



EMPOWERING CADRES OF INTEGRATED HEALTH POSTS AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMS IN IMPLEMENTING CHILD PROTECTION BASED ON LAW NO. 35 OF 2014

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Abstract

Program pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas kader Posyandu dan Program Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) dalam memahami serta mengimplementasikan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan Anak secara konkret di tingkat desa. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan dengan pendekatan partisipatif berbasis masyarakat melalui metode observasi lapangan, diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD), pelatihan hukum interaktif, serta simulasi penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap anak. Hasil dari kegiatan menunjukkan adanya peningkatan signifikan dalam pemahaman kader terhadap berbagai bentuk kekerasan anak, hak-hak anak dalam hukum, serta mekanisme pelaporan yang sesuai. Selain itu, terbentuk pula komitmen bersama untuk membangun sistem pelaporan kekerasan anak berbasis komunitas serta terbentuknya jejaring kerja sama dengan lembaga-lembaga perlindungan anak di tingkat kabupaten. Dampak kebermanfaatan dari program ini tercermin dalam tumbuhnya kesadaran hukum, partisipasi aktif kader sebagai agen perlindungan anak, serta dukungan nyata dari pemerintah desa untuk menjadikan isu perlindungan anak sebagai prioritas dalam perencanaan kebijakan lokal. Kegiatan ini diharapkan menjadi model replikasi bagi desa-desa lain dalam membangun sistem perlindungan anak berbasis komunitas secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: *Perlindungan Anak, Kekerasan terhadap Anak, Kader Posyandu, Literasi Hukum, Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014.*

Abstract

This community service program aims to enhance the capacity of Integrated Health Post and Family Welfare Program cadres in understanding and concretely implementing Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection at the village level. The program adopted a participatory and community-based approach through field observations, focus group discussions (FGDs), interactive legal training, and simulations of child violence case handling. The results indicate a significant improvement in the cadres' understanding of various forms of child abuse, children's legal rights, and appropriate reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the program succeeded in establishing a joint commitment to create a community-based child violence reporting system and fostered collaborative networks with child protection institutions at the district level. The impact of this initiative is evident in the increased legal awareness, the active participation of cadres as child protection agents, and the tangible support from the village government to prioritize child protection in future policy planning. This program is expected to serve as a replicable model for other villages in building a sustainable, community-based child protection system.

Keywords: Child Protection, Child Abuse, Posyandu Cadres, Legal Literacy, Law No. 35 of 2014.

INTRODUCTION

Child protection in Indonesia still faces various challenges, particularly in terms of preventing and handling violence, which is not carried out in an integrated and participatory manner at the community level (Herlina, Rohman, Hartono, & Rhamadani, 2023). The issue of violence against children is a highly relevant social and health issue in Randutatah Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency. At the national level, official data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection recorded more than 13,000 cases of violence against women and children as of June 2025, with sexual violence predominating, most of which occurred in the domestic environment (Bawole, Mawuntu, & Voges, 2025). The 2024 National Survey of Children and Adolescents' Life Experiences (SNPHAR) also showed that approximately 50% of children aged 13-17 had experienced at least one form of violence in their lifetime (Pibriyanti et al, 2024). This condition indicates a low understanding and involvement of cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs regarding child protection and prevention mechanisms, which impacts the weak early detection and handling of violence cases in the community (Aminah, 2017). Therefore, improving legal literacy and cadre capacity is crucial to creating a safe and healthy environment for children in the village (Mintarsih, 2024).

In Randutatah Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, the problem of violence against children is increasingly complex due to limited access by cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs to relevant training or counseling, low legal literacy, and limited collaboration with child protection agencies (Tri & Yuliantari, 2024). This situation often results in many cases of violence going undetected or under-handled, due to the persistent stigma that family violence is a private matter that does not require external intervention (Rahmatillah, 2025). Observations and discussions with village officials and Community Health Center staff confirm that cadres' limited understanding of identifying, reporting, and preventing violence is a major obstacle to child protection at the local level (Sidauruk, 2023).

Various previous studies have highlighted the importance of strengthening community-based child protection, particularly through the empowerment of cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs as spearheads at the village level (Tri & Yuliantari, 2024). The successful implementation of child protection policies through a child-friendly village program that systematically involved cadres and village officials (Rumapea, 2025). However, most studies have focused more on general policy and implementation aspects (Hasadyn, 2024). At the same time, in-depth discussions on improving the legal literacy of cadres in



integrated health posts and family welfare programs (Fauziah, 2023), particularly in the context of preventing child abuse, are still limited (Strathearn, 2020). Furthermore, although data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2023 showed high cases of violence in the family and community, few community service programs focused on practical simulations and directly increasing the capacity of cadres to address these issues (Syifa, Fitri, Luthfiana, & Hafidzi, 2025). Thus, there is a research gap that opens up opportunities for community service activities that combine legal literacy and simulation practices to optimize the role of health cadres in Randutatah Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo, as agents of change in community-based child protection by Law No. 35 of 2014 (Sarmadi, 2024).

The main problem faced by the community in this context is the low level of legal understanding and technical skills of cadres in detecting and responding to various forms of violence against children (Winriadirahman, 2024). In many villages, including Randutatah, Paiton District, Probolinggo, the existence of cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs tends to still focus on basic health services such as weighing and nutrition counseling. The aspect of child protection is still considered secondary or has not even become part of the routine work program (Pranoto, 2017). A safe and violence-free environment is a prerequisite for optimal child growth and development. When the community does not have adequate capacity, cases of child violence will continue to recur without systematic and sustainable handling.

The phenomenon in the field shows that cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs are still confused in interpreting acts of violence, and do not have a clear reporting mechanism when cases occur (Isnanik, 2024). In the initial observation of this community service activity, it was found that many cadres had never received special training on Law No. 35 of 2014 (Fae & Rahaditya, 2024). Cadre activities have relied solely on personal experience and general knowledge (Sumardilah, 2024), without the support of legal instruments or basic mediation skills (Suparji, 2024). The role of cadres is limited to facilitators of health services, not protectors of children (Djuari, 2023). The lack of legal literacy at the community level leaves victims and perpetrators of violence in an environment without a resolution that favors children (Milenia & Adhari, 2023).

Several previous studies have tried to touch on the aspect of empowering cadres in community services, especially in the health sector. Basic training significantly increased the capacity of cadres of integrated health posts in measuring toddler anthropometry (Rahmawati, Dewi, Samichah, & Puspitasari, 2023). The success of empowering PKK cadres is highly dependent on post-training assistance (Istianti, Hopiani, Halimah, & AM, 2025). However, these studies have not specifically discussed the integration of child protection functions into the duties of cadres at the village level. The real research gap is the absence of

a comprehensive approach that combines legal training, case simulations, and the formation of stakeholder networks in a sustainable empowerment model. Therefore, the position of this study is important because it offers a practical, field-based approach that directly targets strengthening the legal capacity of cadres in detecting and handling child violence.

The state of the art of this community service is the integration of empirical approaches through direct observation, real case simulations, and interactive discussions based on positive law, which are designed in a participatory manner between academics, cadres, and village stakeholders. This community service not only provides formal training but also forms a pattern of sustainability through post-training assistance and village policy advocacy. This is important to resolve because currently, there is no proven model that is able to combine the legal aspects of child protection with the work system of cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs in a structured manner. By developing a model like this, the real contribution that is expected is the creation of a community-based child protection ecosystem that is adaptive and responsive to field needs. This community service aims to increase the capacity of cadres in understanding and implementing Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in a concrete manner in the community.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This community service program adopted a participatory and community-based approach, primarily targeting 25 cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs in Randutatah Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, East Java. The program was designed to improve the cadres' capacity in child protection through legal literacy and simulations. Activities began with problem identification and needs assessments through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and field observations to understand the challenges faced by cadres in effectively detecting and handling cases of violence against children (Rizal, 2023).

The next stage was the development of legal education materials aligned with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This material was then delivered through interactive legal training, emphasizing real-life case studies to enable cadres to understand the practical application of the law. Furthermore, simulations of handling child violence were conducted to train cadres in making appropriate and responsive decisions when faced with real-world situations. Continued mentoring and the development of collaborative networks with village officials, community health centers, and child protection agencies are also crucial for strengthening a sustainable community-based child protection system.

Evaluation of the program's success is conducted through simple pre- and post-tests, as well as reflective focus group discussions (FGDs) to measure improvements in the knowledge and skills of cadres. The use of triangulation of



data sources and analytical methods helps ensure the validity of the results. Therefore, this community service is expected to produce health cadres who have a better understanding of the legal aspects of child protection and can play an active role as agents of change to create a safe and child-friendly environment in Paiton Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community service activities that focus on empowering cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs in Randutatah Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, have been carried out by involving various strategic stages in accordance with the initial plan in the proposal. This activity aims to increase the capacity of cadres in preventing violence and protecting children, as mandated in Law No. 35 of 2014. In its implementation, several previously designed solutions have been implemented by adapting to local needs and considering the social and cultural conditions of the local community. The program implementation began with problem identification and needs mapping activities conducted through a simple survey and focus group discussion forums (FGD) with village officials, health workers at the Health Center, cadres of integrated health posts, and family welfare programs as described in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Problem Identification and Community Service Needs Mapping Activities with Village Apparatus, Cadres of Integrated Health Posts and Family Welfare Program Members

The results of this stage showed that the majority of cadres did not fully understand the concept of violence against children. They still consider violence as a purely physical act, while forms of psychological, sexual, and neglect violence are not widely recognized. In addition, the reporting mechanism and procedures for

handling cases of violence against children are not yet fully known by the cadres. The results of this needs mapping were then used as a basis for designing relevant and applicable training materials.

The next stage is the implementation of basic child protection training. This training activity is carried out in the village hall by presenting resource persons from academics and child protection law practitioners. The training is carried out in the form of interactive lectures, small group discussions, and showing educational videos containing simulations of handling cases of violence. The material presented includes an introduction to Law No. 35 of 2014, classification of forms of violence against children, the impact of violence on child development, children's rights in legal protection, and community-based preventive and promotive strategies. The participants showed high enthusiasm, as seen from their activity in asking questions, sharing experiences, and expressing concerns that had not been handled properly, as described in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Implementation of Legal Counseling on Child Protection based on Law No. 35/2014 with village officials, health workers at the Health Center, and cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs members.

The figure shows the legal counseling activity on Child Protection based on Law No. 35 of 2014, which was carried out in the village hall, involving various elements of society. This activity was attended by village officials, health workers from the Health Center, cadres of integrated health posts, and family welfare programs. In an orderly and participatory atmosphere, participants listened to presentations from resource persons regarding children's rights, forms of violence that need to be recognized, and reporting mechanisms in accordance with legal provisions. This counseling is part of an effort to strengthen the capacity of cadres and village communities in creating a safe, child-friendly, and violence-free environment through an understanding of applicable and contextual law.

The next agenda is simulation activities were carried out as a form of advanced training. In this session, the cadres were actively involved in playing



various roles in child violence case scenarios, starting from victims, reporters, perpetrators, to service officers. This simulation aims to train quick and appropriate responses in dealing with emergencies, as well as to understand the importance of empathetic communication towards victims of violence. This activity also opens up a space for shared reflection on local cultural values that often hinder the reporting process, such as feelings of embarrassment, fear of embarrassing the family, and the tendency to resolve internally without involving the authorities. Through post-simulation discussions, participants began to realize that child protection must prioritize the principle of the best interests of the child, not merely maintaining the good name of the family or community.

As the program progresses, one of the significant results is the formation of a joint commitment between cadres to create a community-based reporting system. This system is designed to be simple but functional, by dividing the roles of cadres according to their domicile area to become the spearhead of early detection and initial reporting if violence against children occurs. They also agreed to use the integrated health post as a center for family information and education related to child protection. This idea received support from the village head and the local health center, who expressed their readiness to be part of the reporting and handling chain. This activity reflects the success in building synergy between community elements and village officials as a real form of multi-party involvement in child protection.

In addition, the community service team also facilitated a networking meeting between cadres and child protection institutions in the Probolinggo Regency area, including the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Police and the local Indonesian Child Protection Agency. In this meeting, discussions were held on how to build sustainable coordination, formal reporting flows, and the importance of documentation and psychological assistance for victims. The cadres were given emergency contacts and standard operating procedures if they encountered situations of child violence that required professional handling. This meeting also resulted in an initial agreement on the creation of a village-level child protection and reporting guide module, which will be compiled together and become a reference document for all cadres.

In terms of attitude change, there appears to be an increase in collective awareness among cadres regarding the importance of their role as child protection agents at the community level. They not only feel morally responsible, but also understand their legal position as part of the national child protection system. This commitment is a very important social capital for the sustainability of the program going forward. Moreover, the encouragement from the village government to make the issue of child protection a priority agenda in the Village Deliberation for the upcoming Fiscal Year strengthens optimism for the sustainability of this effort.

The implementation of the planned solutions in this activity showed very good results and went smoothly. From the problem identification stage, training, simulation, establishment of a reporting system, to strengthening the network, all were carried out well and received support from all elements of the village community. This activity not only improved the knowledge and skills of cadres but also fostered collective awareness of the importance of creating a safe and child-friendly environment. Although not all achievement targets could be assessed quantitatively at this stage, qualitative indicators showed that the interventions carried out were right on target and well received by partners.

As part of efforts to increase the capacity of cadres and the community in understanding and implementing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, this activity not only provides theoretical training, but also encourages changes in attitudes and legal awareness at the grassroots level. The positive impact of this activity is felt in the daily lives of cadres and residents, who are beginning to show courage and concern for the issue of violence against children. The following are some direct quotes from participants and the community that responded to the activity, illustrating the changing perception and collective commitment that is growing in the community. As conveyed by several residents who said that:

"I just found out that violence is not only physical. So far, I think that getting angry or threatening the child is not violence. This training opened my eyes." One of the Cadres of the RW 3 Randutatah Posyandu

"I used to be confused about who to report to if I saw a child being treated roughly. Now I know the flow, and don't hesitate to report." Community Leader and Chairman of Neighborhood Unit Head

"The simulation carried out was very helpful. During my practice as a service officer, I felt how important it is to communicate empathetically with the victim. It's a very memorable experience." One of the Family Welfare Programs Cadres

"This activity is very important because now I realize that protecting children is not only the duty of parents, but the duty of all of us in this village." Village Apparatus

"The existence of a cadres-based reporting system in our hamlet makes me feel safer as a parent. Now I know who to complain to." Randutatah residents and parents of preschool students

From the various responses submitted by cadres and residents, it can be concluded that this activity has a significant impact on increasing public understanding of child protection. A new awareness emerged that violence against children is not limited only to physical violence, but also includes verbal,



psychological, and neglectful violence. The cadres who previously felt confused and hesitant in handling cases are now beginning to understand their role and responsibilities in the child protection system at the village level. The existence of simulation and the formation of a simple reporting system also fosters confidence and active involvement of the community in creating a safer and more child-friendly environment. This shows that a community participation-based approach has proven to be effective in building a sustainable foundation for child protection.

In the future, this program is expected to be expanded in scope, not only targeting cadres of integrated health posts and family welfare programs, but also involving community leaders, preschool teachers, and parents as an integral part of the child protection ecosystem. With the initial foundation that has been formed through this service, it is hoped that Randutatah Village can become a model of a child-friendly village based on community participation and real support for children's rights.

Child protection efforts at the village community level cannot be separated from the community's understanding of the applicable laws and child protection values. As explained by Nursiah, (2024) Value-based education is an important foundation in shaping the morality of society in order to be able to carry out a just social role, including in the context of child protection. In this case, increasing the legal capacity of cadres in the village is very important to create a child-friendly environment. Amrozi, (2025) emphasized that the social resilience of a community, including in dealing with cases of child violence, is greatly influenced by the understanding of laws and religious practices that are in line with the values of child protection. In line with that, Umar & Basyarudin, (2025) highlight that the human rights (HAM) approach in the context of child protection needs to be integrated into the social system of rural communities so that violence is not neglected just for reasons of tradition or local norms. In this service, law enforcement is carried out with a participatory approach, which allows the community to understand that child protection is a constitutional and moral mandate that must be maintained together.

On the other hand, the complexity of implementing child protection at the local level is also closely related to the weak legal structure that can be accessed by the community. Jaelani, (2023) highlights the importance of synchronization between national law and international conventions such as the Child Protection Convention, so that the child protection mechanism in Indonesia is not purely normative. The same thing is affirmed by Syarifuddin et al., (2025) and Pradima, Bilqis, & Fadilah, (2025), who show that children as legal subjects are often marginalized in judicial practices and social services, because the paradigm of children as objects is still strong. Therefore, in the training conducted in Randutatah, cadres are not only trained to recognize forms of violence, but also given an understanding of children's legal rights so that they can become

representatives of the justice system that is in favor of the victim. In line with that, Erpita, (2022) reminded that the strategy for child protection in dealing with the law must involve assistance and supervision mechanisms from various elements, including health cadres, teachers, and village officials. This is strengthened by the findings of Holil, (2023) The existing legal system has not been fully in favor of children if it is not supported by adequate legal literacy.

Furthermore, collaboration between cadres and formal institutions is an important point in ensuring the sustainability of the child protection system. Syarifuddin, Salsabila, Gaol, & Fadila, (2025) emphasized that special protection for children cannot be left only to state institutions, but requires active partnerships with elements of local society, including PKK and Posyandu cadres. This is in accordance with the approach carried out in this service activity, where the establishment of a network with the Women and Children Protection Unit and child protection institutions is a strategic step to bridge the community's limitations in access to the law. Hardiyanti & Indawati, (2023) also show the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, especially in the context of digital-based violence such as cyberbullying, which is now a real threat to children. In the local context as explained by Rahmawati, (2025) and Sasongko, Putri, Pratama, & Salsabilla, (2025), the forms of violence that occur are often not reported because they are considered internal family problems. Therefore, the active involvement of cadres as reporting agents is a progressive step that is able to break the cycle of violence. This is reinforced by the findings of Saroinsong, & Herbayu, (2024) who stated that the success of child protection in villages is highly dependent on local commitment in drafting village-level regulations as well as the willingness of all parties to be actively involved in the reporting and mentoring system.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Through a participatory approach, legal training, and case handling simulations, cadres gain a more comprehensive understanding of forms of violence against children, children's rights from a legal perspective, and appropriate reporting flows. The results of the activities show an increase in cadres' legal knowledge and awareness, the establishment of a community-based reporting system, and the establishment of a network with district-level child protection institutions. Thus, this activity not only improves the individual competence of cadres, but also strengthens the social and institutional structure of the village in creating a safe and child-friendly environment. This program has proven to be effective and has the potential to be replicated in other regions as a model for strengthening sustainable community-based child protection.

The program evaluation shows significant changes in the level of participation and awareness of cadres, as well as the emergence of a commitment from the village government to support the sustainability of the program through



local regulations. This program has the potential to be replicated in other areas as an effective community-based cadre empowerment model, and for further development, it is necessary to deepen the integration of this program into the village policy system in a sustainable manner.

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