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IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN – BASED INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION

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Abstract: General Background: Child protection remains a critical issue globally, with children often facing violence in environments meant to safeguard them. Effective community-based child protection programs are essential to addressing this growing concern. **Specific Background:** The Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program aims to provide a coordinated approach to protecting children within local communities. However, the implementation of such programs at the village level, specifically in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Sidoarjo Regency, has not been thoroughly explored. **Knowledge Gap:** There is limited research on the practical implementation of community-based child protection programs, particularly in rural areas, and the role of local stakeholders in ensuring their success. **Aims:** This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, focusing on the roles of various stakeholders and the effectiveness of the program in protecting children. **Results:** The study found that the program benefited from strong synergy among stakeholders, supported by adequate facilities and funding. A well-defined bureaucratic structure and clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) ensured consistency in program execution. However, the program's success heavily relied on continued collaboration, adequate human resources, and ongoing coordination among all involved parties. **Novelty:** This study provides new insights into the effectiveness of community-based child protection programs, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and coordination between stakeholders in rural settings. **Implications:** The findings suggest that successful child protection programs require not only adequate infrastructure and resources but also sustained stakeholder engagement and capacity-building to ensure their long-term effectiveness in protecting children from violence.

Keywords: Program Implementation, Child Protection, Based Integrated Child Protection

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Introduction

The increasing number of child abuse cases is currently a public concern. Acts of violence against children can happen anytime and anywhere, and it is not uncommon for children to become victims of violence from close family members or in environments that are supposed to provide protection for children. In ensuring protection for children.

The government has issued Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which states that child protection encompasses all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and worth, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination [1]. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children, which states that special protection is a form of protection received by Children in certain situations and conditions to ensure a sense of security against threats that endanger their safety and well-being in their growth and development [2]. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61 of 2016 concerning the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, as an independent institution established based on Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection as amended by Law

Number 35 of 2014 [3]. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection Coordination, coordination carried out to synergize and harmonize the implementation of child protection in an integrated manner through monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of child protection implementation [4]. Regional Regulation of Sidoarjo Regency Number 18 of 2006 concerning the Implementation of Protection for Women and Children Victims of Violence, which regulates the scope of child protection implementation [5]. Sidoarjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2007 on the Implementation Guidelines of Sidoarjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2006 on the Organization of Protection for Women and Children Victims of Violence [6]. Decree of the Head of Tambak Kalisogo Village Number 26 of 2021 concerning the Formation of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Activists in Tambak Kalisogo Village [7], and other legislation regulating child protection. However, the existence of that law does not make Indonesia safe from cases of child violence. In 2022, there were 8,101 cases of child violence across all provinces in Indonesia, with East Java Province ranking first with 648 cases [8]. Similarly, as in Sidoarjo Regency, cases of child violence still occur in various areas of Sidoarjo Regency. Several sub-districts prone to child violence include Sidoarjo, Krembung, Krian, Tarik, Waru, and Balongbendo. As a preventive measure to combat child violence, the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) has established a child violence prevention program in 35 villages in Sidoarjo Regency [9]. However, these efforts have not yet been able to reduce the rate of violence against children in Sidoarjo Regency. Data on violence victims in Sidoarjo Regency, according to the Head of Women's Rights Protection and Special Child Protection at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB), Ritz Noor Widiastutik Antarlina, stated that child violence cases in 2023 are higher than last year due to the increasing openness of society and awareness to report [10]. Danu in Bhirawa revealed that Android ranks highest as the cause of child sexual violence in Sidoarjo. Additionally, economic factors, social interactions, and the environment can influence acts of violence against children. From Android phones, children can access photos and information from negative websites, which then sparks a desire to try them [11]. From the existing issues, it can be concluded that there is a need for synergy between the government and the community. Considering the important role of families and communities as the frontline in preventing violence against children, providing protection for children is an obligation that must be fulfilled. Based on the Sidoarjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2007 concerning the Implementation Guidelines of the Sidoarjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2006 on the Organization of Protection for Women and Child Victims of Violence. The organization of protection for victims is carried out in an integrated manner in coordination with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KP3A), which is formed in collaboration with the Regency Government, Sidoarjo Regency Police, Non-Governmental Organizations, and community organizations that are concerned with women and child victims of violence. Therefore, the Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Child Protection Agency (DP3AKB) has established a Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program as a movement of community groups working in a coordinated manner to achieve the goal of child protection. So that society becomes more aware and cares about child protection, which will lead to a change in attitudes and behaviors that provide protection for children. Here is the data on child violence in Sidoarjo Regency based on the types of cases, including

Table 1. Public Administration Study Program, Muhammadiyah University Sidoarjo, Indonesia

No	Case Category	2021	2022	July 2023
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1.	Domestic Violence	63	81	45
2.	Child Abuse	16	13	13
3.	Dating Violence	1	3	0
4.	Economic Violence	8	11	4
5.	Sexual Harassment	12	3	14
6.	Sexual assault	34	29	13
7.	Rape	0	3	1
8.	Tráfico	0	1	1
9.	Abuse	0	5	2
10.	Child custody dispute	0	0	17
11.	Bullying	0	0	5
12.	Electronic-Based Sexual Violence	0	0	2
13.	Others	29	31	2
Amount		163	180	119

Source: (UPTD Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak Kabupaten Sidoarjo, 2023)

Table 1 shows that in Sidoarjo Regency in July 2023, there were 119 cases of children being victims. The highest types of violence are domestic violence and sexual harassment. Certainly, the existence of a community-based integrated child protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village is expected to monitor and reduce the incidence of violence against children. However, in reality, several cases of child violence still need assistance and handling from the relevant authorities. One of the main causes of the continued cases of child violence is the lack of cooperation with stakeholders outside the village environment, whether they are academics or other child advocacy organizations. Especially experts like child psychologists. This limited cooperation makes access to adequate psychological services and support less than optimal, so the handling and support of child abuse cases cannot be maximized. To improve the effectiveness of the community-based integrated child protection program, it is important for villages to expand their network of cooperation with supporting stakeholders. Including child psychologists, to ensure that each case receives appropriate and thorough handling. Here is the data on violence victims based on the type of case in Tambak Kalisogo Village.

Table 2. Data on Violence Victims in Tambak Kalisogo Village Based on Case Type

No.	Case Category	2022	2023
1.	Bullying	1	0
2.	Domestic Violence	0	1
3.	Social Violence	1	4
4.	Others	2	2
Amount		4	7

Source: Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Data (PATBM) Tambak Kalisogo Village

Table 2 shows that in 2023, the number of violence cases increased to 7, with the highest number being in Social Violence at 4 cases. According to the DP3AKB of East Java Province, social violence includes child neglect and child exploitation. The neglect referred to is the attitude and treatment of parents who do not provide adequate attention to the child's growth and development process. Parents or those responsible for the child do not pay attention to the child's needs, while child exploitation is an act of depriving the child's rights [12].

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Second, previous research by Puspitasari (2021) titled "Stakeholder Involvement in the Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in Sidoarjo Regency" concluded that the main stakeholders in the implementation of policies for the protection of women and children victims of violence in Sidoarjo Regency are the community, women, and children victims of violence. Supporting stakeholders include academics, school institutions, regional hospitals, as well as the police and the judiciary. Meanwhile, the key stakeholder is the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection (UPTD PPA) under the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency. [14].

Thirdly, in previous research by Apriani (2021) titled "Evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program (PATBM) in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjung Pinang City," the research results explain that various child protection programs have been established by child advocacy organizations and institutions in Tanjung Pinang City. unable to prevent new incidents of violence against children.

This happens because child protection efforts have not focused much on prevention and have not been carried out in an integrated manner involving families, children, and the community together. [15].

By looking at the results of previous research, there are similarities in the problems with the current initial observations, where cases of child violence are still found. However, previous research did not focus on preventive measures against child violence and community involvement in both prevention and handling of cases. From several previous studies, it can be concluded that violence against children is not only the responsibility of parents and families but also the responsibility of the environment, society, and relevant authorities, because children are the future generation of the nation. Therefore, maintaining and creating a child-friendly environment is our shared responsibility.

The existence of a community-based integrated child protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village does not automatically reduce cases of violence against children. One factor affecting the effectiveness of this community-based integrated child protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village is the lack of cooperation with supporting stakeholders, particularly in terms of child psychologist experts. The limitations of this cooperation have caused the child protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village to be unable to optimally handle cases of violence, due to the lack of access to adequate psychological services. Based on these issues, the author is interested in analyzing the implementation of the community-based integrated child protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village. The focus is on how cooperation with existing stakeholders can be improved to support efforts in preventing and addressing violence against children. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program (PATBM) in Tambakkalisogo Village.

Methods

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that employs scientific methods to reveal a phenomenon by thoroughly describing data and facts through words concerning the research subjects. The object of this research is a community-based integrated child protection program. The research location is in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency. The data sources used in this research are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained through interviews with informants, while secondary data sources were obtained from existing data at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency. The determination of informants in this study uses the purposive sampling technique, which involves selecting informants

or sources with a specific purpose according to the research theme because these individuals are considered to have the necessary information for the study. The informants of this research are the village head, the head of the PATBM, and the parents of the victimized child. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observations, and document studies. The collected data will be processed using the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion formulation [16]. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that employs scientific methods to reveal a phenomenon by thoroughly describing data and facts through words concerning the research subjects. The object of this research is a community-based integrated child protection program. The research location is in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency. The data sources used in this research are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained through interviews with informants, while secondary data sources were obtained from existing data at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency. The determination of informants in this study uses the purposive sampling technique, which involves selecting informants or sources with a specific purpose according to the research theme because these individuals are considered to have the necessary information for the study. The informants of this research are the village head, the head of the PATBM, and the parents of the victimized child. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observations, and document studies. The collected data will be processed using the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion formulation [16].

Results and Discussion

In general, the following research aims to understand the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program (PATBM) in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency. The author uses the implementation theory according to George C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2006:149) that policy implementation is influenced by four variables which will be explained as follows:

Communication

Communicating policies to the public is more important than merely socializing those policies. Policy communication means involving the public from the very beginning of the policy formulation. Meanwhile, policy dissemination only focuses on informing the public without any involvement in the policy formulation process. Similarly, the importance of building communication about the Implementation of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program. There are several sub-indicators of policy communication that have been developed, namely First Transmission: the dissemination of good communication will be able to produce good implementation as well. Often what happens in the transmission of communication is a misunderstanding (miscommunication), which is caused by the communication passing through several levels of bureaucracy, resulting in what is expected being distorted along the way. To ensure that the communication delivered to the implementers of the community-based integrated child protection program does not deviate. One way to address this issue is by simplifying the communication flow and ensuring that the information conveyed is clear and easy to understand. Thus, the goal of the program's socialization can be achieved, which is to increase community awareness and participation in child protection efforts in Tambak Kalisogo Village. This is carried out through community-based integrated child protection

program socialization activities with materials presented by competent speakers in their fields, and the participants of the socialization and technical guidance are the main actors implementing the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program, as can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Data on the Socialization Activities of the PATBM Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village

No.	Activity	Year	Resource person	Activity Objectives
1.	Technical Guidance for Strengthening Cadres in the Context of Preventing and Combating Sexual Domestic Violence Against Children and Juvenile Delinquency	2022	Head of Women's Rights Protection and Special Child Protection at DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency, Educator, Trainer, and Therapist in East Java	Cadres, Linmas, PKK, BPD, Educators/Teachers, Community Leaders, Bhabinkamtibmas, Babinsa
2.	Socialization of Prevention and Assistance for Victims of Violence Against Women and Children	2024	Head of Women's Rights Protection and Special Child Protection at DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency, Child Psychologist from Trunojoyo University	Cadres, Village Midwives, Teachers/Educators in Tambak Kalisogo Village from Kindergarten to Junior High School, parent groups, Women's Representatives in the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD), Youth Organization (Karang Taruna), Neighborhood Associations (RT), Community Associations (RW), and Family Welfare Movement (TP-PKK)

Source: (Interviews with Informants Processed by the Researcher)

Table 3 shows that technical guidance and socialization are conducted by resource persons in their respective fields, with the aim of the technical guidance and socialization activities being the implementation of the community-based integrated child protection program. In this study, the author found that child protection policies are fundamentally communicated through socialization and training activities via technical guidance provided to the PATBM task force in Tambak Kalisogo Village, as conveyed by Mr. Sugeng, the Head of Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency:

"We regularly hold socialization and technical guidance sessions to convey information about the PATBM program to the people of Tambak Kalisogo Village at the village hall, where we explain the goals and benefits of the PATBM program to the residents. These meetings are attended by community leaders, the PATBM task force, and village community organizations." (Interview Results

with the Village Head, July 9, 2024)

If we examine the interview results with the Head of Tambak Kalisogo Village, it can be concluded that communication has been routinely conducted for policy implementers. In this case, the people of Tambak Kalisogo Village can receive information about the PATBM program through the activities carried out by the Tambak Kalisogo Village Government. However, this is in stark contrast to previous research titled "Evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Movement (PATBM) in Sei Jang Village, Tanjung Pinang City," which explained that there are some members of the community who do not care about the existence of PATBM; they tend to be absent from activities aimed at preventing violence against children. Which can cause the PATBM program to not run well and smoothly.

Second, the clarity of communication regarding the understanding of policy implementers about the content of the policy must be clear and not confusing. Although the ambiguity of the policy's intent does not always hinder implementation, at certain levels, policy implementers need flexibility in executing the policy. However, at another level, this can actually deviate from the objectives that the policy aims to achieve. Communication regarding the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection policy in Tambak Kalisogo Village has been carried out targeting the entire Tambak Kalisogo Village community so that the aims and objectives of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program can be well understood by the Tambak Kalisogo Village community. In the socialization and technical guidance activities, competent resource persons from related fields were also present, such as the Head of Women's Rights Protection and Special Child Protection at the Sidoarjo Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB), trainers and therapists from East Java, and Child Psychologists from Trunojoyo University. Presented to explain the objectives, benefits, and role of community involvement in community-based integrated child protection programs. The approach to socializing the child protection program is carried out through direct socialization and banner installation, which demonstrates a serious effort to ensure that the community understands the purpose and objectives of the community-based integrated child protection program well. However, if we look more closely, there is still potential for the involvement of other stakeholders that has not yet been fully integrated into this program. Stakeholders such as child psychologist experts from external institutions, non-governmental organizations working in the field of child protection, and local educational institutions can play an important role in strengthening the implementation of community-based integrated child protection programs in Tambak Kalisogo Village. Their involvement can enrich public understanding and provide additional support in terms of psychological counseling and further training. Without broader involvement from these stakeholders, the community-based integrated child protection program may not reach its full potential. Although the socialization has been going well, support from a more diverse group of experts can help address the challenges that arise in policy implementation, such as handling complex violence cases. Therefore, expanding cooperation with supporting stakeholders will be very important to ensure that this child protection program is not only well understood but also implemented effectively and comprehensively. As conveyed based on the statement from Mr. Supatah, the Chairman of PATBM in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency:

"To convey information about the PATBM program to the community of Tambak Kalisogo Village, we use several approaches." First, we often hold direct socialization events at the Tambak Kalisogo Village Hall, featuring competent speakers in their fields, starting from the Head of Women's Rights Protection and Special Child Protection at the Sidoarjo Regency Women's

Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB), trainers and therapists from East Java, and Child Psychologists from Trunojoyo University. They explain in detail the objectives, benefits, and ways the community can get involved in the PATBM program. Additionally, we create banners urging the prevention of violence against children and providing information on reporting and accompanying in case of child violence cases” (Interview result, July 9, 2024).

If we examine the current situation, it can be interpreted that what has been socialized by several speakers is targeted at providing understanding to the community, which in this case is the target group of child protection policies. However, cooperation with supporting stakeholders such as child psychology experts is still needed. Thirdly, consistency, regarding implementation rules that are consistent and unchanging so as not to confuse policy implementers. Here are the results of the interview with the parents:

"I received information about the community-based integrated child protection program from the neighborhood head in my area. I feel helped by the existence of the PATBM program, as it allows me to support children who are victims of bullying." (Interview Result, July 9, 2024)

Based on the interview results regarding policy implementation consistency, full support is provided by the policymakers. The first requirement for effective policy implementation is that those who will implement the decision must know what they are supposed to do. Policy decisions and implementation orders must be communicated to the appropriate personnel before they can be followed. Naturally, this communication needs to be accurate, and it must be accurately perceived by the Implementers. Therefore, to achieve the success of a policy, this communication should be carried out as well as possible, because communication is the main requirement for achieving success in public policy implementation.



Figure 1. Assistance for Victims of Violence by the Social Service and DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency

Source: (Chairperson of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village)

Figure 1. Coordination with the Social Service and the Women Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Service (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency. to ensure that this policy is not only implemented consistently but also effectively, the role of the Social Service and the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office of Sidoarjo Regency is very important in providing assistance to victims of violence. These institutions function as primary service providers that ensure the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program is not just about socialization, but also followed by concrete actions that support the recovery and protection of children who are victims of violence. Policy decisions and implementation orders from the social services and the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning of

Sidoarjo Regency must be communicated accurately and clearly received by all parties involved in the implementation, including the implementers at the village level. With proper and consistent communication, support from the social services and the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning of Sidoarjo Regency can facilitate an effective mentoring process, so that child victims of violence receive the protection and assistance they need. This consistency not only avoids confusion among policy implementers but also ensures that every step in the child protection process is carried out correctly in accordance with the established policy objectives.

Resources

The aspect of resources in policy implementation Although the content of the policy has been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementers lack the resources to carry it out, the implementation will not be effective. According to George C. Edward III, resources consist of several sub-indicators, including:

First, Staff. These resources are in the form of human resources, namely the competence of implementers, related to the competence of companions and other officers who play a role in providing protection for child victims of violence, such as child psychologists and other officers. The most important resource in implementing policies is the staff, indicating that human resources play a crucial role in policy implementation. The human resources who implement the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, according to the Village Head's Decree Number 26 of 2021 concerning the Formation of Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Activists in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency, consist of community leaders, village officials, bhabinkamtibmas, babinsa, village midwives, and educators/teachers. Here is the training data for Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Activists.

Table 4. Training data for activists of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village

No.	Activity	Activity Objectives	Number of Targets	Presence	Presentation
1.	Technical Guidance for Strengthening Cadres in the Context of Preventing and Combating Domestic Sexual Violence Against Children and Juvenile Delinquency	Cadres, Linmas, PKK, BPD, Educators/Teachers, Community Leaders, Bhabinkamtibmas, Babinsa	80	60	75 %
2.	Coloring Competition for Early Childhood Education (PAUD)/Kindergarten (TK) in commemoration of National Children's Day	PAUD/TK students from Tambak Kalisogo Village with their parents	110	105	95,5 %

3.	Socialization of Prevention and Assistance for Victims of Violence Against Women and Children	Cadres, Village Midwives, Teachers/Educators in Tambak Kalisogo Village from Kindergarten to Junior High School, parent groups, Women's Representatives from the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD), Youth Organization (Karang Taruna), Neighborhood Associations (RT), Community Associations (RW), and Family Welfare Program (TP-PKK)	48	48	100 %

Source: (Interviews with Informants Processed by the Researcher)

Table 4 shows that the attendance rate of the program's targets is quite high, indicating that the implementers of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program demonstrate a high level of commitment and are active in carrying out the child protection program. Here are the results of the interview with the informant, the head of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency:

"Currently, we in Tambak Kalisogo Village are doing our utmost to implement the PATBM program with the available resources." We have a dedicated team, including cadres who are active in the community and village officials who fully support this program. However, I must admit that there are still some shortcomings that need to be addressed. One of the main shortcomings of the program is the absence of child psychologists involved in it. The presence of child psychologists is very important to provide psychological support and special handling for children who are victims of violence. "Although we have conducted basic training for the cadres on how to handle violence cases, without the help of professionals like child psychologists, our efforts become less optimal" (Interview result July 9, 2024). Based on an interview with the head of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village, it was revealed that despite having a dedicated team supported by active cadres and village officials, there is a significant lack of experts, especially child psychologists. The presence of child psychologists is very important to provide psychological support and special handling for children who are victims of violence.

However, it should be noted that despite these shortcomings, the cadres and implementers of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village have been trained through intensive technical guidance and socialization. They also show a high level of commitment and actively implement the program. The training they received provided them with basic skills in handling violence cases, which became an important asset in the implementation of this program. Nevertheless, without support from professionals such as child psychologists, their efforts

have not been fully optimal.

Therefore, although the local team has competencies that have been honed through training and socialization, the addition of human resources with specialized expertise such as child psychologists will greatly strengthen the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program and improve the quality of child protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village. The integration of supporting stakeholders with specialized expertise into this program will greatly help in overcoming existing limitations and ensuring the effective implementation of policies. Second, the sub-indicator of resources is information. In the implementation of policy, information has two forms: 1) Information related to how the policy is implemented (Juklak-Juknis). In this policy implementation, the existing Juknis is adequate, and the child protection socialization activities, which serve as a forum for the government and the community to address issues of violence against children, are very good. In addition to socialization, there are banners with reporting instructions in case of child violence. 2) Information related to compliance data from the implementers of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program regarding the community-based child protection policies being implemented. Report on the activities of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program, which shows the implementation of tasks in accordance with the established policies. Also, the case follow-up report indicates that the procedures have been followed according to the policies. The forms of activities in the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection include socialization and education for the community about the importance of child protection, training for village cadres and village officials on handling child violence cases, and direct assistance to victims of violence. Each of these activities is designed to ensure that the entire community, especially those within the village scope, understands and supports this program. The commitment of stakeholders at the village level, such as village heads, village officials, bhabinkamtibmas, babinsa, village midwives, and community leaders, plays an important role in ensuring that the community-based integrated child protection program is implemented according to the established guidelines. For example, this commitment is evident in their presence at every socialization session, their support in providing the necessary resources, and their active involvement in following up on reported cases. The case follow-up report, which shows that the case handling procedures are in accordance with the established policies, also reflects the high level of compliance among the implementers. This includes the steps taken by cadres and village officials in handling violence reports, starting from the reporting process, initial investigation, to victim assistance involving relevant agencies and child psychologists if necessary. The success of the integrated community-based child protection activities in Tambak Kalisogo Village is inseparable from the strong commitment of stakeholders at the village level. Their support in running this program, both in terms of human resources and other resources, ensures that the implementation of community-based child protection policies runs as planned. Their active involvement also shows that this program receives high attention and priority at the village level, allowing it to run effectively and achieve its main goal of protecting children from violence.

The third sub-indicator of resources in policy implementation is Authority. This authority encompasses the powers and responsibilities granted to the implementers to execute policies in accordance with the established objectives. In the context of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, the authority held by the implementers is greatly influenced by the policies and regulations established at the village level. This authority is reinforced through the Village Head's Decree (SK) which establishes the formation and duties of PATBM activists. This decree provides legitimacy to the implementers to carry out the program in accordance with the established guidelines, including taking certain steps to protect children in the village from violence. The decree also includes the authority to coordinate with related agencies, such as the

Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Office (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency, as well as involving various elements of society and other relevant institutions. The authority reinforced by this decree provides a strong legal basis for the implementers to carry out the policy, but adequate budgetary support is still needed to ensure optimal service quality for the community, especially in protecting children from violence in Tambak Kalisogo Village. As per the results of the interview with the victim's parents.

"In my opinion, the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program already has sufficient and clear authority." They often coordinate with various parties, such as the village government, the police, and other child protection agencies. However, there are several challenges they face in the field." (interview results July 9, 2024)

From the interview results with the source, it shows that the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, in terms of authority, has already synergized and collaborated with legal entities, in this case, the police and other child protection institutions. Fourth, the sub-indicator of communication is facilities, which are an important factor in policy implementation. Without facilities, the implementation of the policy will not succeed. The facilities and infrastructure in Tambak Kalisogo Village already include a village office that functions as a center for Community-Based Integrated Child Protection activities, supporting the implementation of various activities such as counseling and mentoring. However, there is an urgent need to improve the facilities, especially by providing special counseling rooms for children who are victims of violence, who are currently still referred to institutions outside the village. In addition, supporting infrastructure such as multimedia tools and capacity development facilities are also needed to enhance the effectiveness of the program. The procurement of information technology facilities will support better coordination and reporting, so that the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program can run more optimally and create a safer environment for children in Tambak Kalisogo. To determine this, it can be seen from the following data table:

Table 5. Facilities and Infrastructure Owned by the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program

No.	Type of Goods	Amount	Condition
1.	Table	1	Good
2.	Computer	1	Good
3.	Impresora	1	Good
4.	Filing Cabinet	1	Good
	Amount	4	

Source: (Interviews with Informants Processed by the Researcher)

Table 5 shows that the facilities in information technology are already available in the form of one computer and one printer each. Secondly, the budget facility in Tambak Kalisogo Village is an important element in supporting the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program. Although the Village government has allocated an annual budget for activities such as counseling, socialization, and cadre training, budget constraints remain an obstacle, especially in providing special facilities like children's counseling rooms and professional staff, such as child psychologists. To address this, more effective budget management, proper prioritization, and efforts to seek additional external funding sources are needed. These steps are important to ensure that the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program can run optimally and provide maximum protection for children in the village. To determine the amount of fund allocation for the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program, please refer to the table below.

Table 6. Fund allocation for the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village

No.	Year	Amount	Source
1.	2022	Rp. 9.547.000,-	APBDes
2.	2023	Rp. 10.000.000,-	APBDes
3.	2024	Rp. 13.874.000,-	APBDes

Source: (Interviews with Informants Processed by the Researcher)

Table 6 shows that each year there is an increase in the budget for community-based integrated child protection program activities. This is a form of commitment from the Village Government as an effort to protect children in Tambak Kalisogo Village. As per the results of the interview with the head of Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency.

"To support the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, we have provided several adequate facilities." We have a village office that also serves as a center for Integrated Community-Based Child Protection activities. such as counseling, socialization, and assistance for victims, as well as the program budget each year. However, there are some shortcomings; we do not yet have special facilities for counseling children who are victims of violence. "Currently, we still have to refer them to institutions outside the village that have professionals such as child psychologists" (Interview result July 9, 2024).

From the interview results, it can be seen that the facilities for the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village have been provided by the Tambak Kalisogo Village Government, both in terms of infrastructure and budget facilities to implement the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program annually. From the results of interviews on the four communication sub-indicators, the author can conclude that the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program still lacks expert resources (child psychologists) to provide counseling to children who are victims of violence.

Disposition

The disposition or attitude of the Implementor is the third important factor in the study of public policy implementation. If the implementation is to run effectively, not only must the Implementor understand what needs to be done and have the ability to do it, but they must also have the willingness to maximize a policy. What is meant by disposition is the attitude of the implementers towards the policies or programs they must carry out because every policy requires implementers who have strong passion and high commitment to achieve the expected policy goals. In the context of community-based integrated child protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village, community-based integrated child protection cadres, especially the neighborhood heads, have been trained and deemed competent to carry out their duties. The training and technical guidance they received improved their ability to carry out mentoring tasks, although there is a shortage of specialized professionals such as child psychologists. The committed involvement of all parties, even without material incentives, reflects the strong attitude of the implementers in maximizing the policy and achieving the goal of child protection in the village. As per the interview results with the Head of Tambak Kalisogo Village, Jabon District, Sidoarjo Regency:

"For the implementation of assistance to violence victims, all staff synergize according to their respective duties, whether it is the village head, the head of the community empowerment team, etc." For incentives, there are none; the Chairperson of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection

does not receive any honorarium/incentives as this program is purely voluntary, facilitated only during activities. Based on the interview results from the informants, all procedures have been carried out well with the involvement of all stakeholders cooperating in the implementation of the assistance. Based on the researcher's observations regarding the supporting factors for the quality of Integrated Community-Based Child Protection services in Tambak Kalisogo Village, the researcher found that the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection task force has been facilitated in terms of budget and location. Community-Based Integrated Child Protection already has rooms for consultation, information, and complaint services. For legal aid services, referrals, coordination, and empowerment, the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection partners with several agencies such as the Social Service Office and the DP3AKB of Sidoarjo Regency. However, it is not yet effective due to the lack of competent human resources in their respective fields. According to previous research by Puspitasari (2021) titled "Stakeholder Involvement in the Implementation of Women's and Children's Protection Policies in Sidoarjo Regency," the main stakeholders in the implementation of women's and children's protection policies in Sidoarjo Regency are the community, women, and child victims of violence. Supporting stakeholders include academics, school institutions, regional hospitals, as well as the police and the judiciary. Meanwhile, the key stakeholder is the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) under the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB) of Sidoarjo Regency.

Bureaucratic Structure

According to George C. Edward III (in Agustino, 2008:153), the factor that influences the success rate of public policy implementation is the bureaucratic structure. Although the resources to implement the policy are available and the policy implementers know what to do and have the desire to carry it out, the policy may still not be implemented due to weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure. Complex policies require cooperation from many parties, and when the bureaucratic structure does not support the policy, the resources become ineffective and hinder the implementation of the policy. Therefore, the bureaucracy as the policy implementer must be able to support the policies that have been politically decided by coordinating well. There are two characteristics that can enhance the performance of bureaucratic structures or organizations to become more optimal, including:

First, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). SOP serves as a guideline for every implementer. SOP establishes the minimum standards required to ensure consistency and efficiency in task execution. In the context of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection, SOPs become very important. The Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program involves various parties and requires good coordination among them. With the existence of SOPs, every party involved, from field officers to administrative officials, has clear guidelines on what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. SOP ensures that all actions taken in the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program comply with established standards, allowing the program to run smoothly and effectively. This also helps reduce the risk of errors and ensures that every child in need of protection receives consistent and quality services. To understand how the SOP of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program in Tambak Kalisogo Village can be seen from an interview with the head of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village:

"The SOP covers various aspects, starting from case identification procedures, initial handling, reporting, to follow-up and monitoring. For example, if there is a report of a child experiencing violence, the SOP outlines the steps that must be taken by the officers, starting from contacting the authorities, providing medical or psychological assistance if needed, to the process of

documenting and reporting the case." So far, the SOP for case handling I obtained from the socialization conducted by DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency. (Hasil Wawancara 09 Juli 2024)

The results of the interview with the head of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village show that SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) play an important role in ensuring the successful implementation of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection program. This SOP covers various aspects ranging from case identification procedures, initial handling, reporting, to follow-up and monitoring. The head of PATBM stated that the socialization from DP3AKB Sidoarjo Regency provides the necessary guidelines for handling cases of violence against children. With the existence of SOP, every step that must be taken by the officers becomes clear and structured, ensuring that every action is in accordance with the established standards. This was also found in previous research conducted by Mulfiani and Mayar (2021) which also highlighted the importance of the family's role and good coordination in preventing violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study showed that violence against children increased during the pandemic and emphasized the need for preventive efforts involving various parties, including families and community institutions. Thus, interviews with the head of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection and previous research findings indicate that good SOPs and coordination among related parties are very important in the implementation of child protection programs. This ensures that the actions taken are in accordance with the established standards, so that the program can run effectively and provide consistent and quality protection for children in need.



Figure 2. Village Head's Decree on the Formation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) in Tambak Kalisogo Village Source: (Chairperson of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village)

Secondly, they implement fragmentation as an effort to distribute the responsibilities of activities or employee tasks among several work units. Based on an interview with the head of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village, the SOP for the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program includes various aspects such as case identification, initial handling, reporting, follow-up, and monitoring. Each of these aspects can be handled by different work units, with good coordination among them. The identification team is responsible for conducting field surveys and collecting data, while the initial response team is responsible for providing first aid. The reporting team will document each case and ensure that the

information is conveyed to the authorities, while the monitoring team will continue to track the progress of the case. With such fragmentation, the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program can run more smoothly and effectively, ensuring that every child in need of protection receives the services they require quickly and according to the established standards. This is in line with previous research that also highlights the importance of coordination and division of responsibilities in child protection programs. The study conducted by Isnaini Rodiyah and Monica (2021) in the journal they wrote underscores the importance of cooperation between work units in handling cases of child violence. They found that with clear division of responsibilities and structured SOPs, the child protection program can run more effectively and efficiently. Thus, the fragmentation of responsibilities among work units is an important strategy in the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program, ensuring that all aspects of child protection are well addressed and the program can achieve its goals more effectively. Figure 2. Village Head's Decree on the Formation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) in Tambak Kalisogo Village Source: (Chairperson of Community-Based Integrated Child Protection in Tambak Kalisogo Village)

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Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion regarding the "Implementation of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village," the following conclusion can be drawn by the researchers: The implementation of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program in Tambak Kalisogo Village, when viewed from several measurement parameters, still encounters several obstacles in the field. This can be observed through its measurement parameters, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. On the Communication indicator, it has been conducted routinely every year in the form of socialization and training for child protection cadres. On the Resource indicator, there is still a

shortage of human resources, especially experts like child psychologists, which becomes an obstacle in providing optimal support for child victims of violence. The available information is quite adequate, with the presence of policy implementation guidelines and good compliance reports. Authority and facilities are also available, with support from the village government, police, and other child protection agencies. However, the lack of specialized facilities for child counseling presents a unique challenge. On the indicator of the Disposition of the Implementers of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program, including village heads and the chairpersons of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection, they have shown a high level of commitment despite not receiving any incentives, purely based on dedication. The synergy among stakeholders in the implementation of violence victim assistance has been running well with adequate facilities and budget support. On the Bureaucratic Structure Indicator, with the presence of SOPs and clear fragmentation of responsibilities, it ensures that every step in the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program is carried out with consistency and efficiency. Collaboration among stakeholders is also important to achieve the program's goals. Therefore, to improve the implementation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program, an increase in human resources and special facilities is needed, as well as continuous support and coordination among all related parties.

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