

In the KLA policy in Sumenep District, each task force is given an understanding of the concept of this policy as well as the stages involved in providing assistance to the targets of the policy, such as assistance with the Child-Friendly School program. This is intended to ensure that existing policies are implemented in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. Providing training on understanding children's rights is also important for all task forces. In addition, technical understanding, such as filling out the KLA application as a report from a region to the center, must also be continuously developed and monitored. This is because it is also related to the points used to award Child Friendly Cities.

Regarding the implementation of this indicator in Sumenep Regency, the Head of the P3A Division of the Sumenep Regency Social Affairs Agency stated that, "We, the OPDs in charge, understand our responsibilities as outlined in the programs divided according to our respective fields. For example, the education agency provides educational facilities such as proper schools for children, while the health agency provides health services in various ways to facilitate public access. The civil registry agency also facilitates all forms of administration

for the community, such as the issuance of birth certificates, and so on. This shows that we, as policy implementers, must be able to carry out programs for the success of a KLA policy in Sumenep Regency. Each cluster has its own program with regular reporting that we do by filling out the KLA application that I explained earlier. We strive to ensure that all programs that have been prepared in each cluster run smoothly without any fraud from any party." (Interview with Mrs. Sri Hartinah, 2025)

The research results support Van Meter and Van Horn's Policy Implementation Theory, which states that the disposition of implementers is important in the implementation of a KLA policy. Policy implementers must understand the programs carried out in each cluster. Likewise, the community must also understand so that the policy runs in line with a common understanding.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning KLA policy in Sumenep Regency, it can be concluded that there are several factors that cause this to happen in accordance with the focus of our research, namely:

Policy Standards and Objectives, whereby a policy must be measurable and clear. The KLA Policy of Sumenep District explains the objectives of the KLA. This policy is outlined in Local Regulation No. 4 of 2022 concerning the KLA policy of Sumenep and is followed up in Local Regulation No. 19 of 2024 concerning the KLA Regional Action Plan for Sumenep District.

The resources needed to implement this KLA policy are, of course, supported by the government and the community, namely in the form of human resources needed to implement the policy and financial resources or a structured budget.

Inter-organizational Communication and Strengthening of Activities is coordination carried out by the working task forces. In this case, communication between OPDs, community institutions, the community, and children is maintained through regular meetings, task force socialization regarding victim assistance, dissemination of information through various media, and socialization of children's rights.

The characteristics of implementing agents are how policy implementers are able to support or reject a policy. In the KLA policy in Sumenep Regency, all task forces and the community support this policy, as evidenced by the structured preparation and implementation of the program.

The social, economic, and political conditions in this section influence the implementation of KLA policies in Sumenep Regency. Social, economic, and political conditions affect both the protection and freedom rights of children.

Implementer disposition refers to how policy implementers are able to understand their responsibilities and the process of implementing KLA policies, as well as understand the rights of children that must be upheld. Training for policy implementers and program facilitators is one of the government's efforts to provide understanding of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

REFERENCE

- Admweb. (2024). *Apa Itu Kota Layak Anak?* Dpppa.Manadokota.Go.Id. <https://dpppa.manadokota.go.id/pengumuman/detail/apa-itu-kota-layak-anak>
- Aghnis, F. (2021). *Bentuk Kekerasan pada Anak dan Dampaknya*. Dp3ak.Jatimprov.Go.Id. <https://dp3ak.jatimprov.go.id/berita/link/21>
- Febriana, P. S. (2024). *Data Jumlah Kekerasan Terhadap Anak di Indonesia Menurut Jenisnya pada 2023*. DataIndonesia.Id. <https://dataIndonesia.id/varia/detail/data-jumlah-kekerasan-terhadap-anak-di-indonesia-menurut-jenisnya-pada-2023>
- Imam, M. (2024). *Jadi 14 Kasus, Kekerasan pada Anak di Sumenep Bertambah Setiap Bulan*. Kabarmadura.Id. <https://kabarmadura.id/jadi-14-kasus-kekerasan-pada-anak-di-sumenep-bertambah-setiap-bulan/>
- Kemenkopmk. (2024). *Pemerintah Daerah Perlu Bangun Sistem Kebijakan Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak*. Kemenkopmk.Go.Id.
- Kemensesneg, R. (2014). Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak. *UU Perlindungan Anak*, 48 <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014>
- Khairul, A. (2022). *Pemkab Sumenep Komitmen Wujudkan Kabupaten Layak Anak dari Pratama ke Madya*. Labumi.Id. <https://labumi.id/pemkab-sumenep-komitmen-wujudkan-kabupaten-layak-anak-dari-pratama-ke-madya/>
- Mulyadi, D. (2018). *Studi Kebijakan Publik dan Pelayanan Publik* (Edisi Keti). ALFABETA.
- Sahir, S. (2022). *Buku ini di tulis oleh Dosen Universitas Medan Area Hak Cipta di Lindungi oleh Undang-Undang Telah di Deposit ke Repository UMA pada tanggal 27 Januari 2022*.
- Sumenepkab. (2023). *Turunkan Angka Kasus Kekerasan Perempuan dan Anak Butuh Kolaborasi*. Sumenepkab.Go.Id. <https://sumenepkab.go.id/berita/baca/turunkan-angka-kasus-kekerasan-perempuan-dan-anak-butuh-kolaborasi>
- Supriani, R. A., & Ismaniar, I. (2022). Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Usia Dini. *Jambura Journal of Community Empowerment*, 3(1), 1–20 <https://doi.org/10.37411/jjce.v3i2.1335>
- Tri, Sakti, F. (2020). Pengantar Ilmu Politik. In *Journal GEEJ* (Vol. 7, Issue 2).