

Community-Based Child Protection Organizing Design in Cianjur

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Abstract

Community-based child protection in Limbangansari Village was initially weak. The implementation of the Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM) programme in this location was not yet optimal, lacked organization, and resource management was insufficient to support the adequacy and sustainability of activities. Based on these issues, this study aims to develop a community-based child protection organizational model in Limbangansari Village, Cianjur District, Cianjur Regency. The study employs a qualitative approach using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews and Focused Group Discussions (FGD) involving local stakeholders, document analysis, and observation. The research results show that the development of the model has successfully improved the organization of child protection, as evidenced by improvements in structure, clearer task distribution and child protection mechanisms, broader networks, and enhanced human resource capacity development management, thereby increasing activities. This development has succeeded in raising public awareness of child protection, increasing active community participation in activities, and enabling a faster response to child cases.

Keywords: *Organization, Child Protection, Community-Based Child Protection.*



A. INTRODUCTION

Children are a valuable asset to the nation. Children not only inherit culture, values, and traditions from previous generations, but also serve as agents of change who will shape the future (Wulansuci et al., 2023). Children are essentially still in a stage of development that has physical, mental, and social limitations when compared to adults, so they are often considered a vulnerable group. This vulnerability often makes children victims of violence, exploitation, and neglect, both within the family and in the community (Catharina et al., 2024).

In situations of social and economic pressure, adults who are supposed to be the protectors of children can instead act arbitrarily. The burden of life, anxiety about the future, and limited access to social services can trigger attitudes and behaviors that are harmful to children, including physical and emotional violence. Research shows that community support can help reduce the risk of violence and exploitation against children (Hulshof, 2019), making a community-based approach important in child protection efforts. The Indonesian government has passed Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection as a form of commitment to fulfilling children's rights and protection. The implementation of this policy still faces various challenges, especially in reaching the lower classes (Akbar et al., 2019).

The facts on the ground show that many children still face challenges in obtaining a proper education (Dea Mustika et al., 2023). According to the Indonesian

Child Protection Commission (KPAI), in 2023, there were 367 children who dropped out of elementary school/MI and 186 children who dropped out of junior high school/MTs in Cianjur Regency. Child protection is not only the responsibility of parents, but also the collective responsibility of society (Fitri et al., 2015). This is in line with Article 72 of Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, which emphasizes that the community plays a role in the implementation of child protection (Sispariyadi et al., 2017).

Community-based child protection facilitates synergy between the government and society. Society has the opportunity to participate, empower communities, and provide direct services according to the needs of children. The success of this approach depends heavily on community empowerment, marked by knowledge, skills, and awareness in addressing children's issues and needs. This study recommends the need for regular capacity building for children, parents, and adults through training and benchmarking activities, as well as maintaining sustainability through established networks (Akbar et al., 2019). The organization of child protection in Limbangansari Village still faces various challenges, such as the lack of clear division of tasks and responsibilities among child protection activists, the absence of governance that supports human resource capacity building, and a consistent and sustainable funding scheme. This research is a continuation of the results of a community change management practicum conducted at LKS Societa Indonesia in Cianjur, which will be tested in this study.

B. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method. Data collection techniques included document analysis, observation, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involving local stakeholders. Participatory Action Research (PAR) is a participatory and collaborative action research method specifically conducted due to shared concerns about conditions that need improvement (Machali, 2022). Participatory Action Research (PAR) is a way for social workers to be directly involved with participants as partners in the process of generating knowledge and creating a more just society, where no group suffers from a lack of basic necessities such as clothing, food, and shelter (Pujileksono et al., 2023). The participants in this study numbered 20 people, consisting of village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, Posyandu and TP PKK cadres, children, families, the Cianjur District P3AP2KB Office, social workers, and child advocates.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of the Initial of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing Design

An initial reflection was conducted to review the design of community-based child protection organization in Limbangansari Village, Cianjur District, Cianjur Regency, which was the result of a community change management practicum in

2023. The design, which was tested using a rational approach through expert judgment, was re-examined in terms of its strengths and weaknesses.

The community-based child protection organizational design is a systematic framework designed to regulate and guide child protection efforts in a participatory, integrated, and sustainable manner at the community level. This design includes clear organizational governance structures, competent human resource management, transparent planning and utilization of funding, accurate data and information management, adequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as community mobilization strategies to actively create a safe, child-friendly environment that protects children's rights.

This design was developed to place the community as the main actor in child protection efforts. Active involvement is required from all elements of society, including the children themselves, families, community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, Posyandu and PKK cadres, and village government officials. This approach emphasizes strengthening local capacity, increasing community participation, and building cross-sectoral collaboration to create an adaptive and responsive child protection system tailored to local conditions and needs.

Based on the results of focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews, the advantages of the design were grouped into five themes, namely:

a. Innovative

The design of child protection organization is considered an innovation in the village because it involves the community directly in the entire process, rather than simply implementing programs from the top down. The approach emphasizing the principle of "by, for, and with the community" is appreciated as a new model that is more collaborative, participatory, and contextual to local needs. The Cianjur District PPKBP3A Office stated that this design strengthens cross-sectoral collaboration from the early stages of prevention, not just during case handling, thereby reinforcing the child protection system comprehensively at the village level.

b. Systematic and structured

This organizational design is presented in an integrated and sequential manner in the form of a chart, making it easier for various parties involved to understand and facilitating implementation in the field. The sequential arrangement of stages makes the program more focused, prevents overlapping roles, and ensures that all elements of society can follow the process clearly. The visualization of the workflow also clarifies the interconnection between important aspects such as data collection, funding, cross-sector coordination, and concrete actions at the community level, thereby creating a more efficient and structured work system.

c. Participatory

This design was developed participatively by involving various parties from the initial stages, including the community, cadres, religious leaders, village officials, and related service institutions. This broad involvement fosters a

sense of ownership and collective responsibility in maintaining the sustainability of the child protection program. Such a participatory approach is considered more effective than the old centralized and elitist model, as it builds shared awareness and strengthens cross-sectoral collaboration in a contextual and sustainable manner.

d. In line with current needs

This design is a response to the real and urgent needs faced by the community, such as the prevalence of violence against children, the lack of a clear referral system, and weak coordination between relevant parties. The components of the design are comprehensively designed, from the problem mapping stage to the systematic development of action plans, so that the community has clear guidelines and no longer feels confused when dealing with cases. All steps are contextualized, reflecting the real conditions and challenges faced by the community of Limbangansari Village, making this design relevant and applicable at the local level.

e. Holistic

This design targets various layers of society comprehensively, from children, families, to the surrounding community, so that it does not only focus on children as vulnerable individuals. The approach covers early detection, prevention, and case management. With this scope, the design is not merely a response to cases that occur but also promotes systemic and cultural change through collective capacity building, so that the community actively and sustainably becomes the primary protector of children in their environment.

Based on the results of focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews, the design's shortcomings were categorized into three themes:

a. Children are not involved as subjects of protection

The child protection design is still considered insufficient in directly involving children. Children tend to be positioned only as recipients of protection, not as active subjects. However, children have voices, opinions, and the potential to be involved in the protection process itself. The Chairperson of the TP PKK and the Chairperson of the Cianjur District Children's Forum both emphasized the importance of involving children in dialogue, planning, and activities so that they feel valued and become part of the solution, not merely objects of protection.

b. The role of village heads has not been integrated into the organization of child protection

Village heads have not been strategically positioned as the main drivers and responsible parties for child protection governance at the village level. Village heads hold significant authority in decision-making, budget allocation, and cross-sectoral coordination. This lack of involvement risks weakening the legitimacy and sustainability of programs, as without strong support and leadership from village heads, child protection efforts will struggle to be fully integrated into the village governance system.

c. Lack of Inter-Village Learning Networks in Community-Based Child Protection Practices

Child protection efforts are still carried out separately in each village without any mechanism for sharing experiences, good practices, or effective strategies. The absence of such networks prevents the dissemination of local innovations and knowledge, even though many villages have valuable potential and experiences that can be replicated by other villages. Without a collaborative platform, collective learning across regions is limited, thereby slowing the dissemination of successful and contextual child protection models.

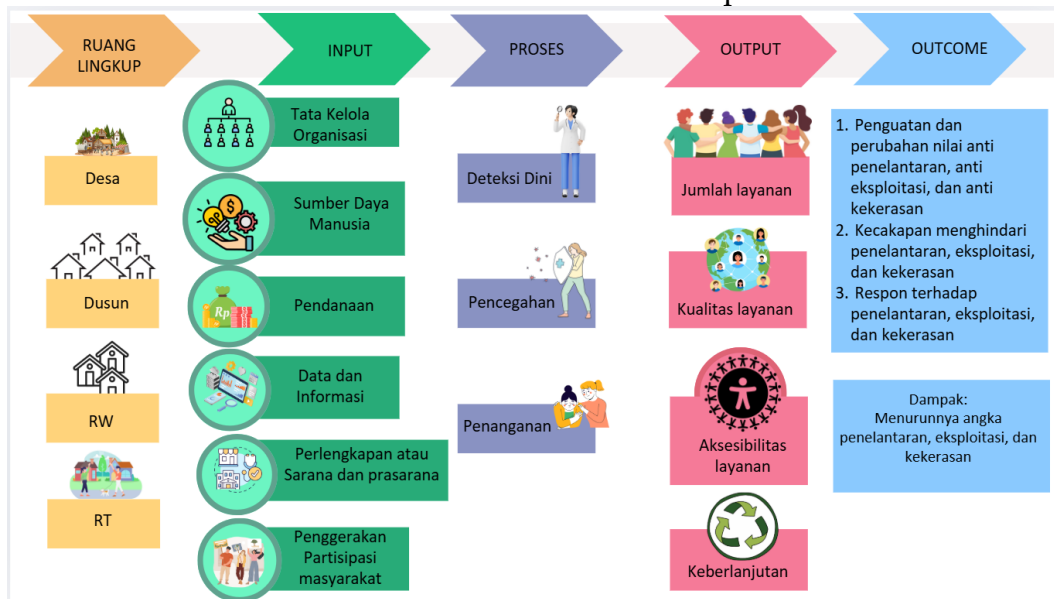


Figure 1 Initial Design of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing

2. Identification of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing Design Needs

Based on initial reflections, the strengths and weaknesses of existing designs were identified. The next step is to conduct a more in-depth identification of needs, including real needs in the field and suggestions for design development from participants. This process aims to obtain constructive input as a basis for designing more effective and efficient developments. The following design development needs were identified through focus group discussions (FGDs):

- Involving Children as Subjects of Protection**
The design needs to be developed so that children are not only seen as objects of protection, but also as subjects who have a voice, aspirations, and the capacity to actively participate in the protection process. This includes safe, friendly, and meaningful participation spaces for children in every stage of the organization.
- Integration of Village Head Leadership in Child Protection Organization**
A design is needed that explicitly integrates the strategic role of village heads as local leaders in driving, facilitating, and strengthening child protection

initiatives. Democratic and inclusive village head leadership is key to promoting community participation and program legitimacy.

c. **Strengthening Inter-Village Learning Networks**

The design also needs to include strategies for developing networks with other villages that have successfully implemented community-based child protection practices. These networks are an important means of sharing experiences, broadening horizons, and encouraging cross-regional innovation.

Based on the needs identified from the weaknesses of community-based child protection designs, the following recommendations for design development have been formulated:

a. **Encouraging the Involvement of Children as Subjects of Protection**

The design needs to be developed by providing real opportunities for children to participate. This can be achieved through the establishment of village children's forums, the involvement of children in child-friendly village deliberations, and the strengthening of children's capacities through leadership, communication, and advocacy training. In this way, children can play an active role in the process of identifying problems, developing solutions, and evaluating protection programs.

b. **Integrating the Role of Village Heads in Community-Based Child Protection Organizing**

Village heads play a strategic role in the success of community-based programs. Therefore, the design needs to explicitly regulate the role of the village head as the main facilitator, local policy maker who is pro-children, and driver of community participation. The democratic and inclusive leadership of the village head will create a conducive climate for the emergence of sustainable child protection initiatives.

c. **Building Inter-Village Networks in Child Protection Practices**

One important step in developing the design is to build a learning network with villages that have successfully implemented good child protection practices. This network can take the form of an inter-village forum, a village learning community, or cross-regional collaboration that enables knowledge exchange, comparative studies, and replication of innovations. Through this network, the capacity of villages can be strengthened collectively and adaptively in accordance with their respective local contexts.

3. Designing Community-Based Child Protection Organizing

The results of the needs identification stage are an important foundation for design, as they provide a clear picture of the community's needs and suggestions for design development. By understanding needs in a participatory manner, the design process can be structured in a more focused, relevant, and contextually appropriate manner, resulting in effective solutions for community-based child protection efforts. Design planning is carried out to ensure that the design created can be

implemented effectively. This stage includes determining the name of the design, identifying objective conditions, setting objectives, targets, and design steps.

The following are the results of the design planning for community-based child protection organization:

- a. The name of the design agreed upon is the community-based child protection organization design. This name highlights the importance of the organizational process as the main approach. Child protection does not only depend on individual or institutional interventions, but also on how the community as a social system is mobilized and strengthened to carry out its protective functions collectively. The term “community-based” indicates the active participation of all elements of society, including children, families, local leaders, and village governments. This name is inclusive and non-discriminatory, as it does not limit the beneficiaries or implementers of protection to certain groups. Children are positioned as part of the community who have the right to be protected and to contribute to protection efforts. In addition, this name does not contain terms that lead to labeling or stigmatization of vulnerable children, child victims, or other groups.

- b. Identification of objective conditions

The identification of objective conditions is carried out to comprehensively understand the actual situation faced by the community, particularly in the context of child protection in the village. The results of this identification serve as the initial foundation for developing a relevant, participatory, and contextual organizational design.

No	Identified Aspects	Current Objective Conditions
1	Child Involvement	Children are not yet involved as subjects of protection. The Children's Forum is not yet active. Children are not yet involved in village deliberations or decision-making processes.
2	Village Head Leadership	The village head has not yet fulfilled his strategic role as a facilitator and driver of child protection. There are no regulations or commitments governing this.
3	Networking	There is no inter-village network for the exchange of good practices and collaborative learning related to community-based child protection.
4	Reporting Mechanisms	There is no structured, accessible, and community-accepted reporting system. Residents are confused about where to report incidents of violence or child rights violations.
5	Division of Roles and Responsibilities	There is no clear organizational structure or division of roles at the village level. There is no defined child protection working group or task force.
6	Funding	There is no allocation of funds from the Village Fund for

No	Identified Aspects	Current Objective Conditions
		child protection programs. Existing activities are still incidental and not systematically planned.
7	Inter-institutional Coordination	There is no coordination forum or partnership between villages, schools, health services, and religious institutions on child protection issues.
8	Community Capacity	The community does not yet have adequate understanding and skills to prevent, detect early, or handle child protection cases.
9	Village Child Protection Institutions	Structures such as Child Protection Teams have not yet been formed. There are no operational guidelines or support systems available.
10	Cultural and Social Resistance	There is still cultural resistance or rejection of child protection issues, especially those considered to be domestic matters. This hinders reporting of cases and participation. Therefore, an approach based on religious and community leaders is needed to bridge local values with child protection principles.

c. Setting objectives

Once the objective conditions have been identified, the next step is to set design objectives that directly address the issues identified. These design objectives are strategic and operational in nature, serving as the direction for the overall design of community-based child protection programs. The following are the design objectives for community-based child protection organizations:

- 1). Establishing clear and effective governance of child protection organizations
- 2). Promoting the allocation and optimization of funding from village funds and other sources
- 3). Developing competent human resources (HR) in child protection
- 4). Building an accurate and integrated child information and data system
- 5). Improving facilities and infrastructure supporting child protection
- 6). Promoting active community involvement in every stage of child protection

d. Targets

This community-based child protection organizational design involves various cross-sector participants who play an important role in supporting the formation of a responsive, inclusive, and sustainable child protection system. The participants include village government officials, child welfare institutions, religious and community leaders, and the general public,

including children as the main subjects of protection. The participant groups in this design are as follows:

1) Village Government

The village government plays a central role in providing institutional legitimacy, policies, and budgets. The village head, village secretary, and other village officials are decision-makers in approving the child protection organizational structure, establishing local regulations, and allocating village funds for activities that support child protection.

2) Community Cadres

Posyandu cadres, PKK cadres, and other cadres are at the forefront of implementing activities in the field. They have emotional and social closeness to residents, as well as direct access to families and children.

3) Religious and Community Leaders

The role of religious and traditional leaders is very important in shaping public opinion and directing social norms that support child protection. They can act as facilitators in resolving cases based on local wisdom and serve as a bridge of communication between residents and formal institutions.

4) Parents and Families

Families are the closest to children and have the primary responsibility for fulfilling children's rights. In this design, parents are empowered through parenting activities, family counselling, and active involvement in community forums.

5) Children

Children are not only objects of protection but also subjects with a voice. They are involved through the Children's Forum, campaign activities, thematic discussions, and training to raise awareness of their own rights.

6) Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) and Development Partners

Local NGOs or development partners (such as the Social Affairs Office, Child Protection Office, and other formal institutions in the field of child welfare) can provide technical support, training, advocacy, as well as monitoring and evaluation of this design.

e. Design Steps

1) The following are the steps in designing community-based child protection organization:

2) Situation analysis and problem identification

3) Human resource capacity building

4) Establishment and strengthening of organizational governance

5) Development of a child protection action plan

6) Development of a reporting and early response system

7) Strengthening of information systems and child data collection

8) Mobilization of resources

9) Program implementation and monitoring

10) Evaluation and replication of best practices

This is a picture of the design for community-based child protection development:

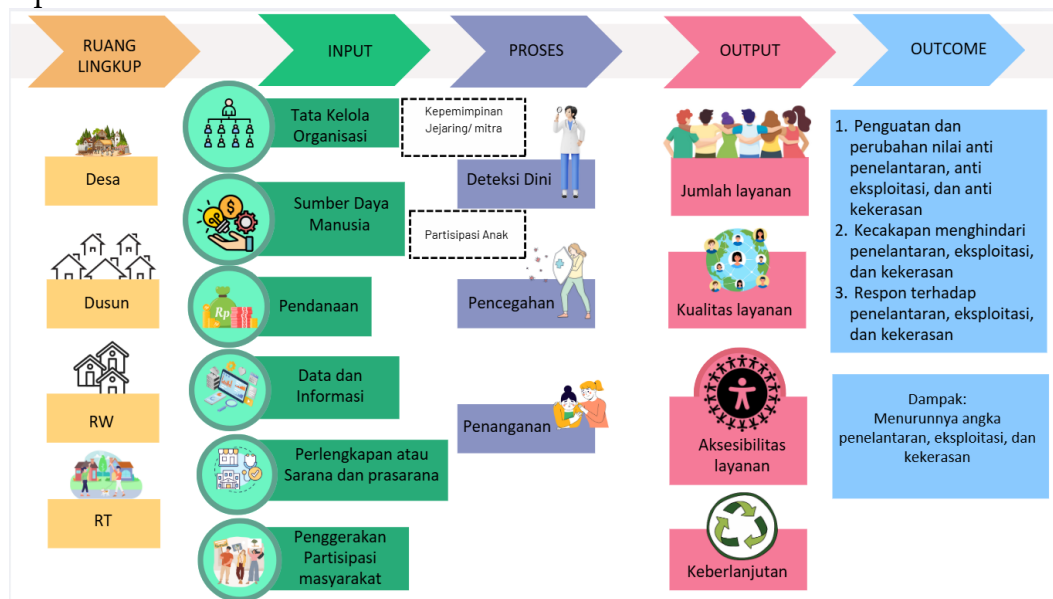


Figure 2 Design for the Development of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing

4. Community-Based Child Protection Organization Design Implementation Planning

The design that has been developed serves as the foundation for developing the implementation plan, ensuring that implementation steps align with the structure, mechanisms, and objectives that have been established. The implementation plan for the community-based child protection organizational design is developed based on a shared commitment from various stakeholders, including village governments, PKK and Posyandu cadres, youth leaders, religious leaders, community leaders, families, and children. This commitment is reflected in the willingness of all parties to actively participate in every stage, from planning to implementation and program evaluation. As part of the follow-up plan, concrete steps have been outlined, including activity schedules, program objectives, engagement methods, and mutually agreed-upon success indicators. To ensure effective and sustainable implementation, a community working group has been formed, comprising child protection cadres, members of the Children's Forum, religious leaders, teachers, and village officials. This team serves as the driving force on the ground, responsible for coordinating activities, facilitating communication among stakeholders, and monitoring the progress of implementation on a regular basis.

5. Implementation of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing Design

The plan that has been developed serves as a guide for implementing the design in the field. Implementation is a crucial stage in realizing the community-

based child protection organization design into concrete actions in the field. At this stage, various plans and strategies that have been developed begin to be implemented through the active involvement of all stakeholders, including the village government, the community, families, and the children themselves. Implementation not only tests the extent to which the design can be applied in a real social context, but also serves as a proving ground for the effectiveness of the participatory approach that is being promoted.

The implementation of the community-based child protection organizational design in Limbangansari Village is realized through three main complementary activities. First, the capacity of child protection advocates is enhanced by providing training to village cadres, community leaders, and volunteers so that they have adequate understanding and skills in detecting, responding to, and preventing various forms of violence and violations of children's rights. The training also covers community-based child protection, with resource persons from the PPKBP3A Office and the Chair of Puspaga. Second, a Village Child Protection Team was formed to serve as the frontline in efforts to prevent and address cases of violence against children at the local level. Third, positive parenting training was conducted for families, with a focus on preventing child marriage. This activity aims to equip parents and guardians with knowledge and approaches that promote healthy child development without pressure toward early marriage. Fourth, the Children's Forum from Limbangansari Village and Nagrak Village collaborated to conduct outreach to children about forms of violence, how to protect themselves, and the importance of speaking up if they experience or witness violence. All these activities strengthen the foundation of community-based child protection, actively involving families, communities, and children as the primary agents of change.

6. Evaluation of Community-Based Child Protection Organization Design

The implementation process provides a clear picture of how well the designed framework addresses the needs and challenges on the ground. The evaluation phase is crucial for assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and achievement of objectives of the implementation. The evaluation results are then used as the basis for improvements, leading to a final design that is more relevant, practical, and ready for replication or further development.

To determine the feasibility of the community-based child protection organizational design, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis was conducted as a strategic tool. This analysis aims to identify internal strengths that can support the success of the design, weaknesses that need to be addressed, external opportunities that can be leveraged for further development, and threats that may hinder the implementation of the design in the field. The results of the SWOT analysis of the community-based child protection organizational design reveal various strategic aspects that need to be considered. In terms of strengths, this design has added value because it is based on active community participation, supported by the village government, and capable of

building strong social networks at the village level. The weaknesses identified include the limited capacity of human resources in terms of understanding child protection. In terms of opportunities, there is regulatory support for child protection from the central and local governments, as well as increasing public awareness of the importance of child protection. Meanwhile, threats come from the still strong patriarchal culture. Considering these four aspects, this design is considered to have the potential to be further developed with strategies for capacity building, policy advocacy, and consolidation of networks among stakeholders. This is a picture of the final design of community-based child protection organization:

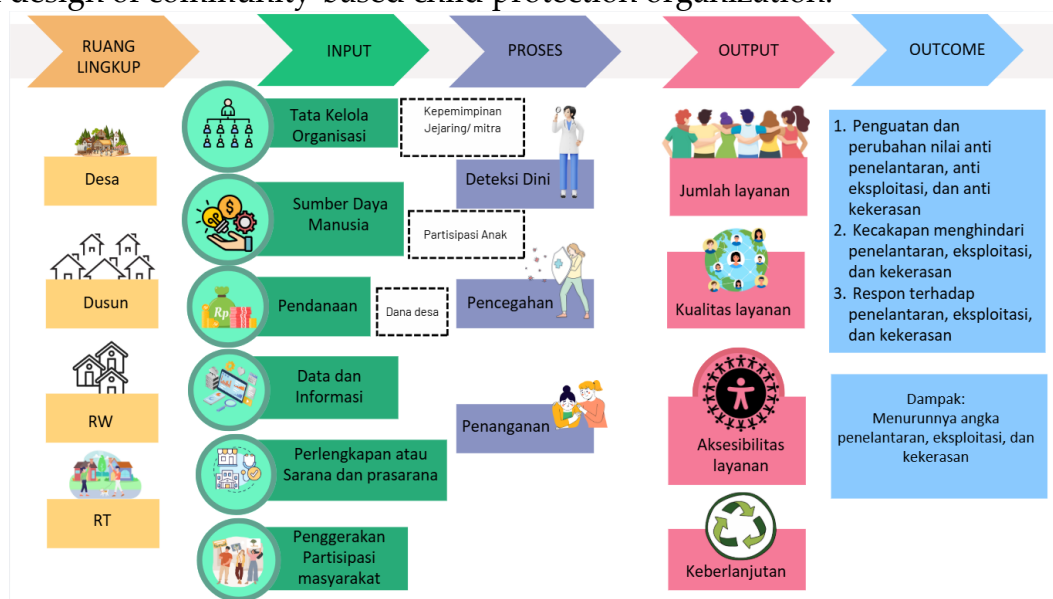


Figure 3 Final Design of Community-Based Child Protection Organizing

Child protection is a shared responsibility between the state, society, families, and individuals. In practice, various forms of violence, exploitation, and neglect against children still occur frequently in schools, families, and communities. This situation reflects that structural and institutional protection mechanisms are not yet sufficient to address the social realities of society. To fulfill children's rights, community-based child protection organizations are needed that place the community as the main actor in creating a safe, friendly, and supportive environment for children's growth and development.

Through these organizations, the community can establish early detection, prevention, reporting, assistance, and rehabilitation systems that are faster and more appropriate to the local context. This approach strengthens the sense of ownership, social solidarity, and independence of the community in protecting children from vulnerable situations. By building an organized social structure based on local strengths, child protection becomes part of the collective consciousness of the community itself.

One of the main advantages of the community-based child protection organization design developed in this study is its collaborative nature. Collaboration is an important foundation because it involves various elements, both from the community directly and from formal institutions such as the village government,

district government, and law enforcement agencies (Fazzi, 2018). The ideal child protection model according to Law Number 35 of 2014 encourages active collaboration between schools, parents, government, and the community (Hariyanto, 2024).

A collaborative approach to child protection enables synergy between the community, which has local knowledge and emotional closeness to children, and formal institutions that have authority and resources. The active involvement of both parties makes the child protection system more responsive and tailored to local needs. Research findings indicate that this model fosters a sense of shared ownership, enhances program legitimacy through consultation, and strengthens prevention and case management mechanisms. Collaboration also expands the scope of intervention and creates healthy interdependence among community elements, thereby supporting the sustainability and social acceptance of community-based child protection (Fazzi, 2018).

This design is considered innovative because it introduces a new approach that adapts to local conditions and involves the active participation of the community. Innovation is evident in the way it is organized, which does not only rely on formal structures but also empowers existing social potential, such as community leaders, religious leaders, cadres, and children's forums. This approach provides contextual and relevant alternative solutions to child protection issues that have not been fully addressed by the formal system, and encourages the formation of more adaptive and sustainable social intervention models. It is important for village governments to encourage and facilitate active community participation in every stage of development to ensure that the programs implemented truly benefit the local community (Rahmat & Hermana, 2020).

One of the weaknesses in this design is that children are not directly involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities. Child participation is a fundamental principle in child protection that places children as subjects, not merely objects of intervention. Child participation refers to the active involvement of children in decision-making that affects their lives, whether in the family, school, or community. The absence of children's voices in this process indicates that their fundamental right to meaningful participation has not been fulfilled. Child participation is not only important normatively, but also has broad benefits, such as increasing self-confidence, strengthening social capacity, and ensuring more inclusive policies (Gunawan et al., 2021).

Children are often only seen as recipients of protection, not as parties who can be directly involved. However, children also have the right to express their opinions and participate in processes that affect their lives. Child protection designs need to provide space for children to participate, from identifying problems, planning activities, to evaluating programs. This involvement can help children become more confident, learn responsibility, and strengthen the sustainability of child protection programs in the community (Lawado & Na'imah, 2019).

Involving stakeholders in the development of the model is crucial to ensure the results align with real-world conditions and program objectives. Stakeholders such as village governments, community leaders, educators, community organizations, and children and their families themselves have diverse knowledge, experiences, and perspectives that can enrich the model design process. Their involvement helps identify problems more comprehensively and ensures that the developed model can address real challenges (Freebairn et al., 2022).

Research findings highlight that the choice of program name has a significant impact on public perception and acceptance. Currently, many programs still use terms with negative connotations, such as “vulnerable” or “marginalized” (Mansouri et al., 2024). Negative terms can reinforce stereotypes and create social distance (Parsons et al., 2022). To avoid negative impacts, program naming should consider positive and empowering perspectives. When developing new program names, a participatory process involving stakeholders, including the communities to be served, is highly recommended (Napoles & Stewart, 2020).

Community-based child protection organizations have proven successful in mobilizing volunteers, raising public awareness, and providing comprehensive handling of cases of violence, neglect, and exploitation of children. Active community participation enables child protection efforts to be carried out more quickly, accurately, and in line with real conditions on the ground. This involvement also encourages the formation of a sustainable protection network and strengthens the values of social care and shared responsibility for the safety and welfare of children in their environment (Rosmita Rahman, 2025).

D. CONCLUSION

Children are an important asset for the future of the nation, but at the same time they are a vulnerable group due to their physical, mental, and social limitations. This vulnerability can lead to violence, exploitation, and neglect of children, whether in the family, school, or community. The community plays a crucial role in implementing child protection measures, as mandated by Law No. 35 of 2014, which states that the community must participate in creating a safe and supportive environment for children's growth and development.

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the community-based child protection organizational design in Limbangansari Village, Cianjur District, Cianjur Regency, which includes organizational management, human resources, funding, data and information, facilities and infrastructure, and community participation mobilization, has proven effective in improving the structure and mechanisms of child protection at the community level. This is evidenced by increased community understanding and awareness of the importance of child protection, reflected in active community participation in activities and faster responses to child-related cases.

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