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Implementation of regional regulation number 3 of 2023 concerning the protection of women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to determine, analyze and interpret the implementation and inhibiting factors of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This type of research is descriptive with a qualitative approach based on the results of observations and interviews. This research analysis uses the concept of public policy implementation of George C. Edward III. The results showed several things, namely (a) the support of regional apparatus was very optimal; (b) the form of commitment and cooperation of vertical agencies was carried out through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU); (c) the stipulation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 proves the alignment of the local government to be present in the midst of society, and play an active role in implementing the protection of women and children; (d) budget shortages do not affect the socialization of prevention in the field, and are not significant with the increase in cases of violence against women and children; (e) supporting infrastructure for reunification at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) is very limited, as well as other facilities such as office buildings are also not yet available; and (f) existing resources are not yet optimal, and professional staff are still needed. The main inhibiting factors for implementing this regulation are resources in the context of human resources (staff) where professional personnel are still needed in the field of empowerment and case handling and equipment resources (facilities) where facilities are still needed in the form of office buildings and safe houses for the operationalization of the implementation of this regulation.

Keywords. Policy Implementation, Local Regulations, Protection of Women and Children, George C. Edward III

A. Introduction

Law No. 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 12 of 2002 concerning Child Protection in the general explanation states that children are an integral part of human survival and the sustainability of a nation and state (Patepa, 2020) [1]. In order to be able to be responsible for the sustainability of the nation and state, every child needs to have the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop optimally, both physically, mentally and socially. For this reason, protection efforts need to be made to realize the welfare of children by providing

guarantees for the fulfillment of their rights without discriminatory treatment ([Apriatin et al., 2016](#)) [2].

The State upholds human rights, including the rights of children, which is indicated by the guarantee of protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and several provisions of national and international laws and regulations. This guarantee is strengthened through the ratification of international conventions on the Rights of the Child, namely the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention On The Rights Of The Child ([Angraini, 2019](#)) [3].

In the general explanation of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (TPKS), Indonesia has committed to eliminate all forms of torture and degrading treatment and discrimination against women, children and persons with disabilities through the ratification of several international conventions, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Optional Protocol and International Convention on the Rights of the Child; and International Convention on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Sexual violence is a violation of human rights, a crime against human dignity, and a form of discrimination that must be eliminated.

Sexual violence is increasingly prevalent in society, causing tremendous impacts on victims. These impacts include physical, mental, health, economic, and social to political suffering. The impact of sexual violence is also very much in the life of the Victim. The impact of sexual violence is even stronger when the Victim is part of an economically, socially, and politically marginalized community, or those with special needs, such as children and persons with disabilities. This Law regulates the Prevention of all forms of Sexual Violence; Handling, Protection, and Restoration of Victims' Rights; Coordination between the Central Government and Regional Governments; and International cooperation so that the Prevention and Handling of Victims of Sexual Violence can be carried out effectively. In addition, it also regulates the involvement of the Community in the Prevention and Recovery of Victims in order to realize environmental conditions that are free from sexual violence ([Hiday Nur et al., 2024](#)) [4].

Until now, there have been laws and regulations that regulate several forms of sexual violence, but they are very limited in form and scope. The available laws and regulations have not been able to fully respond to the facts of sexual violence that occur and develop in society ([Saefudin et al., 2023](#)) [5]. Investigations, prosecutions, and court hearings on sexual violence cases still do not pay attention to the rights of victims and tend to blame victims. In addition, prevention efforts and community involvement are still needed in order to realize an environment free from sexual violence. Therefore, a special law on Sexual Violence Crimes is needed that is able to provide a material and formal legal basis at the same time, so as to ensure legal certainty and fulfill the legal needs of the community ([Nova & Elda, 2024](#)) [6].

According to Saenab (2021) in [Hasibuan \(2024\)](#), Women and children are groups that need protection, due to their socio-cultural system and physical condition [7]. Women have a unique position in every society and country in the world. Many contributions are made by women in almost all spheres of daily life such as taking care of the household, taking care of children, working and so on. However, they often become second-class citizens and are neglected. They seem to suffer in circumstances and become a group in a position that is often unfavorable in facing various obstacles and challenges. Therefore, the need to strengthen their

abilities and equal rights based on gender sensitivity in society is still their main problem. The intensification of women's issues and the movement to support women's rights around the world has been realized through various Conventions that have been issued by the United Nations. These internationally recognized protections have helped articulate the ideology of women's rights advocates. The presence of various policies to address the issue of violence and the long-term negative impact on the future of women and children. From both an individual and social perspective, violence against women and children can have a multiplier effect. Not only psychological and individual health, but it will also have an impact on the quality of public health in general.

One of the policy implementations that is of particular concern to the central government is related to the protection of women and children. The implementation of this policy is based on Presidential Regulation which has been amended several times, most recently by Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 65 concerning the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. At the regional level, the policy on the protection of women and children is followed up based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Government Regulation Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus, with the establishment of a special office dealing with the protection of women and children.

Law No. 23/2014 concerning Regional Government provides obligations that must be carried out by district and city governments, which are obliged to develop 6 (six) affairs of women's empowerment and child protection based on the potential of their respective regions (Indonesia, 2014) [8]. The six affairs in question are the Affairs of Improving: (1) Women's Quality of Life; (2) Women's Protection; (3) Family Quality; (4) Gender and Children Data System; (5) Fulfillment of Children's Rights (PHA) and (6) Special Protection of Children (PKA).

Furthermore, the Regional Government of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency through the initiative of the Regional House of Representatives issued Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This Regional Government policy aims to (a) prevent violence against women and children; (b) eliminate all forms of violence and exploitation against women and children; (c) protect and provide a sense of security for women and children; (d) provide services to women and children victims of violence, reporters, and witnesses; and (e) facilitate and mediate household disputes to realize the integrity of a harmonious and prosperous household. In general, there are 4 (four) aspects contained in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children, namely (1) prevention aspects; (2) service and assistance aspects; (3) reunification aspects and (4) empowerment aspects.

Mahartiwi dan Subowo (2018) stated that the existence of a policy on the protection of women and children should have been able to reduce the number of violence against women and children. However, in reality, the number of violence from year to year is still quite high. which shows that the existence of offices and technical implementation units, cases of violence against women can be seen by the number of incoming complaints, but the implementation of the policy is still hampered by the lack of commitment and communication between members, the lack of availability of resources both human, financial and work facilities and the lack of organizing socialization to the community so that most people do not know about the existence of the policy [9].

This is also the case in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, where the implementation of policies to protect women and children from sexual violence has not had a significant impact on the community, considering that the violence that occurs is still high and increases every year.

To address these issues, the local government has established the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPPA) as the implementing regional apparatus in the field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus, as amended several times last by Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Second Amendment to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Regional Gazette of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency of 2023 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency of 2023 Number 92).

Furthermore, the local government made a policy to establish a Type B Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) as stated in the Regulation of the Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow Number 71 of 2017 concerning the Establishment of Regional Technical Implementation Units in Regional Apparatus of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency (Regional news document of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency 2017 Number 71).

Based on the Letter of the Governor of North Sulawesi Number 006/22.3151/Sekr-Ro.Org Dated 28 April 2022 regarding Recommendations for Improving the Typology of UPTD PPA, it is deemed necessary to adjust the typology class in accordance with organizational development. To accommodate this policy from UPTD PPA Type B to UPTD PPA Type A, East Bolaang Mongondow Regent Regulation Number 20 of 2023 concerning Amendments to Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2017 concerning the Establishment of Regional Technical Implementation Units in Regional Apparatus of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency was issued (Regional news document of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency of 2023 Number 65).

The policy direction of the Regional Government of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency related to Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is contained in Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency for 2021-2026. The technical and specific elaboration of this Regional Medium-Term Development Plan is contained in the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection for 2021-2026.

East Bolaang Mongondow Regency with an area of 866.54 Km² has two dominant areas, namely coastal areas and mountainous areas, where the coastal area consists of 4 (four) districts with 47 (forty-seven) villages and the mountainous area consists of 3 (three) districts with 34 (thirty-four) villages. The geographical condition of the region is often an obstacle to the implementation of prevention programs and activities in the form of socialization by the DPPPA and handling and outreach of cases of violence against women and children by the UPTD PPA. From 2019 - 2024 (when this research was conducted) there were 298 cases of violence against women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency and 237 cases or 79.53% of the victims were children between the ages of 5 to 14 years old where the perpetrators of sexual violence were people closest to the victim.

The existence of the UPTD PPA should have been able to reduce the number of violence against women and children, but in reality the number of violence is still quite high. This indicates that there are obstacles in terms of policy implementation related to the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Whether the cause is a lack of

commitment and communication, resources both implementers and budgets and facilities or program interventions and activities and socialization that require collaboration across existing sectors. This is what encourages researchers to conduct research on the implementation of public policies and to find out the inhibiting factors in their implementation.

B. Method

The type of research used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach, namely research that describes the state of the subject and object, both a person, institution, society and so on and is based on the results of observations and in-depth interviews that researchers conduct and provide arguments for what is found in the field and is linked to operational concepts and regulations that have a relationship with the problem under study. In this research there are also efforts to describe, record, analyze and interpret the conditions that occur and aim to obtain information about the current situation. This research also only describes existing information objectively (Pasolong, 2017) [10].

Table 1. Research Focus and Description of Sub Focus (Indicators)

No.	Research Focus	Sub Focus/Indicator
1.	Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children	1. regional apparatus support 2. Vertical Agency Commitment and Cooperation 3. regulations that favor the protection of women and children
2.	Inhibiting Factors	1. budget for prevention socialization 2. reunification support infrastructure 3. professional resources in the field of empowerment

The informants determined using purposive sampling technique in this study are a) Regional Secretary; b) Head of the Prevention and Handling of Violence against Women and Child Protection Division; c) Head of the Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division; d) Head of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA); and e) Social Worker. The key informants in this research are the Head of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA).

C. Result and discussion

Result

1. Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3/2023 Concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

From the description of the interview results, the focus of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency with sub-focus or indicators: (a) regional apparatus support; (b) commitment and cooperation of vertical agencies; and (c) regulations that favor the protection of women and children. Furthermore, the researcher simplifies it in matrix form in the following table 2:

Table 2. Research Findings Based on Research Indicators

Indicator	Findings
Regional Apparatus Support	that the support by regional apparatus is quite optimal, even not only the PPPA Office but other regional apparatus are also involved in accordance with the Tupoksi of these regional apparatus.
Vertical Agency Commitment and Cooperation	The form of commitment is done through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), for example with the Police regarding case handling, the Prosecutor's Office and District Court regarding case prosecution and victim assistance, the Religious Court and the Ministry of Religious Affairs regarding child marriage, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding the process of violence related to Human Rights.
Regulations that Favor the Protection of Women and Children	That the stipulation of Local Regulation No. 3 of 2023 proves the partiality of the local government to be present in the midst of society, and play an active role in implementing the protection of women and children.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

From the interview research data above, it can be explained the relationship between the focus of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023, with: (a) sub-focus of regional apparatus support; (b) sub-focus of commitment and cooperation of vertical agencies; and (c) sub-focus of regulations that favor the protection of women and children.

Regional Apparatus Support

First, that the support by regional apparatus is quite optimal, even not only the PPPA Office but other regional apparatus are also involved in accordance with the Tupoksi of these regional apparatus.

Second, that other forms of support include the formation of the Regional Children's Forum (FAD) as the spearhead of reporters and pioneers, the formation of the PPA Task Force and the Task Force for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Children as stipulated in the Decree (SK), the formation of Child Friendly Schools (SRA), the formation of the Team for Handling and Prevention of Violence in Education Units (TPPKSP) in collaboration with the Education Office, as well as in the form of programs and activities that support the Fulfillment of Children's Rights (PHA), including the provision of social assistance to survivors in collaboration with the Social Service.

Third, the support of regional apparatus is very influential in the development of cases of violence against women and children, even though personally, from the existing support as early as possible, prevention efforts have been made to reduce the increase in cases of violence against women and children, including through cross-sector coordination and socialization and the establishment of the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA).

Fourth, there are several regional apparatus strategies in reducing the number of violence that occurs, for example by socializing to the community carried out by the Task Force Team, as well as by the Sangadi through celebrations or meetings at certain events.

Socialization is also carried out in schools where the targets are students and parents/guardians, so it is hoped that education about legal handling can be understood.

Fifth, with the support of cross-sectoral apparatus, including the fulfillment of indicators and required documents, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency was awarded as an Intermediate category Child Friendly Regency in 2022.

Vertical Agency Commitment and Cooperation

First, there are several vertical agencies that have made a joint commitment in relation to the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2023, including: Police, Attorney General's Office, District Court, Religious Court, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Secondly, the commitment made is how cases of violence against women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency must be taken seriously together and handled until the case is completed in the prosecution stage based on applicable laws and regulations, but it does not rule out the possibility that there are also cases with restoration justice.

Third, a form of commitment is made through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), for example with the Police regarding case handling, the Prosecutor's Office and District Court regarding case prosecution and victim assistance, the Religious Court and Ministry of Religion regarding child marriage, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding the process of violence related to human rights.

Fourth, the commitment and cooperation of vertical agency partnerships in joint socialization is expected to raise public awareness, especially victims, to dare to report cases of violence against women and children both those they experience and in their environment, thus facilitating the handling and outreach of victims of violence, which in turn hopes for a decrease in cases of violence are fulfilled.

Fifth, the strategy of vertical agencies in reducing the number of violence against women and children includes cross-sectoral coordination by conducting evaluation meetings at the end of each month, as well as quickly responding to community and individual reports on cases of violence, including educating about legal consequences through socialization. Another strategy is the establishment of a Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) which includes a cross-sector team from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Religious Courts as well as related regional apparatus in providing guidance on the readiness of prospective brides how to build a new household in order to avoid all forms of violence that result in divorce.

Regulations that Favor the Protection of Women and Children

First, the stipulation of Local Regulation Number 3 of 2023 proves the alignment of the local government to be present in the midst of society and play an active role in implementing the protection of women and children.

Secondly, to reach the target community, it requires continuous cooperation and hard work in conducting tiered socialization, for example the District Heads, are obliged to convey this Regional Regulation to the community at every celebration, as well as to the Sangadi, so that the message of this Regional Regulation can be conveyed to the community even though it is realized that more maximum efforts must still be made.

Third, the strategy for delivering this regulation, among others, is carried out through banners, leaflets and social media.

Fourth, this regulation is expected to have an effect on reducing the number of violence against women and children, although it takes time and process in its implementation in the field.

Fifth, it is hoped that in the future this regulation can reduce the number of violence, raise public awareness of the legal consequences and provide guarantees to women and children, that the government is present and committed to continuing to prevent cases as well as outreach, handling and appropriate and comprehensive assistance.

2. Inhibiting Factors

In implementing public policies, there will definitely be factors that hinder, both before and after the policy is implemented. As for knowing the inhibiting factors in this study, the researchers put forward 3 (three) sub-focuses: (a) lack of budget for prevention socialization; (b) inadequate reunification support infrastructure; and (c) lack of professional resources in the field of empowerment. The results of the research to analyze the factors that hinder the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2023 are presented in table 3 below:

Table 3. Inhibiting Factors of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023

Indicator	Findings
Budget for Prevention Socialization	The lack of budget does not affect the socialization of prevention in the field, because there are several ways that can be done through cooperation with technical regional apparatus that have the same classification, codification and program nomenclature, even though it is realized that the budget is needed, but through collaboration of existing programs, the budget can be minimized. The lack of budget is not significant with the increase in cases of violence, although it is realized that in handling and outreach cases must settle for several days, especially in areas that are not reached by the internet.
Reunification Infrastructure Support	The supporting infrastructure for reunification at the UPTD is very limited, even inadequate. tend to be inadequate, as well as other facilities such as office buildings. office buildings are also not yet available. So far only occupies a room that is also not representative.
Professional Resources in the Field of Empowerment	Existing resources are not optimal, and there is still a need for professionals who can help the process of restoring psychological conditions, especially child victims and child perpetrators. Legal professionals are also needed for case assistance and family counseling.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

Discussion

The focus of this research is to find out, analyze and interpret the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

In the context of this study, researchers used an analytical knife based on the public policy implementation model developed by Edwards III (1980). According to the Edwards III

(1980) framework in [Tamami and Suryawati \(2022\)](#), The success of public policy implementation is influenced by the following factors: (1) communication; (2) resources; (3) dispositions; and (4) bureaucratic structure [11].

Communication

In the context of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023, the target is the community and more dominantly women and children. From the results of the researcher's observations, it was found that the support of regional apparatus and vertical agencies in coordinating and socializing, where each already knows what must be prepared and implemented for the success of the policy effectively and efficiently, is one form of communication that has been carried out so far and is still running. Researchers also found that the socialization of the Prevention of Violence against Women and Children by the Task Force Team has been carried out in stages from the district, sub-district and village levels.

Regional apparatus strategies in reducing the number of violence that occurs, for example by socializing to the community carried out by the Task Force Team, as well as by Sangadi through celebrations or meetings at certain events. Socialization is also carried out in schools where the targets are students and parents/guardians, so that it is hoped that education about legal handling can be understood.

As for the benefits arising from communication through the support of cross-sectoral regional apparatus, including the fulfillment of indicators and required documents, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency was awarded as an Intermediate category Child Friendly Regency in 2022.

Resources

[Dilapanga et al. \(2023\)](#) states that resource factors play an important role in policy implementation [12]. Edwards III in [Mamonto et al. \(2020\)](#) argues that no matter how clear and consistent the provisions and rules are and how accurate the delivery of these provisions or rules is, if the policy implementers responsible for implementing the policy lack the resources to implement the policy effectively, the policy implementation will not be effective [13]. Resources here relate to all sources that can be used to support successful policy implementation. These resources include human resources, budget, facilities, information and authority.

In the context of resources in this study, it relates to Staff, Budget, Facilities and Authority. in their respective roles to help convey information about the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023, in the form of commitment and partnership cooperation. Based on the analysis of the results of interviews in this study, researchers argue that problems arise that need to be resolved and must be addressed immediately, including the need for professional personnel Psychologists to help with psychological recovery, Lawyers for victim assistance, Social Workers to help verify the social conditions of the community, especially survivors, legal experts to help provide an understanding of the consequences and legal sanctions. The current shortage of professionals clearly affects the handling of cases, because when they are needed at certain times they must wait for the schedule, time and opportunity of these professionals.

Similarly, supporting infrastructure that is needed in the reunification process is a special room for the process of reuniting parents and children. In addition, it is also important to allocate a budget for the procurement of shelter houses, as well as for the acceleration of programs and activities, especially the socialization of prevention.

Dispositions

Disposition according to George Edward III in Mamonto et al. (2023), is defined as the disposition and character possessed by the implementor, such as democratic nature, honesty and commitment. A good disposition is very influential in policy implementation, where when this is owned by the implementor, an agreed policy will be in line with the wishes of the policy maker. Vice versa, when the implementor has an unfavorable attitude or perspective or is different from the policy maker, the implementation process will also be ineffective [14].

In the context of this research, the researcher argues that the substance of the intended disposition is the Task Force Team or Task Force formed based on a Decree (SK) by the Regional Government, to socialize the prevention of violence against women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This includes the formation of the Regional Children's Forum (FAD), the formation of the PPA Task Force and the Task Force for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Children as stipulated in the Decree (SK), the formation of Child Friendly Schools (SRA), the formation of the Team for Handling and Preventing Violence in Education Units (TPPKSP) in collaboration with the Education Office, as well as in the form of programs and activities that support the Fulfillment of Children's Rights (PHA), including the provision of social assistance to survivors in collaboration with the Social Service.

In the opinion of the researcher, in the context of disposition, it has been carried out in line with the wishes of policy makers, in this case the local government, including in reducing the number of violence against women and children, including cross-sector coordination by conducting evaluation meetings at the end of each month, and quickly responding to community and individual reports on the incidence of violence cases, including educating about legal consequences through socialization. Another strategy is the establishment of a Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) which includes a cross-sector team from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Religious Courts as well as related regional apparatus in providing guidance on the readiness of prospective brides how to build a new household in order to avoid all forms of violence that result in divorce.

Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure has a significant influence on policy implementation (Mamonto, 2023) [15]. policy implementation may still be ineffective due to the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure. Bureaucratic structure according to Edward III in Tarore and Sandag (2022) includes aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units and so on [16].

In the context of this research, the bureaucratic structure referred to is the relationship between regional apparatus and vertical agencies in the division of authority, to achieve common goals in preventing violence against women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency.

From the results of data processing and data analysis, the resources in this study can be classified into 2 (two) groups, namely (1) internal groups and (2) external groups. In the internal group, there are several regional apparatus that play a role in this partnership commitment, such as the Education Office, Social Service, Health Office, Population and Civil Registry Office, Manpower and Transmigration Office and the Child Empowerment and Protection Office itself. Included in this internal group are facilities and infrastructure as well as staff who support the implementation of programs and activities. Meanwhile, external groups include the police, prosecutors, district courts, religious courts, the Ministry of Religion and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This also includes community and religious leaders.

These two groups must have a strong commitment and close partnership cooperation in the implementation of joint socialization, so that it is hoped that it can raise public awareness, especially victims, to dare to report cases of violence against women and children both experienced by them and in their environment, to facilitate the handling and outreach of victims of violence, which in turn hopes for a decrease in cases of violence are fulfilled.

The commitment built is how cases of violence against women and children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency must be taken seriously together and handled until the case is completed in the prosecution stage based on applicable laws and regulations, but it does not rule out the possibility that there are also cases that are resolved using the principles of Restorative Justice.

The support of regional apparatus is very influential in the development of cases of violence against women and children, even though personally, from the existing support as early as possible, prevention efforts have been made to suppress the increase in cases of violence against women and children, including through cross-sector coordination and socialization and the establishment of the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA).

The division of authority is also in accordance with the message contained in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023. Where to convey to the community as a target, cooperation and hard work are needed continuously in conducting tiered socialization, for example the District Heads, are obliged to convey this Regional Regulation to the community at every celebration, as well as to the Sangadi, so that the message of this Regional Regulation can be conveyed to the community even though it is realized that more maximum efforts must still be made.

D. Conclusion

From the results of the analysis and interpretation of the interview results, then juxtaposed and compared with the theories of experts on public policy implementation, to find out the inhibiting factors in the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, it is concluded that: (a) the support of regional apparatus has been very optimal; (b) the form of commitment and cooperation of vertical agencies is carried out through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), with the Police regarding case handling, the Prosecutor's Office and the District Court regarding case prosecution and victim assistance, the Religious Court and the Ministry of Religion regarding child marriage, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding the process of violence related to Human Rights; (c) The stipulation of Local Regulation No. 3 of 2023 proves the alignment of the local government to be present in the midst of society, and play an active role in implementing the protection of women and children; (d) budget shortages do not affect the socialization of prevention in the field, and are not significant with the increase in cases of violence against women and children; (e) supporting infrastructure for reunification at the UPTD is very limited, as well as other facilities such as office buildings are also not yet available; and (f) existing resources are not optimal, there is still a great need for professionals who can help the process of restoring psychological conditions, especially child victims and child perpetrators, on the other hand legal professionals are also needed for case assistance and family counseling personnel.

When compared to Edward III's public policy implementation, the main inhibiting factors for implementing this regulation are resources in the context of human resources (staff) where professional personnel are still needed in the field of empowerment and case handling and equipment resources (facilities) where facilities are still needed in the form of office buildings and safe houses to operationalize the implementation of this regulation.

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