

**EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING THE *RPTRA* PROGRAM IN
CREATING A CHILD FRIENDLY CITY IN SUNGAI BAMBU DISTRICT,
NORTH JAKARTA ADMINISTRATIVE CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Children often do not get their rights even to grow and develop in accordance with their dignity and dignity as human beings. The number of violence against children in *DKI Jakarta* continues to increase every year. The government has also rolled out a policy (*KLA*) as a solution in providing child protection based on the decision of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56 of 2010 concerning the designation and determination of 20 provinces to develop child-friendly districts/cities, one of which is the *DKI Jakarta* province which is the pilot *KLA* development project. One of the policies owned by *DKI Jakarta* that supports *KLA* is the construction and deployment of *RPTRAs*. According to the *KLA* program there are 5 *KLA* clusters, namely first Civil Rights and Freedoms, second, family environment and alternative care, third, basic health and welfare, fourth, education, use of free time & cultural activities, these five special protections are basic guidelines for activities at the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA*. The aim of this research is to see how far the program has run and to find out the results of program evaluation using the *CIPP* evaluation model. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely research carried out to obtain a clear picture of a particular incident. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews and documentation methods. The results of this research show that the implementation

of the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* program is running effectively seen from the evaluation of context, input, process,

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A. INTRODUCTION

Children's rights are something that is very important to fulfill because the character and quality of development of a nation and state is largely determined by the human resources it has. Some of the growing child problems include: abandoned children, children affected by malnutrition, the worst child workers, children out of school, children who are prostituted, child sexual violence and crimes, street children and children who use narcotics. The following is the number of child cases handled by *P2TP2A DKI Jakarta*.

Table 1.1
Number of Child Cases in *DKI Jakarta* Handled by *P2TP2A*

No	Year	Number of Child Cases
1	2015	449
2	2016	625
3	2017	1,217
4	2018	1,510
5	2019	1,638
6	2020	1,947
Amount		7,386

Source: P2TP2A DKI Jakarta, 2022

This fact illustrates that protection of children is very necessary in order to prioritize the best interests of children. The family, as a place of refuge for children, has an important role in fulfilling children's rights, namely the right to life, the right to education, the right to health and the right to love. So the role of the state in preventing and overcoming violence and protecting children's rights is urgently needed. The government has also rolled out the Child Friendly City (*KLA*) policy as one solution in providing protection and development of children's potential in accordance with the underlying legal aspects of children's rights. As the government's commitment to transforming children's rights into the development process, the government developed the Child Friendly City (*KLA*) policy.. *Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2011* concerning Guidelines for the Development of Child Friendly Districts/Cities and the *Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2011* concerning Guidelines for Evaluation of Child Friendly Districts/Cities.

With the aim of building district/city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Convention on the Rights of the Child) from a legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions in the form of: policies, programs and development activities aimed at fulfilling human rights, children's rights, in a district/city. In the Child Friendly City (*KLA*) program there are 5 clusters, namely:

Table 1.2
Child Friendly City Cluster

CLUSTER I	CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM
CLUSTER II	FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND ALTERNATIVE CARE
CLUSTER III	BASIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
CLUSTER IV	EDUCATION, USE OF FREE TIME & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
CLUSTER V	SPECIAL PROTECTION

Especially, *DKI Jakarta* is one of the provinces that is a pilot project for Child Friendly Regency/City Development (*KLA*). One of the policies that *DKI Jakarta* has that supports a child-friendly city is the construction and distribution of Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces (*RPTRA*). Based on data obtained from the *DKI Jakarta* Child Protection and Population Control Empowerment Service, it can be seen that the areas with the highest number of *RPTRA*s are in the East Jakarta Administrative City and North Jakarta Administrative City with a total of 64 *RPTRA* units. Cengkareng District and Tanjung Priok District have the largest population of children Under 18 years of age in *DKI Jakarta* at 164,542 people and 121,606 people. (source: Department of Child Protection Empowerment and Population Control, *DKI Jakarta* Province). Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces (*RPTRA*) as a development of the Child-Friendly City policy has become an important strategy for the *DKI Jakarta* Provincial Government by integrating all the commitment and potential resources of the parties, both from the Government, the community and the business world through a comprehensive, comprehensive and comprehensive planning system, sustainable in the form of integrated physical and non-physical facilities. All of these policies and strategic steps are carried out in order to fulfill the needs of children's rights. The concept offered in *RPTRA* is that the land being built is not just a park. the community and the business world through a comprehensive, thorough and sustainable planning system in the form of integrated physical and non-physical facilities. All of these policies and strategic steps are carried out in order to fulfill the needs of children's rights. The concept offered in *RPTRA* is that the land being built is not just a park. the community and the business world through a comprehensive, thorough and sustainable planning system in the form of integrated physical and non-physical facilities. All of these policies and strategic steps are carried out in order to fulfill the needs of children's rights. The concept offered in *RPTRA* is that the land being built is not just a park.

*RPTRA*s are encouraged to meet the child-friendly city indicators set by the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment (*Kemen PPA*). The function of the *RPTRA* is in accordance with the *Peraturan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta No. 196 Tahun 2015*, article 6 as follows: Public open parks are a place for children to play and grow and develop. Infrastructure and suggestions for partnerships between the Regional Government and the community in fulfilling children's rights. Part of the infrastructure and facilities of a Child Friendly City. Green open space and a place for groundwater absorption. Infrastructure and facilities for community social activities, including developing the knowledge and skills of *PKK* cadres. Efforts to increase family income. Family information and consultation center. A beautiful family yard, organized, beautiful and comfortable and a management information system, It is hoped that there are many functions that can be utilized by a wide audience from the *RPTRA* development process, not only public ones, private matters (such as wedding venues for those who cannot afford it) can also be facilitated. Based on the background discussed previously, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Effectiveness of Implementing the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (*RPTRA*) in Creating a Child-Friendly City in Sungai Bambu Village, North Jakarta Administrative City."

B. METHODS

This research uses descriptive research methods with qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The type of research used by researchers is qualitative research. According to Sutopo (2006: 179), qualitative research is research that leads to detailed and in-depth descriptions of both conditions and processes, as well as relationships or interconnections regarding the main things found in the research target. According to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2014: 4), this type of research is research that produces data in the form of written and spoken words from people, as well as observable behavior.

This qualitative research is used to understand the actions of the subjects and objects studied through qualitative research techniques such as in-depth interviews and documentation. Because this research is about the Effectiveness of Implementing the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (*RPTRA*) in Creating a Child-Friendly City in Sungai Bambu Village, North Jakarta Administrative City using the *CIPP* Evaluation Model analysis, this research is explanatory, interpreting the effectiveness of implementing the *RPTRA* program with indicators from the *CIPP* Evaluation Model to determine the extent of the *RPTRA* Context, Input, Process and Product in creating a child-friendly city in the Sungai Bambu sub-district, North Jakarta Administrative City which will be related to data sourced from observations or observations regarding public/community participation in order to realize the program, description *RPTRA* activity program and the benefits that have resulted from the implementation of the program for the creation of a child-friendly city, written data is in the form of documents and information provided through the interview process, while the type of research is descriptive because the researcher tries to analyze and compare the ongoing reality using theory and tries to provide

solutions to the problem. The sampling in this research uses a purposive sampling technique namely, informants or sources have been determined from the start in accordance with the theme of discussion in this research. Below the researcher describes the informants related to research on the Effectiveness of the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (*RPTRA*) in the Administrative City of North Jakarta: Head of the PPAPP Subdistrict Unit. Tanjung Priok, Sungai Bambu Village Head, Head of Community Welfare, PKB Sungai Bambu Village, *PKK*, CNMP management and the community.

Technique Data analysis according to Bogdan (in Sugiyono, 2015: 332) explains that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that it can be easily understood, and the findings can be communicated to people. other. In this research, researchers used data analysis with the Miles and Huberman model (in Prastowo, 2012:242-249), namely through several processes, including:

Data Reduction

Data reduction is a selection process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming initial data that emerges from written notes in the field. During the data reduction process, there are several further stages, including:

- a. Sorting each unit of data into parts that have similarities or categorizing data
- b. Data interpretation is a detailed explanation of the true meaning of research data.

Data Display

In the data presentation stage, the researcher develops a description of the structured information to draw conclusions and take action. The data presented uses narrative text form.

Conclusion/Verying

The researcher makes conclusions and carries out verification by looking for the meaning of each symptom that has been obtained and drawing conclusions from the data that has been concluded at the beginning then matching the notes and observations made by the researcher during the research activities.

C. DISCUSSION

Background of the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA*

Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space or also known by the abbreviation *RPTRA* is a public space concept in the form of a green open space or park equipped with various interesting games, CCTV monitoring, rooms that serve the interests of the community around the *RPTRA*, such as a library room, *PKK* Mart, lactation room, and more. *RPTRAs* are also built not in strategic positions, but in the middle of residential areas, especially the lower strata and densely populated areas, so that the benefits can be felt by local residents.

To make the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* better and more synergistic, the following is the Vision and Mission of the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA*.

Vision

Towards a Harmonious Society

Mission

Become a child-friendly city

Legal Basis

1. Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings;
2. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning;
3. Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
4. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations;
5. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015;
6. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 concerning Arrangement of Green Open Space in Urban Areas;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 06/PRT/M/2007 concerning General Guidelines for Building and Environmental Planning;
8. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for Providing and Utilizing Green Open Space;
9. Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2010 concerning Buildings;
10. Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2012 concerning 2030 Regional Spatial Planning;
11. Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2014 concerning Detailed Spatial Planning and Zoning Regulations;
12. Governor Regulation Number 129 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Providing Services in the Field of Building Permits;
13. Governor's Regulation Number 196 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Managing Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces as amended by Governor's Regulation Number 40 of 2016.

Regional Conditions

The *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* was built on a land area of $\pm 3,838$ M² which is a government asset for the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province. The *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* is located on Jalan Jati Raya Rt.010 Rw.006, Sungai Bambu Village, Tanjung Priok District, North Jakarta Administrative City. The *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* was built through CSR, TMMIN, JAYA ANCOL. The *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* was inaugurated on May 13 2015 by the Governor of *DKI Jakarta*, Mr. Basuki Tjahja Purnama.

Saungai Bambu *RPTRA* has indoor and outdoor areas. In the indoor area there are spaces such as:

1. Library Room
2. Management room
3. Lactation room
4. Adult and Children's toilets
5. Warehouse space

Meanwhile, for the outdoor area, facilities such as:

1. Amphitheater
2. Children's play facilities consisting of:
 - a) 2 (two) slides
 - b) 3 (three) children's swings
 - c) Iron toy in the shape of a car

- d) 2 (two) semi-circular stairs
- 3. Reflection Rocks
- 4. Jogging Track
- 5. Medicinal plants, ornamental plants, productive plants
- 6. Hydroponic Garden
- 7. Futsal field
- 8. Nutrition pool
- 9. Gazebo
- 10. PIK Corner
- 11. Saung Podcast
- 12. Photo spot
- 13. Vehicle Parking
- 14. Free CCTV and WIFI

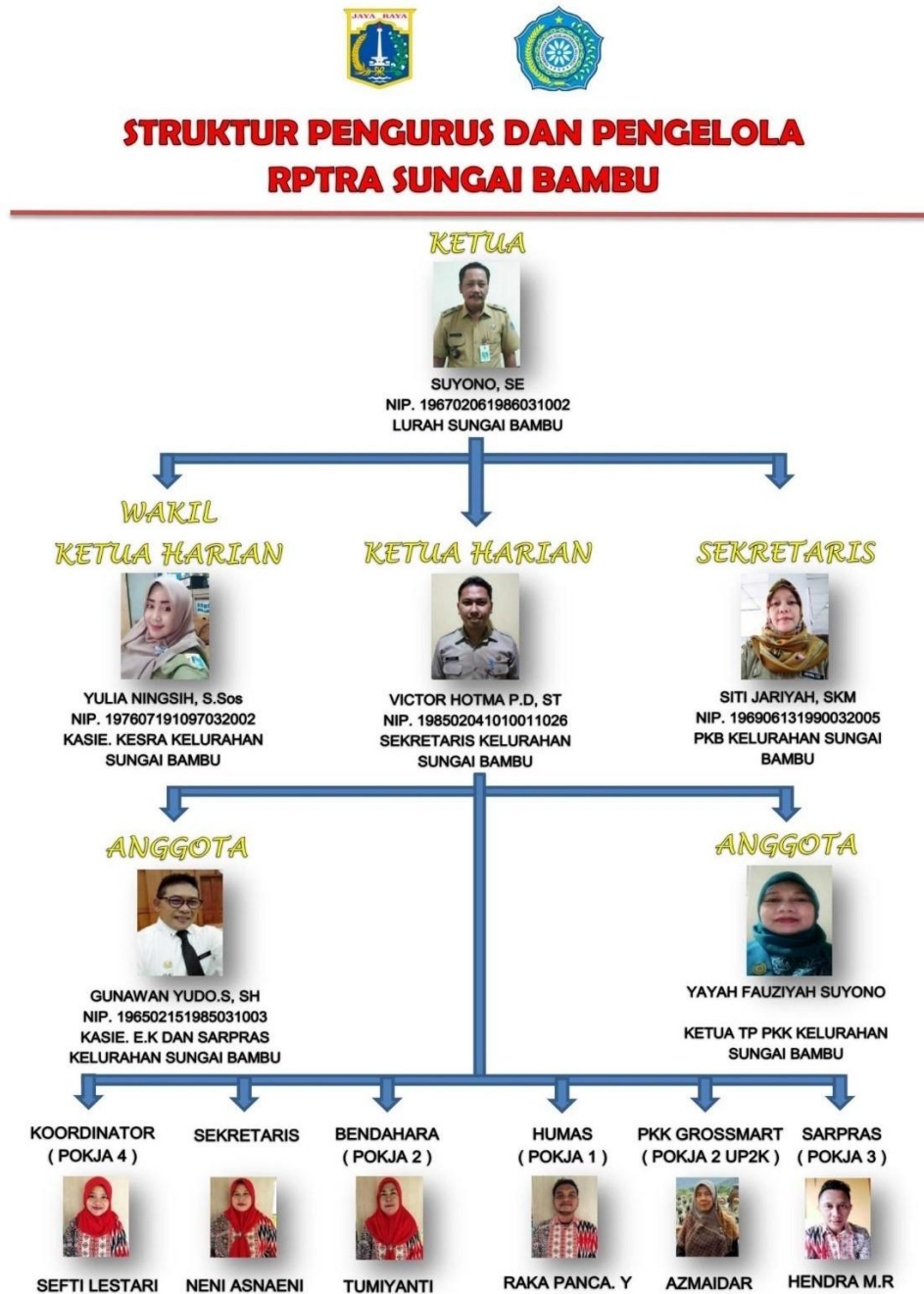
Map



The *RPTRA* program needs analysis is a need that refers to the main targets/objectives for implementing and determining the *RPTRA* program

Jakarta is one of the world's most populous urban areas, metropolitan Jakarta is the largest city in Southeast Asia. Jakarta has a population of 10.2 million people. Public open spaces are very limited in size and number, especially in dense/slum areas. The area of Jakarta is 662.33 km², while the population of *DKI Jakarta* is 10,192,886 people and the density reaches 15,230 people/km². The problem that *DKI Jakarta* is currently facing is the lack of children's play space. Jakarta's public spaces are mostly in the form of parking lots or green open spaces, including conservation areas. Current conditions, green open space is only 9.8% of Jakarta's total or 64.95 km². This proportion decreased from 77.8% of the total city area in 1973.

Management Structure



Children not only need space to play, learn and interact, fulfilling children's rights is more important because the character and quality of development of a nation and state is determined by the human resources it has. Children often do not get their rights even to grow and develop in accordance with their dignity and dignity as human beings. Children, especially in *DKI Jakarta*, cannot enjoy their childhood because of the limited child-friendly public spaces. According to data from *P2TP2A DKI Jakarta*, violence against children continues to increase every

year by around 6 to 7% every year from 2015 to 2020.

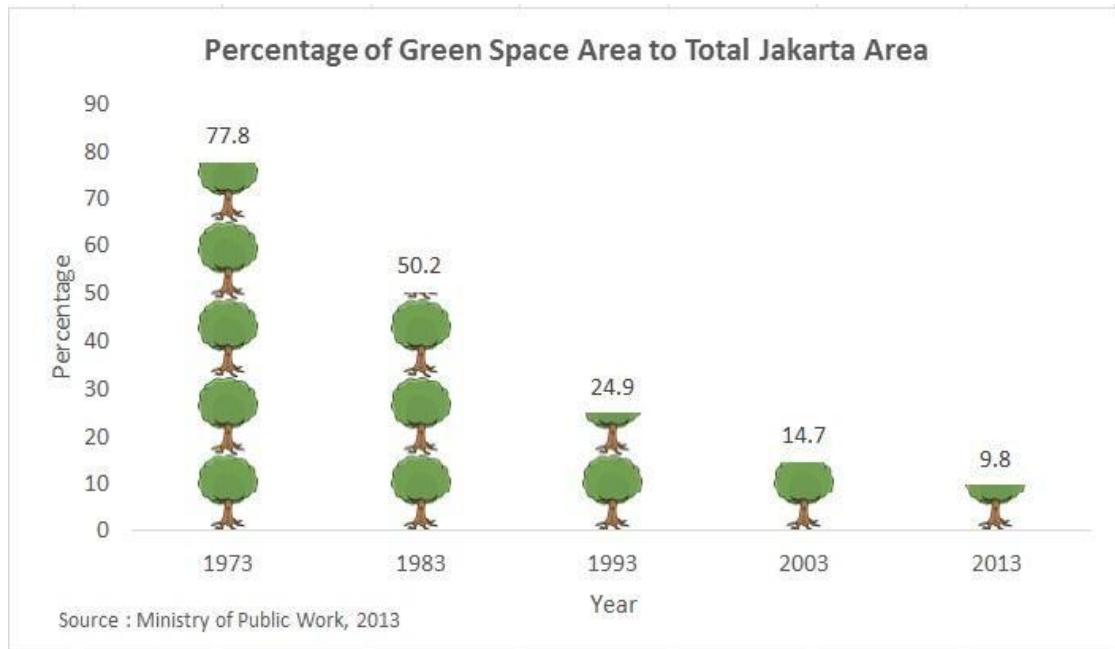


Figure 4.1. Percentage of RTH Area to Total Area of Jakarta

The government has also rolled out a policy (*KLA*) as one of the solutions in providing child protection based on the decision of the Minister of State for women's empowerment and child protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56 of 2010 concerning the appointment and determination of 20 provinces to develop child-friendly districts/cities, one of which is the *DKI Jakarta* province which is the pilot *KLA* development project. One of the policies owned by *DKI Jakarta* that supports *KLA* is to build and deploy *RPTRAs* which will carry out *KLA* program activities which have 5 clusters which are the targets and objectives, namely:

Table Targets and Objectives of Activities for 5 *KLA* Program Clusters

Cluster	Indicator	Executor	Activity	Target
Cluster I	Civil Rights and Freedoms	Dukcapil, sub-districts and managers	Opening an identity letter making service child And children's forum	- Children under 18 years of age - Parent's companion

Cluster II	Family environments and alternative caregiving	PPAPP, PKB Village and management	- BKB (Family Development for Toddlers) - BKR (Family Development nt	- Children under 18 years of age - Parent's companion
			Teenager)	
Cluster	Indicator	Executor	Activity	Target
Cluster III	Basic health and wellbeing	Pukesmas, Posyandu Cadres, and managers	- Posyandu for toddlers (BIAN) - Youth Posyandu	- Children aged 0 to 17 years
Cluster IV	Education, use of free time & cultural activities	- Parbud Sub-Department - Library Sub-Department - Sports Sub-Department	- Dance, - Paint - Story Telling, and - Futsal	- Children under 18 years of age
Cluster V	Special protection	- Ward - Village <i>PKK</i> - Manager	PIK (Corner Family Information)	- Children under 18 years of age Companion parent

***RPTRA* Program Objectives**

In early 2015, a new policy was launched to revitalize the function of the park into an interactive community park with various functions. This idea is based on the lack of public space that functions as a center for community activities and a disaster evacuation area for disaster mitigation. Then it was decided to develop a public space that functions as more than just green open space with the name *RPTRA* (Child Friendly Integrated Public Space). The addition of a child-friendly concept is a form of the government's commitment to improving the quality of life of the community, especially families and children, in creating a child-friendly city. Meanwhile, the function of evacuation locations is part of increasing city resilience.

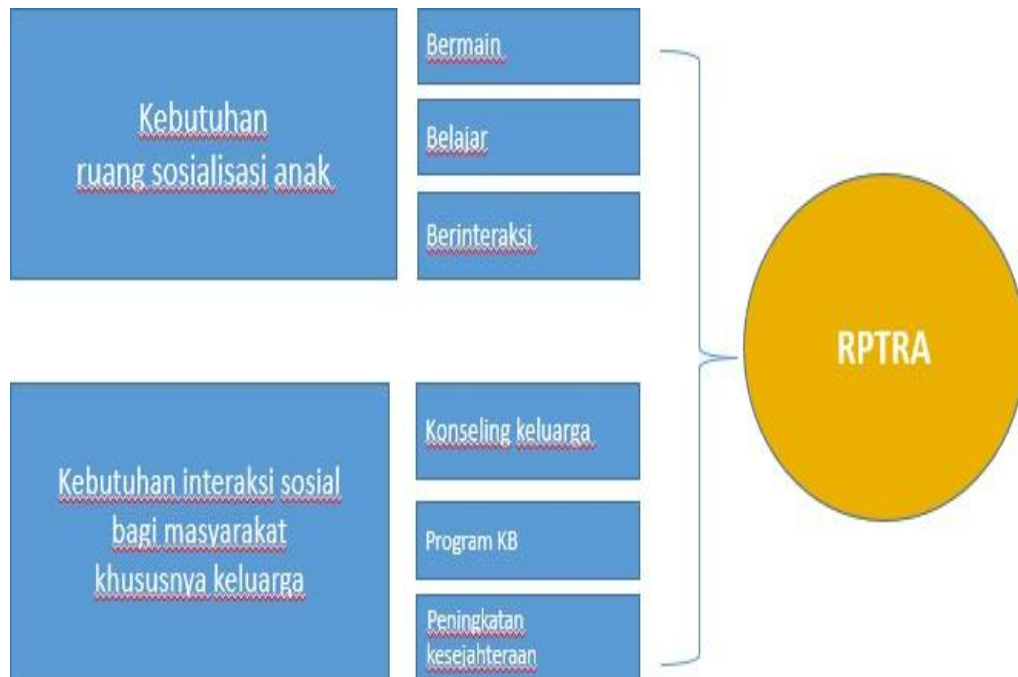


Figure *RPTRA* Needed by *DKI Jakarta*

First *RPTRA* Function: Community activity center, namely the center of economic and social activities. Second, providing integrated service facilities and activities from babies to the elderly, namely a family consultation and information center. Third, providing integrated facilities for children outside of school, including those with disabilities, namely children's playgrounds and public parks. Fourth, green open space and groundwater absorption, namely water conservation in disaster evacuation areas. Below are the various services and activities available at the *RPTRA*:

***RPTRA*: Variety of Services**

1. Services to Children:

Toddler Family Development and Early Childhood Education Activities (BKB-PAUD), Youth Family Development (BKR)

- a) Youth Information and Consultation Center (PIK).
- b) Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) Activities
- c) Child friendly library
- d) Child friendly sports place
- e) Children's play area
- f) Children's creative activities
- g) Children's Forum Activities

2. Services to the community:

- a) Activities 10 *PKK* Main Programs
- b) *PKK* MART as a productive economic forum
- c) Commemoration of National Holidays
- d) Community celebration
- e) Community sports activities
- f) Community Arts and Cultural Activities

- g) Training and Outreach Activities for the community
- h) Elderly Activities
- i) Health and Family Planning Service Activities
- j) Complaints of violence against women and children (trafficking)
- k) Library
- l) Lactation/Breastfeeding

3. Disaster Services:

RPTRAs in certain situations and conditions can be used as temporary shelters for refugees, namely the general public, disaster victims (women and children in particular).

***RPTRA*: Community Empowerment Activities**

1. Economic Empowerment of Communities around *RPTRA*
 - a) Business development
 - b) Urban Farming skills training,
 - c) Healthy Culinary Skills Training
 - d) Masy. *RPTRA* & Flats through Business Credit from Pembangunan Jaya
 - e) *PKK* Gross Mart Training & Development
2. Competitive HR Empowerment
 - a) Post for Complaints on Violence against Women and Children
 - b) Tutoring (CALISTUNG)
 - c) Learn a foreign language
 - d) Sports and arts
 - e) Religious/character development
 - f) Study Program Packages A, B, C
3. Family and environmental health empowerment
 - a) KB Village (20 Indicators)
 - b) Health Aware Community Movement (PHBS)
 - c) Community Based Child Protection
 - d) (*PATBM*)
 - e) Environmental sanitation & waste bank
 - f) Anti-fighting and drug alert

Implementation of the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (*RPTRA*) is one of the *DKI Jakarta* Provincial Government's efforts to develop the Child-Friendly City policy by integrating all the commitment and potential resources of the parties, both the Government, the community and the business world. By referring to *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 196 Tahun 2015* and the *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 40 Tahun 2016* concerning *RPTRA* Management Guidelines. Initially, the policy that would be developed in *DKI Jakarta* was a Child Friendly City (*KLA*) policy, but it turns out that *KLA* must be supported by several programs which of course are integrated with the *KLA* policy itself, namely by building Child Friendly Integrated Public Spaces or what is familiarly known as *RPTRA*. . Child friendly here means that smoking is clearly prohibited, sexual harassment and domestic violence. It can be seen that both technical instructions and SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for *RPTRA* management refer to the *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 196 Tahun 2015* and the *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 40 Tahun 2016* concerning *RPTRA* management guidelines.

SOPs are useful as working procedures for basic measures of implementing a policy or program to uniform the actions of officials in complex and widespread organizations, which in turn can lead to great flexibility and great similarity in the application of regulations (Winaro, 2014 : 207).

Organizational Perspective

From an organizational perspective, optimization of the implementation of the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* program was carried out effectively. Coordination between SKPD/UKPD, Subdistricts, and managers in implementing the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* management program on an ongoing basis based on Governor's Regulations. Human Resources in good and adequate governance in the recruitment process, accountability and transparency. Multi-talented management capabilities such as freelance daily workers (PHL) and managers are a necessity. For example, working hours are divided into 2 shifts, namely the morning and afternoon shifts starting from 06.30-14.00 and the second shift, 14.00-21.00, then a one-day off day schedule for each manager, this is to maintain the mood of management personnel. SKPD/UKPD are actively involved in the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination in the implementation of the *RPTRA*.

Interpretive Perspective

In the Interpretation Perspective the overall process gradually proceeds according to plan. The *RPTRA* program at the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* is well understood where stakeholders between SKPD/UKPD and related Departments synergize in implementing the main tasks and functions based on the *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 40 Tahun 2016* concerning *RPTRA* Management. The *RPTRA* program in *Sungai Bambu* enthusiastically received community participation which benefited the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* to the social needs of the community.

Application/Implementation Perspective

The application and implementation of the application perspective is compatibility between theory and practice because of the reference, the *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 40 Tahun 2016* concerning *RPTRA* Management. The *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* program routine receives regular monitoring and evaluation. In fact, the *Sungai Bambu* Village Head directly leads the monitoring and evaluation activities of the implementation of the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* program. In this case, the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* management carries out routine reports every day, both textually and online via the Whatsapp group. Meanwhile, evaluations are carried out routinely once a month along with regular meetings to discuss existing problems and find solutions together so that they can be resolved as quickly as possible. Socialization of the *RPTRA* has also been carried out previously by conducting a Forum Group Discussion (FGD) and also by concentrating all forms of community empowerment activities at the *RPTRA* so that the public can be more aware of the functions and facilities at the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA*. It cannot be separated from shortcomings, both in terms of children's play facilities which are lacking and some are almost damaged, apart from that there is also a lack of grass so there is a lack of greenery.

In general, *RPTRA* is a *DKI Jakarta* Provincial government program which was built as a form of government attention to fulfilling children's rights so that children can grow and develop properly and receive facilities for playing, learning

and developing talents, so as to create a child-friendly city. Based on the results of research using the *CIPP* evaluation model, the results of the effectiveness of implementing the *RPTRA* program in creating a child-friendly city in Sungai Bambu Village, North Jakarta Administrative City are: Context Evaluation Conclusion.

Conclusion of Context Evaluation

The evaluation of the context in terms of relevance is considered to be in accordance with what is stated in the *Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 56 Tahun 2010* concerning the appointment and determination of 20 provinces to develop child-friendly districts/cities, one of which is the *DKI Jakarta* province which is the pilot project for *KLA* development. . Because the programs implemented by the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* are sufficient to facilitate children's activities in accordance with the 5 *KLA* clusters, namely first, Civil Rights and Freedom, second, family environment and alternative care, third, basic health and welfare, fourth, education, use of free time & cultural activities , five special protections.

Conclusion of Input Evaluation

The role of related SKPD/UKPD in the implementation of the *RPTRA* can be said to have gone well. The services provided by *RPTRA* managers are considered adequate because the managers as program implementers have received guidance regarding program implementation during appointment and inauguration. Apart from that, the problem of allocation of funds or budget for operational activities of the *RPTRA* program is still inadequate. because SKPD/UKPD do not have a special budget for *RPTRAs* so the management carries out entrepreneurial activities by establishing a Grossmart by selling garden and fish pond products from *RPTRAs*,

Process Evaluation Conclusion

Researchers assess that the evaluation of the implementation process of *RPTRA* programs is quite good this can be seen from the management who always accompanies each program that takes place. The children's rights that have been fulfilled by the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* are the right to play, recreation, creativity, rest, use of free time, participate, socialize with peers, express opinions, education and teaching, information appropriate to their age, health services, security social, protection from discrimination, exploitation, neglect, violence, other abuse, abuse in politics, involvement in events with elements of violence, abuse and torture.

Product Evaluation Conclusion

The product evaluation results show that in terms of program organizers, *RPTRA* has carried out good coordination with the community so as to create good cooperation between *RPTRA* managers, the community and the Government in achieving the program objectives, namely fulfilling children's rights so that it becomes a Child Friendly City.

D. CLOSING

Conclusion

By using the *CIPP* evaluation model, the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* program process in creating a child-friendly city in Sungai Bambu Village, North Jakarta

Administrative City, it is clear that there are obstacles in each of the components of context, input, process and product so that the success of the *RPTRA* program in Sungai Bambu Village is in overcoming obstacles. -These obstacles can be overcome well in organizing the *KLA* cluster. This is due to good coordination between management, with the community so as to create good cooperation between *RPTRA* managers, the community and the Government in achieving the program objectives, namely fulfilling children's rights so that it becomes a Child Friendly City.

Suggestion

The suggestions for the *Sungai Bambu RPTRA* that the researchers will outline based on the results of the analysis: the shortcomings that the researchers found during the research are as follows

1. optimize every available resource, both human resources and other facilities so that the program can run smoothly
2. be wise in using budget funds in implementing the *RPTRA* program so that in the future the program implementation can be even better
3. adding more facilities to support the child-friendly city program
4. maintenance of child-friendly facilities must be further improved and of course they must be suitable for use
5. Invite the community to participate more so that the community has a high sense of responsibility for the existence of the *RPTRA*
6. Commitment from the *RPTRA* management, the community, and the *DKI Jakarta* Provincial Government to tighten supervision of *RPTRA* visitors. So that the *RPTRA*'s function is not misused and does not disturb the comfort and order of the *RPTRA*.

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