

BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Menyelesaikan masalah kekerasan pada anak pada hakikatnya menjadi prioritas pembangunan utama. Melindungi anak-anak dari kekerasan adalah inti dari mandat UNICEF sebagai organisasi yang dibimbing oleh *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC). Dengan menggunakan pertanyaan penelitian “Bagaimana Upaya UNICEF dalam Mengatasi Permasalahan Kekerasan pada Anak di Afrika Selatan melalui Program *Violence Against Children* (VAC) Tahun 2015-2017?” nyatanya memiliki hasil yang baik bagi kemajuan Afrika Selatan dalam mengentaskan permasalahan kekerasan anak. Program *Violence Against Children* (VAC) memiliki lima fokus yang sama yakni memperkuat kerangka hukum dan kebijakan, memperkuat pelindung di sekitar anak-anak, memperbanyak banyak data dan penelitian, memperluas kemitraan dalam membangun gerakan global untuk mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap anak-anak, dan yang terakhir adalah memperkuat hak-hak anak. *UNICEF’s Child Protection Strategy 2014-2017* menyediakan strategi organisasi dan kerangka kerja hasil untuk menyelesaikan masalah kekerasan pada anak.

Program *Violence Against Children* (VAC) memberikan fokus dalam perlindungan di sekitar anak-anak yang terkoordinasi di setiap sektor, dari perlindungan anak hingga keadilan untuk anak-anak, dan dari pendidikan dan kesehatan hingga perlindungan sosial. Selain itu juga memberikan pengetahuan yang lebih luas tentang dampak kekerasan terhadap perkembangan dan kesejahteraan anak.

Lewat penerapan Fungsi Informasional, UNICEF bekerjasama dengan Save the Children membentuk *Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group* (CP MERG). Tujuan dari CP MERG sendiri adalah untuk memandu, mendukung, memfasilitasi dan mengoordinasikan pembentukan pedoman untuk pengumpulan data. Fungsi Normatif dapat membantu menjelaskan meluasnya penggunaan kekerasan terhadap anak. Norma sosial mengenai maskulinitas "menjadi laki-laki" sering kali melegitimasi kekerasan sebagai cara untuk mendapatkan rasa hormat sedangkan untuk anak perempuan, khususnya dapat mempertahankan status rendah ini saat mereka tumbuh dewasa dan memasuki hubungan dan pernikahan dini.

Fungsi *Rule Creation* memberikan *Convention on the Right of the Child* (CRC) sebagai landasan hukum yang berhasil di ratifikasi oleh seluruh negara dan di jadikan panduan. *The Children's Act* dan *Child Justice Act* juga dijadikan sebagai acuan dengan memberlakukan kewajiban hukum pada berbagai profesional dan pejabat serta staf dan pekerja sukarela yang terlibat dalam pemberian layanan yang ditargetkan untuk anak-anak untuk melaporkan kasus-kasus pelecehan atau pengabaian anak-anak kepada polisi, pekerja sosial atau ke agen yang ditunjuk dalam hal UU. *The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child* (ACRWC) perjanjian hak anak regional komprehensif pertama yang khusus dikembangkan untuk anak-anak di Afrika. Konvensi ini mengabadikan hak asasi manusia tradisional, seperti hak untuk tidak melakukan diskriminasi, hak untuk hidup, kebebasan berekspresi, hak beragama, hak untuk privasi, hak untuk pendidikan, hak setiap anak yang cacat mental atau fisik untuk menerima tindakan

khusus perlindungan, hak kesehatan, dan kebebasan dari penyiksaan. Fungsi *Rule Supervision* memberikan layanan perlindungan anak dalam mendukung anak-anak yang terkena dampak kekerasan, dan dalam pencegahan kekerasan. Agar efektif, layanan perlindungan anak memerlukan investasi yang jauh lebih besar sebagai hal yang mendesak dan mereka perlu didukung sebagai prioritas dalam agenda kebijakan.

Yang terakhir adalah Fungsi *Operational* yang dikeluarkan dengan menggunakan beberapa program-program kecil yang juga berhasil mendukung upaya UNICEF di Afrika Selatan. *Parenting* Program merupakan program kunjungan ke rumah melibatkan perawat terlatih, pengunjung kesehatan dan juga pekerja awam yang memberikan informasi pendidikan dan dukungan kepada orang tua yang rentan atau pertama kali memiliki anak pertama. Afrika Selatan sendiri akhirnya menerbitkan *Sinovuyo Teen Parenting* Program pada tahun 2014 sampai 2017. Pada tahun 2016 program ini dinilai sukses setelah melihat efek dari pemberian layanan, kebijakan dan faktor sosial ekonomi yang memengaruhi efektivitas program serta jumlah pekerja sosial yang berhasil dilatih sebanyak 1.200 orang.

Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Program diterapkan melalui kemitraan dengan pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, gerakan sosial, pemimpin agama dan masyarakat. Penurunan FGM di kalangan anak perempuan berusia 15-19 telah terjadi di berbagai negara dengan berbagai tingkat prevalensi FGM, termasuk Afrika Selatan. Dengan konsensus global bahwa FGM adalah pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang berakar pada diskriminasi gender dan penghalang bagi

pembangunan manusia, UNICEF berkontribusi pada pencapaian SDG 5, yakni mencapai kesetaraan gender dan memberdayakan semua perempuan dan anak perempuan.

UNICEF mengeluarkan program *End Child Marriage* tersebut yang sejalan dengan dibuatnya kampanye dengan nama yang sama. Keberhasilan berasal dari sifat komprehensif kampanye yang mencakup kebijakan, advokasi, pemantauan dan evaluasi serta pengembangan kapasitas. Kampanye ini juga telah menghasilkan bukti penting untuk mendukung program untuk mengakhiri pernikahan anak, dengan penelitian khusus negara dan tematik yang mencakup masalah-masalah seperti hubungan antara praktik-praktik tradisional yang berbahaya dan pembangunan ekonomi, serta hubungan antara pernikahan anak dan HIV, kehamilan remaja dan kesehatan ibu.

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