

Policy Evaluation of The Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Responsiveness for Child Protection

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness of Qanun No. 11/2008 on Child Protection in Central Aceh District. This Qanun was created to provide comprehensive protection for children from various forms of violence and exploitation. However, data shows that cases of violence against children are still high, so an in-depth evaluation of this policy is needed. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and analysis of related documents. Informants consisted of government officials, professionals, and communities directly involved in the implementation of child protection policies. The policy analysis in the study used Thomas R. Dye's policy evaluation model which includes four main indicators, namely effectiveness, efficiency, responsiveness, and equality. The results show that the implementation of the Qanun still faces various obstacles. From the effectiveness aspect, the policy has not fully reduced the number of violence against children due to weak socialization and law enforcement. From the efficiency aspect, the limited budget and number of professionals are the main obstacles in optimizing child protection services. In terms of responsiveness, delays in handling case reports still occur due to suboptimal coordination between agencies and the lack of digital-based reporting mechanisms.

INTRODUCTION

Children play an important role in the survival and progress of a nation. They are a symbol of future hope, thus protecting them from all forms of violence is a shared responsibility. Children have the right to grow and develop in an environment that is compassionate, safe, and protected from all forms of violent threats (Prastini, 2024). The protection of children in Indonesia is governed by Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which states that a child is an individual under the age of 18, including a child in the womb.

Child protection is an effort to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights, so that they can live, develop, and be protected from violence and discrimination. Child protection is 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, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination (Susilowati, 2022). This commitment is stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B paragraph (2) "Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination". All forms of treatment that interfere with and destroy their basic rights in various forms of violence or crimes must be stopped immediately (Hasibuan, 2021).

Protection of individual rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and justice, is very important for the welfare of society as a whole (Fitriani, 2016). Child protection is related to five main pillars, namely parents, family, society, government, and state. In this case, children's rights have an equal role in ensuring the welfare of the community. An important thing that needs to be considered in laws and regulations related to

children is that the consequences of their application are associated with various factors such as economic, socio-political and cultural conditions of the community (Suryani, 2021).

The view that children are completely dependent on adults for protection, fulfillment, and guidance has become the dominant view in society. This is reflected in family structures, educational systems, and laws in many cultures. The government is responsible for providing protection to children without neglecting the rights of parents (Melati, 2016). Although children need support to grow and develop, this view often ignores the child's capacity as an entitled individual. The family as the closest environment for children greatly determines the future of children (Nuronyah, 2022).

Various violations of children's rights, such as verbal, physical, psychological, and sexual violence, are often in the spotlight of the media. Forms of physical violence consist of several types such as kicks, punches, and so on (Dzurriyah & Manggalou, 2024). Children tend to be afraid to report the violence they experience because they feel embarrassed and worry about embarrassing their family name (Sopyandi & Sujarwo, 2023). Children's fear of reporting their cases is caused by the threat of the perpetrator, shame, stigma, lack of trust in adults, or their lack of understanding, which is a serious obstacle to child protection efforts. This fear causes cases of child rights violations to go unreported, so that victims do not receive the protection and assistance they need, as well as hinder the legal process and prevent further violations.

Cases of violence against children in Indonesia are still quite high. Data shows an increase every year related to child violence in Indonesia (Hidayati & Arif, 2024). The

government needs to collaborate with various institutions and civil society to formulate effective policies and programs in preventing and handling cases of violence against children. Based on data that has been processed from the SIMFONI-PPA (simfoni.kemenppa.go.id) portal and accessed on March 23, 2024, a clearer picture is obtained of the number of cases of violence against children.

Table 1. Number of cases of violence against children in the last five years

Case Distribution	Number of Cases				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indonesia	11.264	14.446	16.106	18.175	4.007
Aceh Province	404	386	492	507	143
Central Aceh Regency	20	14	27	33	12

Source: Processed by researcher, 2024

The data above shows that cases of violence against children are still increasing in the last five years. Although data from Aceh Province shows that the number of cases of violence against children in Central Aceh Regency is relatively low compared to other regions, this does not mean that no children are victims.

Quoted from BCC News Indonesia media, Acting Head of the Aceh PPPA Office Meutia Juliana said that cases of violence against women and children in Aceh were indeed an emergency. When a case occurs, a single-digit increase has been declared an emergency. So, whatever the number, it must be an emergency, it is in accordance with the findings (Putri, Alunaza, Sha fitri, et al., 2022). Aceh is one of the provinces with child violence that cannot be said to be at a low crime rate. There are still many violence committed against children every year.

Many cases of violence against children go unreported, so the statistics that exist often do not reflect the real reality (Juhriati et al., 2023). The data recorded in the report are only cases reported to the relevant agencies, resembling the iceberg phenomenon, where many cases are hidden. Violence against children is still considered shameful, especially if the perpetrator is a close person, so many cases go uncovered.

People tend to lack understanding and understanding of good educational patterns for children, so they often apply violence against children (Asy'ary, 2019). One of the views that exists in society is that violence against children is considered acceptable, even considered normal in the process of raising children and applying discipline. This thinking is often passed down from generation to generation, therefore, many parents are used to implementing authoritarian parenting by involving physical punishment that contains violence in Indonesia (Riany et al., 2016).

Aceh Province applies two types of legal regulations, namely national law and a special law known as Qanun. Qanun is a term for regulation in Aceh Province, Indonesia. Qanun has a special meaning as a form of implementation of special autonomy in Aceh within the framework of Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. As part of the legal system in Aceh, qanun covers various aspects of people's lives, such as criminal law, family law, government, education, economy, and socio-culture.

Qanun has a position equivalent to regional regulations in other provinces, but with characteristics that reflect the application of Islamic Sharia values in the life of the people of Aceh. Qanun is prepared by the local government together with the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) and

applies to all Acehese citizens. As part of Aceh's specialties, Qanun regulates various aspects of people's lives based on local values and Islamic law. In addition, Qanun also aims to support regional development, maintain social justice, and protect the rights of the community, including the rights of vulnerable groups such as children and women.

The Regent of Central Aceh Regency Regulation Number 22 of 2022 Instructs the establishment of a Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children at the Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Office (DKBP3A) of Central Aceh Regency. As such, the government plays an important role in maintaining the safety and well-being of children in the region, while reaffirming its commitment to addressing serious issues such as violence against children.

Qanun Number 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection regulates the protection of children in Aceh comprehensively, which includes protection against physical, psychological, and sexual violence, as well as protection against economic and social exploitation. In addition, this qanun also regulates the protection of children who experience neglect, do not receive proper care, and children affected by conflicts and natural disasters.

The main problem that affects the success of the implementation of qanun in Central Aceh Regency is the low empowerment of the community in supporting child protection policies. Many people do not understand children's rights and tend to consider violence against children as a family affair that does not require outside intervention. In addition, environmental pollution, both physically and socially, such as lack of access to information and limited resources, are also obstacles in the implementation of this policy.

Seeing the importance of the role of the community in supporting child protection policies and the need to improve the social environment, this study aims to evaluate the extent to which Qanun No. 11 of 2008 has been implemented in Central Aceh Regency and identify the inhibiting factors that affect its implementation.

Some of the previous studies that became the basis and benchmark for this research include Research by Fitriana et al (2022), revealing that the implementation of Qanun Number 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection in the City of Banda Aceh still faces various obstacles. The lack of socialization causes many people to not know the existence and content of this qanun, while limited resources hinder the Social Service in dealing with abandoned children due to the lack of funds, facilities, and halfway houses. Then the research of Maritha & Uty (2022). The results of the study show that there are still many districts/cities, including Central Aceh, that have not met the indicators of Child-Friendly Cities (KLA) due to limitations in institutional strengthening, lack of resources, and ineffective coordination. In addition, data on child violence cases is still high in several regions showing that the child protection system has not been running optimally. Furthermore, Putri, Alunaza, Fitri, et al (2022) Research. The findings show that the Qanun imposes relatively low penalties for child abuse cases, causing confusion. Implementation by local governments is considered less effective in reducing the rate of child violence.

Previous studies have shown that the novelty in this study lies in the application of a more comprehensive policy evaluation model. The Thomas R. Dye model, which prioritizes effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness, is applied to provide a broader analysis. This approach is

different from previous research that may have only measured certain aspects of the policy. By using a more comprehensive approach, this study is expected to provide a more complete picture of the influence of policies on child protection in Central Aceh Regency.

Policy evaluation is needed to identify problems in child protection in Central Aceh Regency and ensure that the Child Protection Qanun runs according to its purpose in preventing violations of children's rights. Although child protection policies have been in place, there are still cases of violence against children showing that protection from the community and the government has not been maximized. Therefore, in-depth evaluation and significant improvements are essential to ensure these policies are effective in creating a safer environment for children and providing the protection that suits their needs.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used by the researcher is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to describe a phenomenon systematically and in detail based on the data obtained (Creswell, 2014). The researcher will systematically identify, analyze, and describe the facts revealed during the policy evaluation process, especially related to cases of violence against children in Central Aceh Regency. The location of this research is focused on Central Aceh Regency, Aceh Province, considering the complexity of the problem that requires in-depth research to understand the dynamics that occur. The determination of informants in this study used Purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Purposive sampling is a deliberate sampling technique, in which the researcher determines the sample taken based on certain considerations. In other words, samples are selected according to the criteria set by the researcher. Snowball sampling is a technique for sampling data sources, which at first the number is small, but over time it becomes large (Sugiyono, 2018). Then the data collection technique was carried out through interviews, field observations, and documentation. Furthermore, the researcher used the analysis model of (Miles & Huberman, 1992). The analysis according to Miles and Huberman (1992) is divided into three flows of activities that occur simultaneously. The three flows are (1) Data Reduction; (2) Data Display; and (3) Conclusion Drawing. This study uses the source triangulation method to test the validity of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the Aceh Regional Regulation, Qanun No. 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection in Central Aceh Regency

1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness in the context of public policy refers to the extent to which the goals set in the policy have been successfully achieved. Before presenting the results of the interview, it is important to note that although the Central Aceh Regency government has made various efforts in implementing Qanun No. 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection, the conditions on the ground still face several challenges.

Documentation studies show that cases of violations of children's rights still often occur, especially those involving perpetrators from the child's immediate environment. Judging from the increasing types of child violence, it is abuse and rape caused by the influence of easier access to information

technology, promiscuity, the fading of customary norms, and the lack of understanding of parents about child parenting.

Data recorded in 2024, there were 26 cases of violations of children's rights out of a total of 43 reported cases in P2TP2A, consisting of: Sexual violence 17 cases (65.4%); Domestic violence (KDRT) 7 cases (26.9%); Children as perpetrators 1 case (3.8%), and bullying 1 case (3.8%). The data shows that cases of sexual violence dominate, so it requires special attention in each child protection program, this reflects that efforts to prevent sexual violence against children are not optimal. Families and children are often reluctant to report violence because of fear and stigma from society. This is why the number of cases of sexual violence against children has not decreased significantly.

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it was found that coordination between government agencies, NGOs, and the community in efforts to protect children still needs to be improved in order to run more effectively. Many government agencies and NGOs are not fully aware of their role in child protection, so they tend to hand over full responsibility to the Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPPA). This shows the need to strengthen cross-sector coordination so that child protection can be implemented more comprehensively and integrated.

Regarding community law compliance, the implementation strategy implemented may not fully consider the diversity of needs and characteristics of each community in different regions. Failure to reach the entire community can potentially widen the gap in child protection, especially in remote or underserved areas. Community participation, which is considered a key element of successful implementation, is often not optimal. This situation shows that there is a gap between the policies designed and the reality on the ground.

This situation reflects that coordination between government agencies, NGOs, and the community is not only ineffective, but may not be based on a shared understanding and commitment to the importance of child protection. If the parties involved do not view child protection as a shared responsibility, then the efforts made tend to be partial and unsustainable. Therefore, a paradigm shift is needed, where all parties involved realize that child protection is a cross-sectoral issue that requires close cooperation and strong synergy between all stakeholders. Without a fundamental change in this collaborative approach, the effectiveness of child protection policies in Central Aceh will continue to be hampered by limitations in implementation on the ground.

Regarding child protection, the intervention is focused on victims of sexual violence, where all victims are served by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA). UPTD PPA is tasked with providing comprehensive services, ranging from complaints, counseling, legal assistance, to rehabilitation. With the existence of UPTD PPA, the hope is that all victims of violence, especially children, can access optimal protection and recovery according to their needs.

Limited infrastructure is one of the obstacles in the implementation of child protection policies in Central Aceh. Inadequate facility conditions, such as uncomfortable consultation rooms, can affect children's comfort in expressing their problems. This risks reducing the effectiveness of the policies that have been regulated in Qanun No. 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection.

The current condition of the counseling room at the P2TP2A office in Central Aceh Regency does not support the

implementation of comfortable and effective consultations, especially for children. The rooms used for consultations seem cramped and poorly maintained, with inadequate facilities to create a safe and comfortable atmosphere for children who are facing trauma or emotional problems.



Figure 1. P2TP2A Office Consultation Room of Central Aceh Regency

Inadequate room conditions directly hinder the effectiveness of services to children. Narrow consultation rooms, lack of facilities, and lack of maintenance cause discomfort to children and can worsen their emotional state, especially when dealing with trauma. A safe, comfortable, and child-friendly environment is essential to support their recovery process optimally. This is contrary to Article 36 of Qanun No. 11 of 2008, which emphasizes that the fulfillment of children's needs must be carried out in a safe and comfortable environment.



Figure 2. P2TP2A Office Waiting Room in Central Aceh Regency

Overall, these findings show that although Qanun No. 11 of 2008 has provided a legal basis for child protection, its implementation still faces various challenges. One of the key factors in the success of this policy is the strengthening of coordination between the institutions involved. Effective collaboration between government agencies, non-govern-

mental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector is essential to create a more efficient and integrated system in providing child protection. In addition, legal compliance from the community also plays a very important role in the success of this policy. The community needs to have a good understanding of the importance of child protection, as well as carry out the rules that have been set out in the qanun. Infrastructure conditions are no less important in supporting the effectiveness of child protection policies. Although existing policies are adequate, lack of infrastructure such as less child-friendly facilities can hinder policy implementation.

Article 28B paragraph (2) of Qanun No. 11 of 2008 affirms the right of children to live, grow, develop, and participate reasonably in accordance with their human dignity and dignity, as well as to receive protection from violence and discrimination. However, although this article provides a strong legal basis for child protection, its implementation is far from perfect. The rights guaranteed in this article are often hampered by various factors, be it the lack of coordination between institutions, low public legal awareness, and limited infrastructure that supports the rehabilitation and child protection process. In other words, although the law already provides clear protection rights, its application in the field is still hampered by a variety of practical challenges that need to be addressed immediately so that children can fully enjoy their rights without hindrance.

2. Efficiency

Efficiency indicators refer to the measurement of the relationship between the resources expended and the results obtained from policies in an effort to achieve predetermined goals. Efficiency in the implementation of child protection policies in Central Aceh Regency has experienced several significant challenges, especially related to budget limitations. Child protection programs are well-designed, but limited financial resources hinder the ability to reach all levels of society. This reflects the gap between planning and the realities on the ground, where implementation is often hampered by a lack of adequate funding.

The results of interviews with several informants show that without adequate budget support, programs designed with good intentions are difficult to implement effectively. In the context of child protection policies in Central Aceh Regency, budget limitations are the main obstacles in achieving the goals that have been set. Even programs that are carefully designed and have great potential to bring about positive change, become less effective due to a lack of resources. One of the main obstacles in the implementation of child protection programs is the limited budget for transportation. Budget constraints for transportation have a direct impact on the ability of staff to carry out field visits efficiently.

The budget deficit experienced by Central Aceh Regency over the past two years has further worsened this condition. In a deficit situation, local governments are forced to make budget cuts in various sectors, including child protection programs. As a result, initiatives that should have received full support are hampered, and services to children in need of protection cannot run optimally.

Adequate budget support is essential, not only for the implementation of child protection programs, but also for building the capacity of human resources (HR). Based on interviews with P2TP2A operator staff, it is known that the obstacles in completing the data and the delay in uploading

information to the portal are caused by a lack of resources and financial support. Limited or poorly trained staff have to deal with unavailable data issues, which often require them to double-check or communicate with relevant parties, leading to delays and inefficiencies in reporting.

In addition, the current shortage of human resources (HR) further exacerbates child protection efforts, which should be a top priority. This condition becomes increasingly crucial because limited staff have to deal with many tasks at once, such as managing incomplete data or taking longer to verify. The high workload and lack of competent personnel slow down the process of handling cases, which of course reduces the effectiveness and operational efficiency of the institution.

This condition underlines that without improvements in terms of budget and human resource training, the efficiency of the implementation of child protection policies will continue to be hampered. Inadequate budgets limit the operational capacity and professional development of staff, which in turn makes it difficult to manage and process data effectively. Thus, better budget allocation and adequate training for human resources must be a priority, so that child protection programs can be implemented optimally and achieve the goals that have been set.

Interviews with some students revealed that most of them did not understand Qanun No. 11 of 2008 on Child Protection. This ignorance shows the lack of socialization of the qanun to students, who are actually the main beneficiary group of child protection policies. These findings emphasize the importance of increasing students' awareness and understanding so that qanun can be implemented effectively.

Increased awareness of this issue, especially through news on social media and news but, most respondents do not have a deep understanding of how they can contribute to preventing and dealing with cases of violence against children. This is in line with the views of the students, who also feel that society, despite having an important role, is still not sensitive and responsive to the problems around them.

Broader criticism can be directed at the systematic failure to actively integrate society into the child protection process. Many community respondents felt that they did not have enough information or direction on how they could help prevent violence against children or report incidents they witnessed. Even those who have access to basic information feel limited by the unclear procedures to be followed.

The students and the community alike highlighted the importance of increasing socialization and education from the government and related institutions. The students felt that schools should be more aggressive in providing education on children's rights and child protection, while the community hoped for a more targeted and practical campaign, not just information disseminated through the media. Both emphasized that the government's role in bringing child protection services closer to the community is needed.

In the implementation of Qanun No. 11 of 2008. The active participation of the community, including students, is essential to creating a safe environment for children. Therefore, concrete measures such as training, regular socialization in villages and schools, and the provision of easily accessible complaint channels should be a priority.

3. Responsiveness

The responsiveness indicator measures the extent to which policies can respond to the needs and problems that exist in society. It is crucial to examine how relevant organizations, such as P2TP2A, implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in their services to gauge how well those policies address the wishes and concerns of the community. P2TP2A has SOPs to ensure that every reported case is handled in accordance with established guidelines.

The results of the interviews show that the institution has succeeded in creating an environment that is responsive to the needs of victims and able to provide the necessary attention. However, to maintain and improve the quality of services, it is very important that these service standards are maintained and developed consistently, so that they can continue to meet the expectations of the community and victims in the long term. Consistency and sustainability of services are crucial to ensure that children's rights are protected in the long term, and for institutions to continue to provide effective and efficient support to victims.

Standard Operating Procedures for receiving complaints should be drafted in detail, covering all stages from receipt to case resolution, to ensure systematic and transparent handling. Officers must clearly understand the steps that must be taken, such as recording, analysis, follow-up, and complaint resolution. With clear SOPs, the complainant can understand the process they are undergoing, which in turn reduces confusion and improves handling efficiency. This structured procedure will also speed up responses, increase institutional accountability, and ensure that complaints are processed fairly in accordance with the rights of victims.

Structured procedures have an important role, but challenges in their implementation must still be considered. Obstacles such as limited human resources, delays in communication between agencies, and lack of officer training can hinder the effectiveness of the complaint process. Therefore, in addition to having a clear SOP, periodic evaluation of the implementation of SOPs is very necessary, as well as strengthening the capacity of human resources. Thus, complaints can be handled more responsively, in a timely manner, and in accordance with the expectations of the victim.

Increasing responsiveness requires reassessing the capacity of human resources (HR), more efficient distribution of tasks, and the use of technology in accelerating the handling process. In addition, coordination between agencies must be strengthened so that every report can be followed up immediately. Without improvements in responsiveness, child protection agencies risk failing to carry out their roles effectively, so that victims do not get the help they need in a timely manner.

Evaluation Findings and Improvement Recommendations

1. Evaluation Findings

Qanun No. 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection in Central Aceh Regency has become the legal basis for child protection efforts in the region. However, after several years of implementation, various problems continue to arise in the field, indicating that there are significant weaknesses in this policy that have not been able to achieve optimal results in accordance with the goals that have been set.

The evaluation of this qanun shows that several important articles do not provide comprehensive solutions, especially in terms of violence prevention, victim handling, and periodic supervision and evaluation. In addition, community participation and cross-agency cooperation in the implementation of child protection have also not been adequately regulated.

Table 2. Identification of Weaknesses of Qanun No. 11 of 2008 in the Implementation of Child Protection in Central Aceh Regency

No	Weaknesses of Qanun No. 11 of 2008	Brief Explanation
1	Articles on Prevention	There is no article that regulates in detail the strategy for the prevention of violence against children, especially sexual violence
2	Articles on Reporting and Follow-up	The reporting mechanism is unclear and there is no digital complaint system that can be easily accessed by the public.
3	Article on Rehabilitation and Recovery of Victims	There is no focus on long-term psychological and social recovery for children victims of violence.
4	Absence of Article on Periodic Supervision and Evaluation Strategy	There are no explicit arrangements regarding the strategy of regular monitoring and evaluation of policies
5	No Article Regulating Integrated Handling and Inter-Agency Collaboration	There are no clear rules regarding inter-agency cooperation in handling cases of child violence.
6	Article on Inadequate Budget	There is no adequate budget allocation to effectively implement child protection programs
7	No Community Involvement Strategy in Violence Prevention	Qanun does not include a specific article that regulates community participation in the prevention of child violence
8	Article on Sanctions Not Enforced	The sanctions provided for in the qanun are often not enforced effectively, especially in cases of violence committed by close people

Source: Processed by researcher, 2024

The results of the evaluation of the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of child protection policies in Central Aceh Regency show that although there are several positive aspects in its implementation, there are still significant weaknesses that affect the achievement of policy objectives. One of the main challenges lies in legal compliance, where although the existing legal framework is adequate, low public legal awareness and lack of socialization and law enforcement are major obstacles. The limitation of supporting infrastructure also affects efficiency and responsiveness in handling child protection cases, which shows the need for further improvements in terms of legal socialization, strengthening regulatory enforcement, and improving existing facilities and infrastructure.

Table 3. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Qanun No. 11 of 2008 concerning Child Protection

Inhibiting Factors	Deskripsi	Kekuatan	Kelemahan
Lack of Socialization	Many people and students do not understand the content and procedures of this Qanun in depth, because the socialization is not optimal.	This Qanun already exists and has a clear legal basis for child protection	Socialization that does not reach all levels of society, especially in remote areas.
Limited Human Resources (HR)	Lack of trained personnel to manage child protection cases, as well as excessive workload on existing officers.	The existence of officers who have the responsibility and willingness to carry out child protection duties	Excessive workload and lack of HR training cause less than optimal service
Budget Constraints	The budget deficit of the last two years has hampered the effectiveness of child protection programs and services, including for field transportation	The availability of funds from the APBD, although limited, to support child protection programs	Budget deficits limit the implementation of programs, especially to reach people in more remote areas.
Weak Inter-Agency Coordination	Weak coordination between government agencies, NGOs, and the community causes child protection programs to not run optimally	There are collaborative efforts that have been carried out although they are not optimal, such as regular meetings between institutions.	Less effective coordination leads to slow and unintegrated handling of child protection cases.
Culture and Social Values	Cultural and social values in some communities are still at odds with modern child protection principles.	There are traditional values that support traditional parenting and protection in some communities	Some traditional values are actually contrary to the modern concept of child protection and applicable laws.
Low Legal Compliance	There is still low legal compliance from the community regarding child protection violations, due to the lack of strict law enforcement.	There is a clear legal apparatus in the form of the Qanun and the National Law that supports child protection.	Weak law enforcement causes a deterrent effect not to be created, so violations remain high.

Source: Processed by researcher, 2024

2. Recommended Improvements

Based on the findings and analysis that has been carried out on various child protection policy indicators, here are some recommendations for improvement that can be implemented to increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of these policies. (1) Improvement of the Child Violence Prevention Article; One of the important steps is the preparation of community education programs that involve parents, teachers, and the community to raise awareness about the importance of protecting children from violence. In addition, closer cooperation between governments, educational institutions, social institutions, and community organizations should be strengthened to build more effective protection networks. Social campaigns that aim to educate the public about child protection also need to be regulated in qanun. (2) Development of Digital Reporting System; This system should be designed to provide a secure and confidential complaint platform, so that the public can report cases with a sense of security without fear of information leakage. In addition, this digital reporting system must make it easier for people, especially those in remote areas. Real-time integration of reporting data with relevant agencies will speed up the response and follow-up to reports received, so that case handling can be carried out more efficiently and in a timely manner. (3) Strengthening Rehabilitation and Recovery of Victims; Steps that can be taken include the provision of psychological counseling services for children and their families to help overcome the psychological impact of the violence experienced. Additionally, it is important to provide facilities that support the child's emotional recovery in a safe, comfortable, and supportive setting, so that they can feel protected during the recovery process. (4) More Structured Inter-Agency Collaboration; Collaboration between agencies that deal with child violence needs to be strengthened by drafting clear guidelines for cooperation between agencies, such as the police, the Family Planning Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, educational institutions, and health services. In addition, the establishment of a special task force responsible for handling cases of violence against children will help speed up the handling process. (5) Addition of the Budget for Child Protection location; Some of the steps that can be taken include providing sufficient funds for the implementation of prevention, rehabilitation, and recovery programs for victims of child violence. Additionally, it's important to create a transparent budget and ensure the funds are used for the right purposes, without abuse. If needed, submitting an additional budget to the central government can also be a strategic step to support the smooth and sustainable of child protection activities in the regions. (6) Community Participation in Violence Prevention; Adequate budgets are needed to support various programs, such as prevention, rehabilitation, and recovery of victims of child abuse, all of which require adequate resources. In addition, a transparent budget is essential to ensure that allocated funds are actually used to support the protection of children from violence and not abuse. (7) Strengthening Law Enforcement; Some of the steps that can be taken include ensuring that appropriate punishments for perpetrators of sexual violence against children are enforced indiscriminately, without any special treatment or discrimination. In addition, the legal process must be accelerated so that victims can get justice immediately and do not have to wait for a long time. It is also important to provide training to law enforcement officials on handling cases of violence against children, as well as provide a deeper

understanding of the psychological and social impact experienced by victims, so that the law enforcement process is more targeted and pays attention to the needs of victims.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research on the evaluation of the child protection qanun in Central Aceh Regency, several things can be concluded, including that the child protection policy in Central Aceh Regency still needs improvement in various aspects to achieve more optimal results. Improving the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of child protection services is urgent. The budget allocation needs to be adjusted so that the program can run optimally, including the provision of adequate facilities. Improved coordination between agencies, both government, NGOs, and child protection agencies, is important to accelerate the follow-up of reports and prevent gaps in handling. In addition, strengthening professional human resources in handling cases of child violence and optimizing digital-based reporting systems will speed up handling and facilitate public access to reporting violence. Improvements in these areas are expected to increase the effectiveness of child protection policies in Central Aceh Regency, as well as ensure better and comprehensive protection for children, so that their rights can be fulfilled optimally.

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